"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly cooler today; Thursday fair; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,095. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

QUIT MISSION BODY OVER WAR ON POPE

Five Episcopalian Dignitaries Retire from Board After a Spirited Contest.

SEE AFFRONT TO CATHOLICS

Four Prelates and Dr. Manning Oppose Sending Delegates to Panama Congress.

BISHOP GREER IN OPPOSITION

Head of New York Diocese Advocates Seeking Converts Among South American Catholics.

Five High Church dignitaries resigned yesterday from the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions after a heated debate in which they had tried vainly to stop that body from sending delegates to the Pan-Protestant Congress at Panama on the ground that such action would be an affront to the Roman Catholics.

They were the Right Rev. Reginald H. Weller, Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis.; the Right Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, D. C.; the Right Rev. G. Mott Williams, Bishop of Marquette, Mich.; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York, and the Very Rev. Seleden P. Delaney, Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, who on Nov. 1 is to come to this city as one of the clergy of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The vote which seems to deepen and widen the rift between High Church and Low, between the ritualistic and the conservative wings, was 26 to 13. It was on the question of rescinding the previous action of the board, which last May voted to arrange to send delegates to the conference. The avowed purpose of that congress, which is to take place next February, is the evangelization of the Central and South American republics by Protestant denominations.

Divides Bishop Greer and Trinity.

The outcome of yesterday will be felt in every part of the Episcopal Church in the United States. In this diocese it arrays on opposite sides Bishop Greer and the rector of Trinity, the most important parish in New York.

The other members of the board who left it after much eloquence and argument belong to the Catholic party of the Middle West. The impassioned address of the leader of the Wisconsin ritualists, Bishop Weller, in which he declared that the issue as far as he and his followers were concerned, was "a matter of life and death," rang through the dim hall of the Church Missions House. He had been silent during the long debate, but when one of the prominent laymen of the church, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, asked lightly if after all some members of the board were not taking themselves too seriously and if "the Pope in the Vatican would tear his robes and his hair when he heard that the Episcopalians were about to send delegates to the conference," Bishop Weller strode to the platform.

"I am sorry," said the Bishop, "that there are some here who take this matter so lightly. I could not laugh at the picture of the Bishop of Rome tearing his hair and clothing. What has been said hurts. It hurts me deeply. It hurts all of us who look forward to Christian unity. I am sure that the world will one day see Christian unity and before I die I hope to see its first stone laid. We have made the start. Is it that there is between us and the Church of Rome an unfathomable chasm which God only can close? I regard this Panama Conference as a direct attack of one part of Christendom upon another.

Driven to the Wall.

"It represents an effort which the good old Church of England would not permit. We have no business to join in such an attack. We are here to say that we will not make such an attack, and will not let you attack. We have to fight. You have driven us to the wall. I stand before you speaking for a large body of intelligent and faithful men. One part of Christendom is not going to war with another branch while the heathen are unconverted.

"The Church of Rome may be full of error, and South America may be dark and dim, and damp, but let some South American go if you will to slums of our great cities and he will find a condition which is hell on earth. Let him look at the impossible record of our divorce courts in this country.

"And so we would have a conference at Panama of Protestants where the only thing on which we are to agree is on the awful condition of Rome and Romanism! I say here that we will not join in fighting against another part of Christendom. We will rather walk on the other side of the line. It is true that with certain difficulties we have kept the fellowship for four centuries. I want to say to you candidly that when it comes to joining with Protestantism against Roman Catholicism there are some of us here, if you make us, who would take our place on the other side."

"What do you mean by that?" asked a lay member.

"I mean," was the reply, "that some of us will wash our hands of a board which makes a law not sanctioned by the General Convention of the Church."

Challenged by Bishop Greer.

"Do you mean that as a threat?" asked Bishop Greer, facing about and looking sharply at the High Church leader.

"My good Bishop," replied the head of the See of Fond du Lac, "I would never make a threat in this place. Now go your way and have your conference, in so doing you have left dissension, bitterness and discord."

Bishop Weller said in conclusion that the action of the board in arranging to send delegates was in defiance of the House of Bishops, and that it had no

Continued on Page 5.

RAIDER CAPTURED BY BRITISH CRUISER

German Crew of Yacht Academy Taken Into Fever-Infected Port —Captain's Wife Stricken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 26.—The story of the capture of an alleged German raider crew, who were landed at a yellow fever infected port in Colombia, was brought here on the arrival of the British steamer Jamaica. The yacht Academy was captured at sea by the British cruiser Newcastle and was taken to Buenaventura, Colombia, where yellow fever is reported by the Canal Zone health authorities to be epidemic. Nine deaths have occurred within a week.

The wife of Captain Thomas Owen of the yacht Academy contracted the disease ashore there, and it developed aboard the Jamaica on the way to Balboa. She is now in the Ancon Hospital; there is no hope of her recovery.

According to a dispatch from Washing on Saturday the Academy arrived at Buenaventura from San Francisco, well provisioned. One of the owners telegraphed to the State Department that the vessel had no instructions to go to Colombia. The Captain of the Academy asserted that he had put into the port for repairs. Some doubt existed as to the identity of the vessel, and Washington officials cabled to the Consul at Callao, asking for a complete description of her.

TRANSPORT MARQUETTE SUNK IN AEGEAN SEA

Ninety-nine of Vessel's Personnel Unaccounted For, Says the British Admiralty.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An official announcement made public tonight says:

"The British transport Marquette has been torpedoed in the Aegean Sea. It is understood that only ninety-nine of the personnel of the vessel are unaccounted for.

"No further details have been received."

F. W. Ridgway, Manager of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said last night that no word had been received here of the torpedoing of the Marquette.

"The three steamers Manitou, Menominee, and Marquette," he continued, "have been under charter to the British Admiralty for transport service for over a year, and we do not know anything of their movements. As a cargo vessel the Marquette carried about seventy of a crew, all told, but if she was trooping, and had about 1,500 soldiers on board, the extra help required might bring the crew up to ninety-five."

TURKISH TRANSPORT SUNK BY SUBMARINE

British Undersea Boat Operating in Sea of Marmora Destroys Ship Laden With Munitions.

ATHENS, Oct. 26, (via Paris.)—A British submarine on Sunday sank the Turkish transport Carmen, laden with munitions, in the Sea of Marmora.

The Austrian steamer Carmen, of 4,424 tons, was tied up at Constantinople at the beginning of the war. It is probable that it was this steamer, converted into a Turkish transport, that the submarine sent to the bottom. She was built at Sunderland in 1911.

WANGENHEIM POISONED, A ROME RUMOR SAYS

Sudden Death of German Ambassador at Constantinople Still a Mystery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The sudden death of Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador at Constantinople, is shrouded in mystery. Foul play is suspected.

A few days ago a rumor was spread that the Ambassador had been poisoned. Under the pretext of embalmment a post-mortem was conducted by German doctors on von Wangenheim's body.

DANISH WOMEN VOTE AT NEXT ELECTION

Equal Suffrage Act Will Go Into Effect June 5, 1916, Says Premier.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"Premier Zahle declared today that the Government intended to put in force June 5, 1916, the new constitutional law conferring suffrage on women, waiving the right to propose a prolongation of the old constitutional law owing to the war. It is expected that a general election will occur in July, when Danish women will vote for the first time."

The Danish Parliament on June 5, on the anniversary of the signing of the first Constitution by Frederick VII. in 1849, unanimously passed a new Constitution, which conferred suffrage on women.

100 DIE IN TYPHOON.

Storm Hits the Philippines and Devastates a Town.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—A typhoon has partly wiped out the town of Tobacco.

One hundred persons were killed and the railroad line was washed away.

The Governor General is sending a relief expedition to the stricken district.

BREITUNG KNEW SPY PLOTTERS

Banker's Cousin Admits Particular Friendship for Paul Deache.

MEN HIGHER UP STILL FREE

Source Whence Fay Got $30,000 and Was to Get $500,000 More Is Now Sought.

DOUBLE GRIP ON PRISONERS

All Held Under Second Charges to Guard Against Any Chance of Bail Jumping.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—"Max" Breitung knows at least two of the alleged German spies under arrest in New York, and was on especially friendly terms with Paul Deache, who is said to be a Bavarian officer.

They met at the time the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, with $10,000,000 aboard, turned back when approaching the English coast, and reached Bar Harbor in safety with the treasure at the outbreak of the war.

Breitung and Deache were both aboard. The former was going back to Germany to spend his vacation, he having been in the United States about two years.

Deache and one of the other men, believed to be Scholz, called upon Breitung at the New York office of E. N. Breitung, where he was employed, and sought his aid in buying copper and other supplies.

Those facts were obtained today from relatives and business associates of Max Breitung after he had started for New York on the 10:30 o'clock Lake Shore train.

Albert Breitung of Chicago, who is a cousin of Max Breitung's father, had a long talk with the young man on Monday night at the Stratford Hotel, where the latter was staying.

Breitung freely admitted that he knew Daeche and spoke very highly of him. Apparently a strong friendship had sprung up between them, begotten not only of nationality and partisanship, but also of the fact that they were both comparative strangers in a strange land.

Stoddard Hancock of New York, also an employe of the Breitung banking house, who has been in Chicago for three months, discussed the matter tonight at the Stratford with the utmost frankness.

Advised to Return to New York.

"I am not a stranger to Chicago," said he, "for I was formerly in charge of the Chicago branch of the house in the Marquette Building. The branch was closed when the business slump occurred. Late last July I returned to Chicago on business for the firm, and Max has made two or three trips here on the same business. He had been here about a week on this last trip. This morning while eating breakfast I read in a newspaper that Max was named in connection with those New York arrests. I immediately called his room and told him. He came to my room and agreed that the only thing for him to do was to return at once to New York.

"While we were discussing it he received a telephone call from E. N. Breitung at Marquette. Mr. Breitung had also read the article and he told Max to go back to New York at once. Max hastily packed his grip and took the Lake Shore train for New York. He was not accompanied by any Secret Service agents. He went of his own accord, and I am certain he knows nothing of this matter.

"Most certainly he never supplied any money, for, while he is a young banker, the fact remains that he is not a capitalist, and is working for a salary.

"Max knew two of these men and liked one of them especially. They met, I believe, aboard the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It is entirely possible that Max has known of the purchase of certain supplies, but that is merely a matter of business in which many are engaged."

When United States Secret Service men went to the Stratford Hotel this morning they learned that Breitung had hurriedly left for New York after a long telephone talk with his cousin, E. N. Breitung, who was at his Summer home in Marquette, Mich.

Coming to be Arrested.

"Max Breitung, who is supposed to be a German spy, is my cousin, and he left the Stratford Hotel, Chicago, for New York to hunt up whatever policeman has a warrant for him," said E. N. Breitung this evening, when asked at Marquette whether he could explain Max Breitung's alleged connection with German activities in New York.

"I am not at all alarmed over Max's situation, for I was myself accused of being a German spy and agent. If there is anything at all to give basis for suspicion against Max it will be found to lie in the fact that he may have subscribed money to some fund or other represented to be for relief work. I gave $100, the other day, just as I left New York, to a fund for buying tobacco for German prisoners in war camps. I can't swear that the money was used for that purpose, but that's what I gave it for.

"This spy business is largely nonsense. I went to the State Department in Washington and to some of the newspapers before I could get relief from the recurring insinuations and accusations that I was a German agent. The State Department helped me out readily, as I am known well there.

"Max didn't run away from New York," said Mr. Breitung. "He came to Chicago in response to a telegram from me, and I left him there to complete some business. He was publicly registered at the hotel and this morning

Continued on Page 4.

The Case of Edith Cavell

An answer to Dr. Zimmermann, Germany's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

By James M. Beck,

Former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, whose article in The New York Times on "In the Supreme Court of Civilization, The Dual Alliance vs. The Triple Entente," was reprinted abroad and aroused wide discussion. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

TAMMANY NEUTRAL IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT

County Chairman Black Says the Wigwam Will Keep Its "Hands Off."

WOMEN MUCH ENCOURAGED

Know They Have No Open Opposition Like Nugent's to Fear and Trust the District Leaders.

The New York County Democratic organization, as represented by Tammany Hall and the County Committee, of which William Harmon Black is Chairman, will take no part in the woman suffrage campaign. That is what leaders in the organization, most of whom did not want to appear in the limelight as for or against suffrage, said yesterday, adding that there was "no fooling about the matter," and that Tammany was "really out of it." Mr. Black, one of the few who was willing to be quoted, said:

"I can't make it too emphatic as far as the County Committee, the Democratic organization in the county, is concerned. It is a case of 'hands off.' Every voter is to vote as he likes on the proposition, and there will be neither opposition to the movement nor action in favor of it, as far as the organization is concerned. That is absolutely a fact. There has been no work going on, no organized effort. The County Committee, of which I am Chairman, has taken no stand and won't take any stand. Suffrage must rise or fall on its merits alone, so far as the organization is concerned.

"Personally I am in favor of giving the women the vote. But that is my own opinion and should have no influence upon other members of the organization. I am not for it because I am chairman of the County Committee, and I am not trying to influence the committee. I am for it simply because I, as an individual, believe in the cause. There is no other reason, no other influence brought to bear on me. I have been very particular not to speak on the question in any of the Democratic club houses or at any of the Democratic mass meetings. My convictions on this question are my own and have nothing to do with the Democratic County Committee. I want to make that very emphatic to show that the organization, as I have said, is taking absolutely no stand.

In view of the fact that it had been hinted that the word was being quietly passed about that Tammany Hall would "just as soon see the amendment defeated" the utterances of the leaders came yesterday as good news to the leaders of the suffrage cause. The women said they believe that with no influence acting to turn them against the proposed amendment the main body of the Tammany Hall voters would rally to their support. They had feared they might be confronted in this State with an opposition such as James R. Nugent, in Essex County, had led against them in New Jersey.

One thing which the suffrage leaders felt sure of was that election day would not see the Tammany workers in the various districts out in an effort to beat them as the Nugent Democrats were in Newark. They had heard that Tammany Hall had left the matter up to the district leaders, and their investigation had shown that the district leaders were not taking any active part in the campaign. It was felt that such vigorous statements of neutrality as that of Chairman Black would at least weaken any attempt at an organized fight and give the Tammany voters, who favored suffrage, the excuse to aid the cause.

FINAL RALLIES FOR SUFFRAGE.

Outdoor Demonstrations and Carnegie Hall Meeting This Week.

Fifty big mass meetings are being held by the suffragists in the big cities of the State this week, and in addition to the one to be held in Carnegie Hall in this city on Friday evening there will be a big final outdoor meeting at the east side of Madison Square on Saturday night, the formal wind-up of the campaign. This will include a concert with a symphony orchestra of 100 pieces and Miss Carolyn Ortman and Robert Maitland will sing. There will be a big chorus of the suffragists in which the spectators will be invited to join. From the platform, where the orchestra will play, suffrage balloons will be sent up and there will be a climax of fireworks.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks will make the address of welcome to the suffragists, introduced by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who will preside. J. Stitt Wilson, ex-Mayor of Berkeley, Cal.; Raymond Robins of Chicago, and Commissioner Katharine B. Davis will speak. Searchlights will play on the hundreds of banners and flags which will help form a setting for the meeting.

The last torchlight parade of the campaign will take place tomorrow evening, suffragists of the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts taking part. The marchers will start from Hudson Park at Hudson and Clarkson St. and go up Eighth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street. In Columbus Circle a big mass meeting will be held and speeches will be made from midnight to daylight to reach night workers and late-hour pleasure seekers. In charge of the parade will be Mrs. J. Shoenberg, Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mrs. J. Zimmerman, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Miss Alice O'Reilly, and Miss Eleanor Erving.

On Saturday there will be a luncheon in the Hotel Astor, which will bring to an end the centennial celebration of the birth of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the pioneer suffragist. While an individual celebration this will also be a

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GERMAN PEACE PLAN REPORTED ON WAY

Von Buelow Said to Have a Mission to President Wilson and King Alfonso.

TO STATE BERLIN'S TERMS

Madrid Gives von Buelow's Brother-in-Law as Authority for the Report — Pope Still at Work.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A report reached here today that Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, will shortly submit to President Wilson and King Alfonso of Spain an outline of the conditions on which Germany might be disposed to discuss terms of peace.

The report is contained in a Reuter dispatch from Madrid, and has not been corroborated from any other source. The dispatch gives as authority Prince Camporeale, an Italian nobleman, who is a brother-in-law of Prince von Bülow. The report was first published in Madrid, the correspondent says, in the form of a message from Rome.

ROME, Oct. 26, (via Paris.)—Pope Benedict, in an interview published in the Avvenire d'Italia, expressed his deep affliction by the tragic events ravaging Europe and his suffering at being obliged to look, powerless, upon such a spectacle.

But "in his Father's heart, which cherished alike all his children," the Pope said he thought only of the day "when the rulers of warring peoples shall understand the necessity and duty of ending the carnage which is overthrowing all human and divine laws."

The Holy Father abstained, he said, from passing judgments which had no practical result, but would on the contrary cause fresh recriminations and sow fresh discords. He deplored the violence and the barbarities practiced in a war wherein the conquests of science were placed at the service of murder.

In conclusion the Pope declared that, his appeal for peace having been unheard, he would continue his charitable work for the benefit of the wounded.

POINCARE AND KING REVIEW ALLIED TROOPS

French President Confers the War Cross on the Prince of Wales.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—President Poincaré and Minister of War Millerand yesterday met King George on the Anglo-French front and reviewed the British troops.

Today King George, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, returned the visit, and also called on General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, and witnessed a march past by the French Colonial troops, and inspected the artillery observatories and the sites of the batteries.

President Poincaré conferred the war cross on the Prince of Wales, who has been at the front since a short time after the commencement of hostilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily Telegraph quotes a letter sent to his brother by a member of a Scottish regiment as saying:

"As it happened some time ago, I can safely tell you now that we had a visit from the Prince of Wales. He came into the dugout I was in after the 25th of September engagement. He is a little brick and goes right up into the thick of it. When he visited us we were under a rain of shells."

ANOTHER GERMAN SPY IS SHOT IN ENGLAND

Still Another, Designated as "K," Sentenced—"L" About to Be Tried.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The following official announcement of a military execution was issued today:

A prisoner who was tried on the serious charge of espionage was found guilty and sentenced to death by being shot. The prisoner appealed and the court of Criminal Appeal, on Oct. 18, dismissed the appeal.

The sentence was carried out by the military authorities this morning.

Announcement was made officially today of the arrest of two persons, designated as "K" and "L," who are suspected of being German agents.

"K" is described as a German, and is said to have had a forged American passport. He was tried by court-martial on Sept. 29. Sentence has been passed and will be carried out shortly.

"L" is a person of Turkish extraction with a German name. He will be brought before a court-martial.

In both instances the charge is of having attempted "to collect and communicate to the enemy information regarding his Majesty's naval and military forces, with the intention of assisting the enemy."

12TH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW
1 to 10:30 P. M.
ALL THIS WEEK.
See ad. Page 6.—Advt.

ALLIES TO STRIKE BLOW FOR BLOW IN BALKANS, LANSDOWNE TELLS LORDS, BUT SAYS SERBIA'S PERIL IS EXTREME

Serb Premier Appeals to British to Rush Aid; Cannot Maintain Resistance Indefinitely

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says that Dr. Seton Watson and Dr. Burrows of King's College, London, received last night the following telegram from M. Pasitch, Premier and Foreign Minister of Serbia:

"Serbia is making superhuman efforts to defend her existence in response to the advice and desire of her great allies. For this she is condemned to death by the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians.

"For twenty days our common enemy has tried to annihilate us. In spite of the heroism of our soldiers our resistance cannot be expected to be maintained indefinitely. We beg of you and many friends of Serbia in England to do everything you can to insure your troops reaching us as soon as possible that they may help our army and that we may defend together the common cause which now is so gravely menaced."

KING OF GREECE TO HEAD HIS ARMY

Proposed Visit to Saloniki Opposed by the Queen and Government.

FEAR HE MAY BE ATTACKED

Constantine Says He Must Defend the Country's Integrity, Should It Be Menaced.

Bulgars Attack Greek Troops; Repulsed With Loss on Border

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Greek troops have been drawn into the fighting near the junction of the Greek, Serbian, and Bulgarian boundaries, according to a brief message received from The Daily Mail's Athen's correspondent. The message says:

"Greek frontier guards have been attacked near Doiran, but repulsed their attackers with losses."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The forthcoming visit of the King of Greece to Saloniki, where he will probably assume command of the army, is strongly disapproved by his Cabinet. A Ministerial crisis is considered not only probable but imminent.

Efforts are being made to persuade the King to abandon the visit. The Queen is likewise using her influence in this direction on the ground that the King's life might be endangered in Saloniki. Constantine, however, is asserting his own will. He declares his place is at the head of his army to defend Greece's territorial integrity should this prove necessary.

CYPRUS OFFER HAS LAPSED.

Grey Tells Commons the Conditions Were Not Met.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Great Britain's offer of the island of Cyprus to Greece has lapsed because the condition under which the offer was made has not been fulfilled, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Foreign Secretary told the House that in the very critical situation in which Serbia found herself, the Allies were bound to obtain, if possible, the only assistance immediately available. Accordingly Great Britain informed Greece that if she would give her full, immediate support to Serbia against Bulgaria Great Britain was prepared to give her Cyprus.

VENIZELOS MENACES CABINET.

Blocks Move to Return Turkish Properties Seized in Macedonia.

ATHENS, Oct. 26.—Another Cabinet crisis has been narrowly averted. During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies a difference of opinion developed between Stephen Dragoumis, Minister of Finance, and Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier and leader of the majority party.

The debate was on the subject of the recession of Turkish properties in Macedonia which were confiscated after the Balkan war. Heated remarks were exchanged, and there were constant interruptions from the Government side.

M. Venizelos tartly reminded the Government that its control of the Chamber depended entirely on the votes of his party. The Chamber was thrown into confusion and the sitting was suspended.

The Cabinet assembled hastily, and as a result of its consultation M. Dragoumis made conciliatory explanations, which brought about a settlement of the dispute.

PAYING IN GERMAN LOAN.

Cash Installments Now Amount to 72 Per Cent. of the Total.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency announced today that installments paid in cash on the third German war loan up to Oct. 23 amounted to 8,732,000,000 marks, ($2,183,000,000,) or 72 per cent. of the total.

WHERE TO GO THIS WINTER.
Booklet issued by SOUTHERN RAILWAY full of information. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

SERBS RECAPTURE TOWN OF VELES

Intrenching with French in the South to Await Arrival of Supports.

FORCED BACK IN NORTH

But Inflict Heavy Loss on Invaders—Germans and Turks Guard Black Sea Coast.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Serbian troops which have been so gallantly holding the little northeastern corner of their country, where the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies are about to join up, are being slowly forced back as the pressure upon them becomes greater. In fact, all along the northern and eastern frontiers the invaders are making steady progress, although at great cost, as the Serbians, now that they have reached the hills, are making them pay heavily for every mile covered.

It is only in the south, where the French have joined hands with the Serbians, that the Bulgarians are being held. Here the French and Serbians are intrenching themselves and awaiting reinforcements, which they hope will enable them to drive the Bulgarians out of Macedonia. The Serbians have recaptured the town of Veles (Krupulu)' on the railroad southeast of Uskub, after desperate fighting.

According to The Times the following is the situation of affairs in Serbia:

On the Serbo-Rumanian frontier the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are within twenty miles of each other. The Austro-German armies are advancing southwest and southeast of Belgrade on a hundred-mile front, which now extends between 25 and 40 miles south of the Danube.

On the west the converging advance from the Drina continues, and on the east the Bulgarian main force likewise is gaining ground.

The following, the newspaper adds, is the situation on the Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki line:

How Railway Is Divided.

The Germans command the first 50 miles from Belgrade; the Serbians the next 150 miles; the Bulgarians the next 100 miles, and the French the last 50 miles to the Greek frontier.

The Bulgarian forces, which have occupied Negoting and Prahov, are marching northward along the Serbo-Rumanian frontier to join the German Army, which, after crossing the Danube at Orsova, has driven the Serbians west of Kladovo.

With Uskub in their possession, says a dispatch from Saloniki, the Bulgarians now hold with strong forces the Nish-Saloniki Railroad between Vranya and Uskub. They have cut direct communication between Nish and Saloniki, leaving open only the uncertain means of transit over the Monastir-Pristina line. The dispatch, which is dated Monday, continues:

"A brigade of British troops will leave Saloniki tomorrow (Tuesday) for Doiran, (forty miles northwest of Saloniki.) The object of this move, so it is stated, is to prepare an advance on Strumitza in conjunction with the French movement by way of the Stara Valley when the allied offensive against Bulgaria is undertaken."

The report that Turkish troops are being concentrated at Burgas, Varna, and other points on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria is reiterated in other advices from Athens. The Reuter correspondent says that the Turks are to oppose Russian attempts to land troops, having replaced the Bulgarians because it was feared the latter could not be counted on to resist the Russians.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Five thousand German soldiers from Constantinople are replacing Bulgarians at points on the Black Sea littoral. Defense of the coast has been intrusted to Germany."

Official Reports of Operations.

The official bulletin issued by the Berlin War Office reported progress as follows:

East of the Vishegrad line of heights Suhagorapanos has been reached.

An attack made by the armies of General von Koevess and General von Gallwitz is progressing favorably.

Continued on Page 2.

SHE CANNOT HOLD OUT LONG

Allies Hope for Greek and Rumanian Aid But Don't Depend on It.

13,000 BRITISH AT SALONIKI

All Available Help Sent to Serbs When Greece Unexpectedly Refused to Fight.

LARGER FORCES ON THE WAY

Debate in House of Lords Emphasizes the Demand for a Smaller Cabinet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—That the position of the Serbian Army is critical in the extreme and that it is considered highly improbable that it will be able to hold out for any great length of time against the combined assaults of the Austro-German and Bulgarian legions, was admitted by the Marquis of Lansdowne in the course of a discussion of the Balkan situation in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon.

Great Britain and France, the Marquis said, however, had taken up the challenge of the Central Powers in the Near East as elsewhere, and were preparing to strike blow for blow, and hoped eventually to receive the support of Greece and Rumania, although they were not depending upon them.

It was also made known that the British force landed at Saloniki numbered about 13,000 men, and was sent at request of Serbia, and at the instance of M. Venizelos (then Premier) for the purpose of enabling Greece to fulfil her treaty obligations to Serbia.

A much stronger force was placed under orders at the same time the Saloniki troops were dispatched, and its ultimate destination will depend on the situation when it gets there, the report of General Monro, the new British commander in chief, who has already arrived at the Gallipoli Peninsula, and upon the conclusions reached in joint consultation by the military and naval advisers of Great Britain and France.

This information developed from a question as to the progress of the campaign put by Earl Loreburn. In answering the query the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Unionist leader, who holds a seat in the Cabinet without portfolio, said:

"I must say with great regret I am afraid we must admit that the progress of the campaign in Northern Serbia has been such as to render it highly improbable that the Serbian Army will be able to withstand for any great length of time the attacks to which it is exposed from the Austro-German forces on the north, aided by the stab in the back which Serbia is receiving at the hands of Bulgaria."

Earl Loreburn asked whether the dispatch of troops to Saloniki had been determined upon with the approval of the naval and military advisers and whether the Government could give assurance that full provision had been made for the communications of this force and for its supply of men and material to the satisfaction of the naval and military experts. Earl Loreburn said he understood the Government's desire that the matter should not be debated at the present time, but that there was a reason for asking the question.

Disappointed in Dardanelles.

"We are disappointed in the Dardanelles enterprise," the Earl of Loreburn continued, and he added that he did not know whether that enterprise had commenced with or without the advice of the naval and military authorities, and one could not help asking whether this new venture would be a repetition of that. The greatest danger from which this country could suffer, the speaker said, was unpreparedness and indecision.

The Marquis of Lansdowne explained that there were moments when it was not in the public interest that questions relating to the war should be freely discussed in Parliament, as the effect on both the Allies and their enemies had to be considered.

He declared, however, that he could assure Earl Loreburn that nether in the present Government nor in any Government of which he had been a member had it been the practice or habit of amateur strategists to impose their plans upon the professional advisers of the Government. With the present Government it was unlikely that anything of the kind could occur. Earl Kitchener, Minister of War, was present at every Cabinet meeting, and it was impossible to suppose that he would allow himself to be deflected from his course by the pressure of his civilian colleagues.

Apart from that, the speaker added, the procedure by the committees and the councils had given a far greater opportunity to the military and naval experts to assert themselves and make their views known. The Cabinet as a whole considered the naval and military and political aspects of the case, so the Ministers and their advisers took account of both sides of the problem; but whatever particular views were given by the

military and naval advisers, the ultimate responsibility for a decision on them must rest on the Government.

The Saloniki Expedition.

As to the Saloniki expedition the Marquis said:

"I cannot enter into the apprehensions which possess Earl Loreburn. I can quite understand, having before him our commitment in the Western theatre of the war, the position in which we find ourselves on the Gallipoli Peninsula and our interests in Egypt and the other possessions of the Empire, which should be borne in mind, it is profoundly distasteful to him that the matter should be complicated by our entering into new entanglements in the new sphere of the war."

Earl Loreburn, interrupting, said:

"I didn't say that. What I asked was if you had naval and military opinion to justify you in your decision."

The Marquis of Lansdowne: "I quite understand that Earl Loreburn should dislike the idea of what might be described as this further effort on our part at a time when we are making so many efforts in different parts of the world.

"Under what circumstances has a British force been sent to Saloniki? I should like to recall the position in the months of September. The Central Powers had made no progress in the western theatre for a long time. They, indeed, had been successfully attacked and pushed back at several points. On the Russian front their advance, overwhelming at first, had received a serious check. Italians were pressing their offensive, and in the minor theatres of the war—Mesopotamia for example—success was resting with our arms.

Cast About for New Outlet.

"That being the situation, the Central Powers very naturally looked about to discover some new direction in which to seek for a decision satisfactory to themselves. Their choice fell, as it was not unlikely to fall, on a great attempt to make good in southeastern Europe, and through Bulgaria to threaten our forces in Gallipoli and Constantinople, and perhaps Egypt, to say nothing of the vaster aspirations which perhaps lay behind.

"That great project became doubly attractive from the moment when, most unfortunately, Bulgaria threw her influence on their side. There was one obstacle, and only one, to that project. The key of the situation lay in the eastern corner of Serbia.

"We found Serbia threatened by a formidable concentration of troops, and I cannot help here paying tribute to the wonderful gallantry with which Serbia withstood two separate invasions and her struggles against a third. She will afford one of the most glorious chapters of this great war.

"Under these circumstances Serbia made a direct appeal to us for help. But it was not only Serbia that invoked our co-operation. Serbia was bound to Greece by geographical propinquity, by common interests in this war, and by treaty obligations. Moreover, it was only through Grecian territory that help could possibly reach Serbia. It was only by the use of a great force that a base could be provided for it. In the circumstances the good will of Greece was of first importance to us, and we had at that time every reason to feel assured that we had that good will.

Aid Asked for Greece Also.

"Venizelos was still in power, and at his instance we undertook to provide a force for the purpose of enabling Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations to Serbia. It was under such circumstances that we sent such troops as were available to Saloniki. It was a small force, because only a small force could be collected at the time.

"The French Government, on their side, dispatched a force, which is now on the spot and which apparently at this moment is engaged with the Bulgarians on the eastern frontier of Serbia. At the same time a larger force was prepared for service in southeastern Europe, and transports were taken out for the purpose of conveying it to its destination.

"I suggest that these steps—incomplete, no doubt—were taken with great promptitude, and they were the only ones which could be taken to relieve the position of Serbia. They were taken after full deliberation with the naval and military advisers.

"The British force at Saloniki, 13,000 in round numbers, may be regarded as the precursor of a larger force which has been put under orders. At the same time the extent to which that force will be put must depend on the situation when it arrives at the scene.

"Events have moved very rapidly in that part of the world. There have been two quite recent developments which profoundly affected the military and political situation. The first was the deliberate decision of the Greek Government that her treaty engagements did not require her to go to the rescue of Serbia in the present momentous crisis, and the other is the progress of the campaign in Northern Serbia."

Future Course to Be Decided.

Lord Lansdowne, after giving some details of the position of the Serbia armies, expressed his opinion as to the outlook for Serbia, as quoted in the beginning of this dispatch. Continuing, he said:

"The military plans must depend upon the military situation when the reinforcements arrive, and upon this point the Allies are of one mind. The military and naval advisers of Great Britain and France will consult, and until these consultations are concluded I cannot say for what purpose the British force will be used.

"Discussions are now proceeding and General Monro, who arrived in that part of the world today, has been instructed to report as soon as possible his opinion of all the aspects of the case.

"Lord Loreburn need have no apprehension in this or any other matter of the kind that the Government is likely to be led into precipitate action owing to some hurried impulse or some vague sentiment to achieve its object. At every step the Government will take the best military and naval advice obtainable, and that advice will have reference not only to the new enterprise but to all subsidiary questions, with regard to safeguarding communications and the supply of men and material."

To Block Foes in Bulgaria.

Lord Lansdowne said that an endeavor would be made to use the present force at Saloniki to counter the movements of the central powers to cross Bulgaria, but the precise method of countering and attack must obviously be left for further very careful consideration.

The Earl of Cromer, who was for many years plenipotentiary and Consul General at Cairo, added his voice to that of Earl Loreburn for more information. He suggested that the Government make some statement showing, at all events, what he believed to be the case, that the centre of gravity of the war had been transferred from the west to the east, and give some general indication of how they intended to meet the situation.

"Lord Kitchener," said Lord Cromer, "has been singularly parsimonious in his utterances in the House of Lords, and, speaking candidly, his statements have never contained much more than what we have already read in the daily papers. We want something which will show that there is a real grasp of the situation, and to be told in general outline what is to be done about it."

The Earl of Cromer dissassociated himself from those who wished a change in the Government, but strongly advocated a smaller Cabinet.

Lord Loreburn, who expressed dissatisfaction with the Marquis of Lansdowne's answer, supported, as did other members of the House, the suggestion of a smaller executive, and in reply Lord Curzon said that Premier Asquith had this matter under consideration. Lord Lansdowne said that he personally favored a change.

Press View of the Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily News, discussing Sir Edward Grey's and Lord Lansdowne's statements in Parliament, says:

"In all this there is not much room for encouragement, and it is not unnatural that there should be murmurs of discontent, and even alarm, as to the course of events in the near future.

"The point for us to remember is that, grave as the situation is, the war as a whole will not be decided in the Balkans, but in the main theatres of the struggle, and that in those theatres the position of the Allies is steadily improving in numbers, in material, and in the power of initiation, and in one theatre, that of the sea, we have a supremacy that is absolute.

"If these considerations are borne in mind we shall understand that this is a time not for Ministerial convulsions but for loyal and passionate co-operation on the part of all the forces at our disposal."

MAY CUT CABINET TO TEN.

Twenty-two Members at Present in British Executive Body.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"At least two of its members are in favor of a reduction in the size of the Cabinet. So much is gleaned from the discussion on the Balkan situation in the House of Lords today.

"Lord Cromer, though dissociating himself emphatically from those persons who desire the overthrow of the present Government, expressed himself emphatically in favor of a reduction in the number of Cabinet Ministers. It is impossible, he thinks, to conduct the war efficiently with a committee of twenty-two persons.

"Lord Lansdowne sympathizes with Lord Cromer's view. 'Personally,' he said, 'I am of the opinion that the efficiency of any body of that kind is apt to vary immensely with its numerical strength.' This, too, is the opinion of Lord Curzon, who, speaking later in the debate, said the question of the size of the Cabinet was now engaging the attention of the Prime Minister.

"The present Cabinet has twenty-two members. If any reduction is made it is sure to be drastic. The number probably will be reduced to ten. Six of these are certain to be the holders of the following offices: Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State for War, Minister of Munitions, and Chancellor of the Exchequer."

DEFENSE OF CABINET CHEERED IN COMMONS

But Asquith's Foes in the London Press Continue Their Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made the emphatic declaration that the Government, since he had been a member of it, had put forward all its strength and exercised all its belligerent powers in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and always would do so.

This statement was warmly cheered by the House as a whole. Lloyd George's announcement that Premier Asquith intended to make a full statement as to the progress of the war on his return Thursday also pleased the Commons.

Meanwhile, the campaign against the Premier continues in The Morning Post and the Northcliffe organs. The Times had an editorial yesterday plainly implying, though not definitely saying, that Mr. Asquith lacked "great driving power and initiative." The Morning Post today prints an article suggesting that "his ease is dearer" to Asquith than "his country."

The Liberal newspapers denounce these attacks, pointing out also that the provincial press of the country, together with Conservative organs like The Daily Telegraph and The Spectator in London, have rallied to the support of the Premier.

The Star predicts that "When Asquith come back to his place in the House of Commons he will receive an ovation which will confound the hidden assassins, with their furtive daggers, their masked faces, and their poisonous press."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"This seizing of any pretext to discredit the Prime Minister and prevent him from taking a few days of greatly qualified repose, necessitated by his recent illness, is repugnant alike to good manners and public interests. The great mass of the public are wholly opposed to these unceasing attempts to foster political unrest in the middle of the war.

"The cry for a man to save the country is no new thing in history and generally resolves itself into denunciation of all men who are saving the country. Pitt was attacked as lacking foresight, courage, and imagination, Lincoln was blamed for everything, for interfering with his Generals, for undue leniency, and for failure in vigor and promptness. All men who were called upon to wear down their opponents by patience and endurance have fallen under the lash.

"We are not saying any of our present statesmen will win the crowns of Pitt or of Lincoln. These prizes are awarded only by history, which sees the end, but we do say the war in which we are engaged requires just those virtues of patience and fortitude which are so justly acclaimed by the historian in the case of these men, and which are so liable to foolish misrepresentation by shallow publicists and contemporaries."

FIRST RUSSIAN SNOW SPURS GERMANS ON

Hindenburg Drives His Attacks at Riga and Dvinsk as Early Winter Sets In.

RUSSIANS IN STRONG LINES

River Island, Near Riga, Now Centre of the Struggle — Germans Report Advance on Dvinsk Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Near the left bank of the Dvina, twelve miles south of Riga and just opposite the river islet of Dalen, are two villages which at the present moment are of primary importance in the struggle for Riga. One, Repe, two and a half miles south of Dalen, is in German hands, while the other, Klange, just on the bank of the river, is held by the Russians. The Germans are here trying to force a way on to the Islet of Dalen so as to command the railway leading to Riga. The Russians at Klange are resisting this firmly on the left bank and maintaining a fierce fire against the German impetus.

In case of their attempt failing here the Germans are ready to take advantage of any chance opportunity that may offer at Olai further west. Again, in order to secure their flank, they are keeping up a pretty steady artillery fire near Shiok. But the main struggle is around Dalen and on the left bank of the river at Uxkull, which lies eighteen miles southeast of Riga. On the Dvina six desperate attacks of the Germans were beaten off by Russian infantry and artillery.

It is not worth while discussing the theory whether the Riga operation is a demonstration intended to divert attention from Dvinsk. The Germans want Riga very badly and are trying their hardest to get it, and if in the meantime the operation serves the purpose of a diversion that would be all to the advantage of their strategy.

But the Russians, while firmly resisting at Riga, show no signs of allowing themselves to be diverted from Dvinsk where the Germans have again brought up reinforcements and ammunition and renewed their attacks—they have succeeded in establishing themselves in the blackened ruins of Illoukst. They will probably try to force the Dvina here, but conditions are not wholly in their favor. The Russians have the advantage of ample cover in the shape of a forest extending between Illoukst and Dvinsk and on the edge of this forest they have already checked the German advance. If the Germans should come to the river they would be exposed to a terrible Russian fire.

The Russians are moreover steadily maintaining a countermanoeuvre to the south of Dvinsk. Here the capture of each obscure village may be unimportant in itself, but in their sum these captures denote the insistent approach of the Russians to the rail-line which the whole German operation against Dvinsk is absolutely dependent.

The haste of the Germans to force Dvina is now intelligible. The snow is falling and Winter is setting in early.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Hindenburg Gains on Dvinsk Front —Russian Success on the Styr.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Today's German official report on the Eastern theatre is as follows:

Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Illoukst sector again has been crossed north of Illoukst, (Dvinsk front.) The village of Kasimirshiki, which temporarily was taken by the enemy on Sunday, again is firmly held by us.

Army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Russian attacks east of Baranovichi and in the vicinity of our positions on the canal, south of Lake Wygonovskoie, were repulsed.

Army of General von Linsingen: To the east of Kolki and to the west of Czartorysk, enemy positions were stormed during the night of Oct. 25. A general Russian counterattack was unsuccessful. Further progress was made yesterday. The enemy left in our hands four officers and 1,450 men and ten machine-guns.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (via London, Oct. 27.)—The official communication issued from General Headquarters today follows:

On the left bank of the Dvina, south of Ukskul, the Germans attempted by a sudden attack, without artillery preparation, to rush one of our works, but they were discovered in time and repulsed by our fire.

On the Dvina from the region of Linden, below Friedrichstadt, there has been artillery and rifle fire. On the left bank of the Dvina, west of Jacobstadt, a spirited artillery duel has occurred. In the region east of Illoukst a further unsuccessful German attack was delivered.

Fighting near the village of Voynsuny, west of Lake Boginskoie, (south of Dvinsk,) terminated in our occupation of the village, on the rest of the front southward as far as the Pripet region there is nothing to report.

On the left bank of the Styr, northwest of Rafalovka, our troops stormed the village of Vulkagaluziska, capturing prisoners and machine guns. An offensive by the enemy against the village of Medviejie, northwest of Czartorysk, was repulsed.

The enemy, having deployed large forces to attack our troops north of the village of Kukli, to the north of Kolki, our troops after severe fighting, taking the enemy on the flank, succeeded in repulsing him, capturing seven officers and more than 200 men.

In the fighting announced in yesterday's communication near the village of Komarovka our success was due to the fine qualities our troops displayed. Thanks to their self-sacrifice, the initial success of the enemy, who drove back one of our detachments, ended in his envelopment. He suffered enormous losses. The number of prisoners reported yesterday continues to grow and includes many Germans.

West of the village of Volitsa, north of Novo Alexinitz, three enemy attacks were repulsed. Heaps of enemy dead cover the ground.

RUSSIA TO SEND ARMY, ALLIES PUSHING NORTH

Franco-British Forces Are Now Only Sixteen Miles South of Veles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—It is definitely asserted today that Russia will not content herself with naval action, but will send a considerable number of troops to aid Serbia. Nothing is said of how they are to reach the Balkan front. If this be so the situation may be regarded much more hopefully, for though the entry of von Mackensen's troops into the Sofia corridor cannot now be prevented, it will be so dangerous an operation that more German troops will have to be withdrawn from the French and Russian fronts to protect its line of communications.

The Franco-British expeditionary force has now reached Gradsko, a small town ninety-five miles north of Saloniki at the junction of the Vardar and Bregalnitza valleys. This is fifty miles short of Uskub, which the Bulgarians have occupied, but only sixteen miles short of Veles. As General Sarrail's allied force will be able to hold a front of fifty miles from Doiran to Gradsko and to take the offensive successfully at several points, it must be in considerable force already.

BOOM IN RECRUITING FOLLOWS KING'S APPEAL

Execution of Miss Cavell Stimulates It—Many Birmingham Clerks Enlist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The King's appeal to the nation, Lord Derby's scheme, and the indignation aroused throughout the country by the execution of Edith Cavell have created a new boom in recruiting.

At Birmingham today recruiting meetings were held in the large factories, and these will be continued daily for some time. Among today's recruits were a large number of clerks and postal employes. More single men are now coming forward at Birmingham than ever before, but the number of rejections on account of physical unfitness is rather heavy.

Not since the early days of the war has recruiting in Bath been so brisk. The head recruiting office was besieged yesterday and today by young men in such numbers that the staff was hard pressed in dealing with them. Fifty-three Bath taxi drivers marched in a body to the recruiting office and offered their services as motor transport drivers.

In Leicester 24,000 men have been raised in a fortnight. Recruiting is also reported exceedingly brisk in South Wales.

ITALIANS HEAR DRIVE IS HELPING RUSSIANS

Austrians Reported to Have Withdrawn Troops from East Front to Meet Attacks.

ROME RECORDS NEW GAINS

Invaders Are Closing In Around Lake Garda — Intense Artillery Action on the Isonzo Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERONA, Oct. 26.—Greatly increased activity all along the Italian front for a week past is already having one result, in the reported withdrawal of Austrian troops from the Russian front via Lublin to Innsbruck.

Noteworthy progress has been made on the eastern side and Austrian end of Lake Garda, where, besides overspreading the rich vineyard country between the Rivers Garda and Adige, the Italians have occupied Brentonico, with the neighboring castle, thus dominating the important road leading from Mori to Riva, as well as the railway line thereto.

In the Tolmino and Mrzli Alpini and Bersaglieri add one by one fresh mountain positions, thereby protecting themselves from long-distance Austrian artillery attacks, and are taking yet another step toward the mastery of neighboring towns, of which the Italians desire to take possession without a bombardment of the civil population and public buildings.

ROME, Oct. 26, (via Paris.)—The official statement issued from General Headquarters tonight reads as follows:

In the Ledro Valley we completed the conquest of the left bank of the Ponale River by occupying on Oct. 25 the districts of Mezzolago, Molino, and Bezzeca, taking a number of prisoners.

The enemy directed an intense artillery fire from Monte Creino and the Riva defenses yesterday against Dosso Casina and Dosso Remit, south of the depression of the Loppio, conquered on the 24th, without shaking the resistance of our troops, who are well established in these positions.

On the upper Cordevole and upper Rienz we continue to exert pressure on the enemy's lines. In the valley of the Pontebbana Torrent one of our raids reached the crest of Rachkofel, damaging the enemy's defenses.

Along the Isonzo front an intense artillery duel continues, while our infantry is establishing itself firmly in newly gained positions. We repulsed several small counterattacks yesterday in the Plava zone and on the Carso, taking thirty-nine prisoners.

Our aeroplanes on Oct. 24 effectively bombarded the enemy's camps on the Bainsizza plateau and the Carso. An enemy aeroplane was put to flight by the machine gun fire of one of our aeroplanes. All our aeroplanes returned to our lines undamaged.

SHAW URGES AN ELECTION.

Coalition Ministry Worse Than the Former One, He Says.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—Lecturing in London last night on "Aspects of the War," George Bernard Shaw contended that it was the sacred obligation of the Allies to drive the Germans out of Belgium, but, he added, there could be no thought of crushing Germany. He declared that peace ought to be concluded on terms enabling the former enemies to respect each other.

With reference to British politics he considered that by forming the coalition Ministry the people got a worse Government than before. What was wanted, he said, was new blood in the Government and that the Ministers should be made responsible for their actions.

Mr. Shaw strongly advocated the holding of a general election immediately, and appealed for liberty of speech and the press. He denounced, in this connection, those who wanted to muzzle the Northcliffe press, although he himself had no sympathy with the policy of Lord Northcliffe.

CHAMPAGNE SALIENT CENTRE OF STRUGGLE

Both Sides Claim Success in Heavy Fighting — Artillery Active in Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Again the most important actions on the west front have taken place in Champagne. Fierce attacks and counterattacks have taken place. According to the French report, German attempts to recapture the salient known as La Courtine have been frustrated while another German trench has been taken. The Berlin statement claims the recovery of the salient with 155 prisoners.

A heavy bombardment has taken place on the Belgian front.

The French communication of this afternoon says:

The close fighting in the Champagne district has continued in the centre of the position known as La Courtine, and the fluctuations of the tide of battle have been held to a limited area. The stubborn resistance of our troops and their immediate return to the offensive were successful in breaking the counterattacks of the enemy.

A lively attack to the northeast of Massiges made us master of a German trench close to the positions recently conquered by us.

The German official statement on the west front, as given out today by the Army Headquarters Staff, follows:

North of Souchez enemy hand-grenade attacks were repulsed.

In the fighting which took place on Oct. 24 at a salient angle north of Le Mesnil, in the Champagne, about 250 yards of our position fell temporarily into the hands of the enemy. The French yesterday were driven out. Five officers and more than 150 men remained in our hands. Northeast of Le Mesnil the enemy still occupies a small German trench.

On Combres height our mine explosions were successful. French mining operations in the Bois le Prêtre achieved no success.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

There is nothing to report since the preceding communication.

One of our monoplane pilots gave chase north of Dormans (southwest of Rheims) to an enemy aeroplane, which he attacked at short range. The German aeroplane was hit in several places by bullets from the rapid-fire gun, but was able to make a landing near Faulgonne, in the valley of the Marne. The two officers were made prisoners at the moment they were attempting to destroy their machine. This remains intact in our hands.

The Belgian official communication reads:

After a quiet night the enemy artillery today bombarded quite violently the district to the south of Nieuport, Pervyse, Oostkerke, the neighborhood of Dixmude, and our works to the north of Steenstraete. We replied vigorously, but there was no infantry action.

SHIFT PRUSSIAN GUARDS TO THE WESTERN FRONT

Kaiser Lauds Their Russian Exploits, Addressing Them in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26. — The German newspapers announce that "The Prussian corps of guards," not a particular guard regiment, was transferred from Galicia and Poland to the West and engaged in opposing the Franco-British offensive. They publish an address delivered by the Kaiser in France to the "second division of guards," in which the Emperor said:

"The Prussian Guards have defeated our enemies in both the west and the east, and they had to realize what it means when the King of Prussia threw in his Guards. With the help of God the regiments were permitted in the course of seventy fighting days to storm twenty-nine enemy positions and help end a campaign which cost the enemy all his frontier fortifications and untold booty. Your work being finished, the order of your King calls you to new deeds. On your way thither I have rejoiced to see you, eye to eye, and to express my royal gratitude.

FOOD AND CLOTHING SHORT IN GERMANY

Will Organize Refugees and Soldiers as Teamsters to Relieve Freight Congestion.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An extraordinary meeting of the Russian Council of Ministers has empowered Alexei Khvostoff, Minister of the Interior, to take urgent measures to cope with the food problem, says a dispatch to The Times from Petrograd.

During his tour south Minister Khvostoff ascertained that as many as 6,000 cars of foodstuffs were being detained in the freight sheds at Moscow. To a representative of the Novo Vremya M. Krvostoff explained that the main cause for the unprecedented rise in prices lay in the congestion of freight at Raizan, Tula, Orel, and other places, and the extortionate wage demands of teamsters, together with the failure of municipalities to adopt measures to facilitate the delivery of freight. He proposes to organize military companies of teamsters, consisting of refugees and soldiers, to discharge freight, and also to requisition drays and horses.

CALLS IT INSULT TO US.

London Paper Comments on the Reported Knighthood for Dumba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Daily Graphic says in an editorial article:

"Should it be true, as reported, that the Austrian Emperor has celebrated the return of Dr. Dumba by conferring a knighthood upon that expelled Ambassador, it will be interesting to await American comment upon the incident.

"We have no wish to see the United States again in the war danger zone. It is permissible, however, to reflect that to ordinary observers Francis Joseph's action looks uncommonly like a deliberate insult to America.

"For all the world knows to the contrary, Austria and the United States are on perfectly friendly terms. Vienna accepted the dismissal of its disgraced Ambassador without protest. Consequently the least the Emperor could have done was to mark his prodigal's return with some outward show of disapprobation. But that is not the Austrian cum German way. The Central Powers have drunk so freely of the wine of arrogance that they mistake their intoxication for sobriety. What does it matter what other nations think?

"Dr. Dumba, knight, is another significant object lesson of that flaunting arrogance which would make the world unendurable if Germany proved victorious."

CANON UNDER INQUIRY.

War Minister Investigating Speech About "France Tottering."

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Alexandre Millerand, the French Minister of War, today began an inquiry regarding the speech Canon Lagardere is reported to have made to the Sixth Regiment of Dragoons on Oct. 3. The Canon is said to have declared:

"France is tottering under the weight of its errors and national faults. It has need of new inoculation, in order to make itself worthy of overcoming cruel punishment."

GENERAL TREFUSIS KILLED.

Colonel F. G. Howard Also on Latest British Casualty List.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27. — A casualty list just made public contains among those killed the name of Brigadier General the Honorable John Schomberg Trefusis, son of the Dowager Lady Clinton. Lieutenant Colonel Frederick George Howard of the Royal Engineers also is among those given as killed.

General Trefusis was the youngest son of the 19th Baron Clinton. He had been decorated for services in the South African war and was thirty years in the Fourth Devonshire Regiment. He was 63 years old.

Colonel Frederick George Howard was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1892. He served in the Chitral Relief Force in 1895 and the Tirah and Bazar Valley campaign in 1807. He was 43 years old.

SOCIALISTS MAKING TROUBLE

Municipalities Encourage the Manufacture of Sabots Owing to the Scarcity of Leather.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily Chronicle says in an editorial article:

"The prospect of war through another Winter is a hard one for all the belligerents, but evidence is accumulating that it will be much harder for the enemy than for the Allies. There can be no doubt that Germany is now feeling the effects of the British blockade.

"The presumption that the central empires are hard pressed is now strongly confirmed by what appears in their press.

"It is clear in the first place that they are running very short of clothing. Today a civilian actually cannot buy a blanket or woolen rug in a German town; the Federal Council has forbidden them to be sold. The shortage of leather is so great that municipalities are promoting the manufacture and use of sabots in place of boots.

"The Committee of the Socialist Party and the General Committee of German Trade Unions recently addressed a petition on the subject of food supplies to the Chancellor. They paint a terrible picture of semi-starvation among the families of those at the front and of undernutrition throughout the working community.

"The Berliner Tageblatt recently described hungry thousands surrounding municipal foodshops. The police were called in to prevent them from rioting, and women were standing for hours, till they fainted from fatigue. At Chemnitz they did riot, and the butter and egg shops were wrecked.

"Meanwhile the papers publish recipes for making coup out of fruit-skins for the want of meat and fat, the Federal Council is to institute national butter cards on the lines of the bread cards, and the potato supply is to be nationalized and distributed at fixed prices."

HIGH PRICES FOR FOOD STIR RUSSIA TO ACT

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An extraordinary meeting of the Russian Council of Ministers has empowered Alexei Khvostoff, Minister of the Interior, to take urgent measures to cope with the food problem, says a dispatch to The Times from Petrograd.

During his tour south Minister Khvostoff ascertained that as many as 6,000 cars of foodstuffs were being detained in the freight sheds at Moscow. To a representative of the Novo Vremya M. Krvostoff explained that the main cause for the unprecedented rise in prices lay in the congestion of freight at Raizan, Tula, Orel, and other places, and the extortionate wage demands of teamsters, together with the failure of municipalities to adopt measures to facilitate the delivery of freight. He proposes to organize military companies of teamsters, consisting of refugees and soldiers, to discharge freight, and also to requisition drays and horses.

CALLS IT INSULT TO US.

London Paper Comments on the Reported Knighthood for Dumba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Daily Graphic says in an editorial article:

"Should it be true, as reported, that the Austrian Emperor has celebrated the return of Dr. Dumba by conferring a knighthood upon that expelled Ambassador, it will be interesting to await American comment upon the incident.

"We have no wish to see the United States again in the war danger zone. It is permissible, however, to reflect that to ordinary observers Francis Joseph's action looks uncommonly like a deliberate insult to America.

"For all the world knows to the contrary, Austria and the United States are on perfectly friendly terms. Vienna accepted the dismissal of its disgraced Ambassador without protest. Consequently the least the Emperor could have done was to mark his prodigal's return with some outward show of disapprobation. But that is not the Austrian cum German way. The Central Powers have drunk so freely of the wine of arrogance that they mistake their intoxication for sobriety. What does it matter what other nations think?

"Dr. Dumba, knight, is another significant object lesson of that flaunting arrogance which would make the world unendurable if Germany proved victorious."

CANON UNDER INQUIRY.

War Minister Investigating Speech About "France Tottering."

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Alexandre Millerand, the French Minister of War, today began an inquiry regarding the speech Canon Lagardere is reported to have made to the Sixth Regiment of Dragoons on Oct. 3. The Canon is said to have declared:

"France is tottering under the weight of its errors and national faults. It has need of new inoculation, in order to make itself worthy of overcoming cruel punishment."

GENERAL TREFUSIS KILLED.

Colonel F. G. Howard Also on Latest British Casualty List.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27. — A casualty list just made public contains among those killed the name of Brigadier General the Honorable John Schomberg Trefusis, son of the Dowager Lady Clinton. Lieutenant Colonel Frederick George Howard of the Royal Engineers also is among those given as killed.

General Trefusis was the youngest son of the 19th Baron Clinton. He had been decorated for services in the South African war and was thirty years in the Fourth Devonshire Regiment. He was 63 years old.

Colonel Frederick George Howard was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1892. He served in the Chitral Relief Force in 1895 and the Tirah and Bazar Valley campaign in 1807. He was 43 years old.

SAILORS AGED 56 SERVING.

English Reservists Are Being Used In the Dardanelles Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, describing in The Daily Mail the work of the British fleet at the Dardanelles, says:

"By one of those strange ironies which even the most astute of minds could not have foreseen, all the hard work, dangers, and strain of these naval operations off the Dardanelles are not falling on the young and vigorous manhood of the fleet, but on old, home-rooted reservists, who were called back to the colors to man this auxiliary fleet at the outbreak of the war. The ships are the oldest of veterans, and so are their crews.

"In some ships out here there is hardly an active service rating on the upper deck. There are many men between 48 and 56 years of age. Nearly all are fathers, and many are grandfathers. They have reached that age when, after a hard life at sea, they might reasonably expect to look forward to passing their declining years surrounded by their children and grandchildren in the happy enjoyment of their small pensions and engaged in the civilian pursuits each may have adopted at the conclusion of his period of active service."

SERBS RECAPTURE TOWN OF VELES

Continued from Page 1.

South of Palanka the northern slopes of the Raca Valley are in our possession, while further east Markovatsh, Laope, and Kutshevo have been taken by us. During the last three days 900 Serbians have been made prisoners.

There are no fresh reports to hand regarding the army of General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian).

The Bulgarian War Office issued the following statement yesterday relative to military operations on Sunday:

Our troops have captured Negotin and Prahovo, on the Danube. The booty, so far as known, is one commissariat storehouse, twenty railway carriages, and war material. We captured also one officer, 270 men, and found on the battlefield the bodies of 300 Serbs.

Prince Cyrille (second son of King Ferdinand) and the commander of the army were solemnly received at Uskub.

The Paris War Office yesterday made public the following:

During the day of Oct. 22 Bulgarian forces attacked the French forces in the region of Strumitza along the entire front. They were completely repulsed. The information according to which French forces have been repulsed on the right wank of the Vardar River is erroneous.

RUSSIANS IN ORSOVA FIGHT.

Captain of Battery Says Germans Hurled 3,000 Shells.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 25, (via Paris, Oct. 26.)—The battle near Orsova, when the Austrians crossed the Danube at that point near the Rumanian frontier, is described by a Russian Captain named Sinkevits, who commanded a Russian battery at Tekia in Serbia and has just arrived in Rumanian territory.

Captain Sinkeviz said that the bombardment, which lasted most of the night, was resumed in the morning. Three thousand shells were thrown against the heights of Orsova, that locality being completely destroyed.

Protected by their artillery the Austro-Germans crossed the Danube in boats and installed five batteries on the Serbian shore. The Russian battery continued its fire to cover the evacuation of the population. The Serbian troops retired toward Negotin and Brza Palanka.

The Austrians, having secured mastery of the Danube, are preparing to transport heavy artillery and munitions.

In the evening the Russian steamer Tiraspal bombarded Orsova. The Serbians are constructing a second line of defense.

SERBIAN CAPITAL MOVED FROM NISH

Now at Tchatchak, 100 Miles Northwestward in the Mountains, Vopicka Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The American Consulate at Nish, Serbia, has been moved to Tchatchak, (Chachak,) according to a dispatch received today from American Minister Vopicka, at Bucharest, Rumania.

The American Consulate moved with the Serbian Government, and all other Consuls and missions.

Tchatchak, or Chachak, is in the mountains, about 100 miles northwest of Nish, on a branch line of the Nish-Belgrade railroad.

BERLIN USED BULGAR PRESS.

Carried On Active Propaganda Against the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily News prints the following from "a well-informed correspondent":

"For some time past it has been known in official circles in London that one of the chief causes which flung Bulgaria into the arms of the Germanic powers was a persistent propaganda carried on in the Bulgarian press and manipulated by Germans, who bought some of the Bulgarian newspapers and bribed others.

"A contributary cause was the Russian reverses, but of the two chief causes the more potent was the widespread belief, which was fostered in Bulgaria and throughout the Near East, that the British were disheartened and inefficient and would not press the war to a conclusion. An insidious press campaign which sought to create this false impression in Bulgaria was carried on for many months.

"It has come to the knowledge of the authorities that the Germans in thus including Bulgarian opinion relied chiefly on the pessimistic articles and comments which constantly have been published in The Times and Daily Mail; that they gave wide dissemination to these publications through the medium of the Wolff Bureau, and secured their insertion in all the influential Bulgarian newspapers, such as the Dneunik, the popular evening journal, and its morning edition, the Utro; the Narodni Prava, organ of the Radoslavoff party, and the Kambana, which has been dependent entirely on German money."

HEARS RUMANIA WILL LET RUSSIANS PASS

Swiss Paper Reports that an Agreement is Near—Black Sea Coast Plans Halted.

LUGANO, Wednesday, Oct. 27, (via Paris.)—Negotiations between Russia and Rumania appear to be nearing a successful conclusion, says the Informazzione.

While awaiting the consent of Rumania for the passage of Russian troops, the newspaper asserts, Russia has temporarily suspended arrangements for disembarking troops on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

RUMANIANS CALL FOR WAR.

Bratiano's Overthrow Sought by Two Former Premiers.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.—Calls for the overthrow of Premier Bratiano of Rumania were shouted during a meeting yesterday in Bucharest, presided over by former Ministers Take Jonescu and Filipesco, at which a resolution was passed favoring Rumania's intervention in the war, according to a telegram from Bucharest.

The resolution demanded mobilisation and "immediate action to prevent a junction of the Germans, Hungarians, and Bulgarians, which is threatening the existence of Rumania," the dispatch adds.

A procession was formed, it is stated, but the police barred the road.

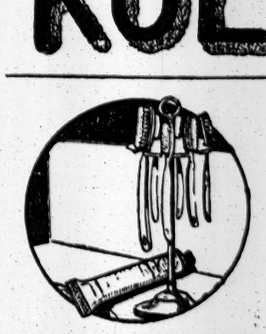
Map Showing Position of Opposing Forces in Southern Serbia.

Latest advices indicate that from the Greek frontier to Veles, which has been retaken by the Serbians, the Saloniki-Nish Railroad is held by the Serbs and French, their position being indicated by the line of triangles. The French hold the section from Gievgeli to Krivolac.

The Bulgarians, whose positions are represented by squares, occupy the line from Uskub up to Vranya, and near Pirot are trying to force their way to Nish along the railroad from Bulgaria.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH TOO"

KOLYNOS Dental Cream



Facing It Regularly

Almost all daily hygienic duties are irksome—and in many cases the task of brushing the teeth is made as brief as possible.

You think that "after while"—next year or the year after—you are going to give your teeth the attention they deserve.

But EVERY MORNING, and after eating and during the night, pernicious germs increasing as the result of uncleanliness and neglect, are working their office of disaster.

It is not desirable, even were it possible, to destroy all these germs. Complete destruction would be attained only at the expense of the very tissue we urge you to preserve.

We commend to you the regular use of KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM to secure an ideal condition of oral cleanliness — for Kolynos CLEANSES by POLISHING, WITHOUT ABRADING, the teeth.

It also destroys and washes away large quantities of bacteria, the undue accumulation of which is injurious. It also dissolves the fatty deposits which form a thin layer over the teeth, and contain minute particles of food and other objectionable substances.

Fortunately Kolynos is agreeable in taste. When the easily acquired "Kolynos habit" has been formed, the hygienic duty of obtaining mouth cleanliness becomes, to young and old alike, a real

MORE DETAILS OF BIG AIR RAID

Foremost Zeppelin, Attacking London, Killed Four in an Omnibus with One Bomb.

ONE SHOW A BIT DELAYED

Bomb Fell in Front of the Theatre, So the Performance Halted 15 Minutes.

LAWYER FLED FROM OFFICE

This Was Destroyed After His Departure, but Another Bomb Killed Him in Street.

The following additional details of the Zeppelin air raid on London on Oct. 13 were brought by a passenger on the Tuscania which arrived here yesterday:

"The chief havoc of the highly destructive bombs was in the West End theatre district, off the Strand; at Lincoln's Inn Court, in Chancery Lane, famous as offices of barristers, and in Aldgate, three blocks away from the Liverpool Street railroad stations, where terrific damage was done a month before.

"Besides this the Zeppelins dropped bombs on Moorgate Street, near an underground station, five short blocks from the Bank of England. They missed Parliament only by two blocks, one of their bombs splashing down into the mud of the river bank at the bottom of Strand Street, running from the Strand to the river's edge and just off the Savoy Hotel.

"While the Savoy Hotel escaped with a shaking up and a few panes of windows being cracked, the Savoy Mansions, just down the slope from the Strand toward the river, had windows pierced by flying fragments of bombs. Three women guests were cut by the jagged missiles.

"Most thrilling of the work of the Zeppelins was the uproar they created in the theatre district, at Aldwych. The Lyceum Theatre got the brunt of it. The Gaiety, Strand, and Aldwych Theatres, all close by, were also damaged, but not badly enough to force the management to close them up.

Heart of London Aroused.

"The Zeppelins dropped their first bomb at the river's edge after apparently having worked their way along the Thames. Evidently they were heading for Parliament, Westminster, and Whitehall. Before they had gone the 100 yards to the Strand antiair craft were after them and the whole heart of London was aroused.

"As the foremost Zeppelin of the fleet—it is now said there were four of them in different parts of the town that night—got over the Strand the second bomb was let loose. This one fell with a terrific roar into the middle of the roadway half a block beyond the Lyceum Theatre, on Wellington Street, some 150 feet from the Strand, off in the direction of Leicester Square.

"In a flatiron-shaped area between the Lyceum and Strand Theatres is the office of The Morning Post. Every window was smashed in and débris hurled over the plant. Employes escaped with bruises or scratches.

"The Gaiety Theatre is next door to Marconi House, the offices of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. While no windows were broken in Marconi House, the heavy brass fastenings on nearly every one of them were snapped off by the force of the explosion.

Four Killed in an Omnibus.

"The Zeppelin's next bomb exploded almost in front of the Waldorf Hotel, toward the Kingsway end of Aldwych, some 100 feet from Marconi House. This one dropped toward the side of the roadway, digging its way through an omnibus and killing four passengers.

"One man was killed in a cigar shop in the Waldorf block. Candy shops, a theatre ticket office, a drug shop, music shop, art shop, and other places along the Waldorf block were smashed in. The hotel suffered a few broken windows, while its walls were pierced with hundreds of chips from the bomb.

"A piece of wooden pavement used in the roadway went sailing to the roof of Marconi House. The force of the explosion burst windows in Somerset House, across the Strand from the Marconi House. The Aldwych Theatre's glass and iron awning was smashed, like that of the Strand Theatre.

"The Zeppelin swerved off toward the City district, dropping two bombs in Chancery Lane on the way. Here are clustered hundreds of barristers. Their offices, in gray, weather-beaten structures fashioned after the Whitehall architecture and most of them put up two and three centuries ago, lie a few blocks off Fleet Street, back of the famous Law Courts.

Flees from One Bomb to Another.

"One bomb exploded in front of a law office which forms one of a complete square surrounding an open parkway, much like Irving Square, in New York. It ripped the building to bits and tore windows in every other office in the same square. A barrister left his office there in great haste when he heard the bombs dropping off the Strand. He hurried off into Chancery Lane, getting away just as the bomb dropped on his office.

"But he was unfortunate enough to have picked out the wrong way to go, for he went directly into the path of the next bomb, which, falling into the middle of Chancery Lane, killed him. This bomb wrecked a restaurant, killing three wayfarers. It ripped the whole street up so that the wooden blocks rose into a ridge in the middle of it.

"In Moorgate Street a bomb missed the underground station by fifty feet, but the concussion of it tore the windows out and the jagged glass badly cut pedestrians.

"At Aldgate Street a bomb dropped into the London and Northwestern Bank branch, completely wrecking it. The walls of the bank were knocked out, tumbling into the Aldgate Hotel, next door. In the hotel it is feared many lives were lost. Some guests had already retired. They were undoubtedly killed in their sleep. As the hotel's floors gave way and wreckage was carried to the cellar, no actual estimate of the casualties there had been made up to the time when I left London.

"Everywhere for two blocks the effect of the Aldgate Street bomb was evidenced in broken windows, pierced walls, and battered doors.

"The Aldgate Street bomb fell five blocks away from the American Consulate, on New Broad Street."

According to Colin A. Cockburn of Toronto, who returned from London on the Tuscania, a panic was averted in the Lyceum by the cranking of an automobile on the stage.

"I was sitting in a box," he said, "about 9:30, when we heard a terrific explosion which seemed just outside the wall of the theatre next the box. The concussion was so great it rocked us in our seats, and we heard a crash of glass as if all the windows in the theatre had fallen out. An English artillery officer who was in our party exclaimed, 'My word, it's the Zeps!'

"Fortunately, just before the explosion a big automobile on the stage had been cranked, and the audience thought it was a cleverly arranged backfire of the motor, and the people never knew what had really happened until they left the theatre."

The following account, dated Oct. 14, the day after the raid, is from a private letter supplied to THE TIMES by its recipient:

"The raid was participated in by five or seven Zeppelins and was by far the most ambitious effort made by German aerial craft to carry terror and dismay to the hearts of the British people. In this respect it was an utter and grotesque failure. It is true that the casualties were heavier than in any previous raid on London and the eastern counties, especially in women and children, but from a military point of view the raid was an empty achievement and the material damage was lighter than ever.

"Only two of the Zeppelin fleet succeeded in reaching the metropolitan area. One of these devoted its attention to Croydon and Woolwich Arsenal and the other crossed the heart of London from west to east.

"It was this second 'Zep' which caused the greatest sensation. At a few minutes after 9 searchlights in Whitehall located the airship hovering almost directly over the Houses of Parliament and at once the angry roar of several anti-aircraft guns advertised the fact that another raid was in progress.

Overlooked Westminster Abbey.

"The crew of the Zeppelin were evidently unaware of the splendid opportunity they had to drop bombs on Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hospital, for immediately the British guns began to bark the airship sped eastward over Whitehall and the Strand and did not begin to drop bombs until it reached the heart of the Strand Theatre district.

"There nine were dropped in rapid succession between Exeter Street, Strand, and Chancery Lane at intervals of about 100 yards.

"The first bomb struck the coping of the roof over the gallery entrance of the Lyceum Theatre in Exeter Street, killing and injuring several people in a house on the opposite side of the street and smashing hundreds of windows in the locality, notably those of the east wing of the Strand Palace Hotel.

"When this bomb fell J. E. B. Stuart of Norfolk, Va., an official of the Texas Company, who, landing in England on Monday from the American liner St. Paul, was seated in his room on the fifth floor of the Strand Palace Hotel—less than fifty feet away—finishing a letter to his wife. The concussion smashed the window of Mr. Stuart's room, and gave him the shock of his life, almost hurling him from his chair. In less than twenty seconds Mr. Stuart was in the corridor, surrounded by shrieking and weeping women guests in various stages of undress, and he had great difficulty in calming them, some of them being so frightened that they sat up all night. Mr. Stuart, when he had recovered his nerves, added a postscript to his letter home, at least as interesting as the letter itself.

"It is an extraordinary fact that of the nine bombs dropped by this Zeppelin in the heart of London, where buildings are as thick as bees and the streets very narrow, only one—the first—struck any building, and the structural damage caused by this one was less than $200.

Strand Finished the Play.

"It was in the Strand Theatre, at the corner of Catherine Street and Aldwych, that the most notable episode connected with the raid occurred. Here Fred Terry and Julia Nielson are playing 'The Scarlet Pimpernel.' They were in the middle of the second act when a bomb fell on the sidewalk at the very door of the theatre, shattering doors and windows and bringing down laths and plaster in showers on the heads of both players and audience.

"Fred Terry, covered with dust and débris, stepped at once to the front of the stage, raised his hand, and in his calm, quiet voice said:

"'Ladies and gentlemen, please keep your seats and be calm. You are as safe here as anywhere. The play will proceed.'

"And proceed it did, the final fall of the curtain being only fifteen minutes later than usual.

"A number of persons were killed or injured by these nine bombs, but the material damage is almost wholly represented by a few tons of broken glass, carted away this morning, and the chipping of walls and woodwork by flying pieces of shrapnel from the Zeppelin bombs, all of which appeared to be of a highly explosive nature.

Zeppelins a Fascinating Sight.

"Throughout this bomb-dropping performance the Zeppelin was subjected to a fierce cannonading by anti-aircraft guns. The spectacle of the 'Zep' clearly outlined against the dark sky by searchlights with shrapnel shells bursting around her every moment was one of extreme fascination and people stood in the streets in hundreds watching it, apparently quite forgetful or scornful of the danger. Many of the shrapnel shells burst very close to the airship, but its altitude was so great—fully 6,000 yards—that it was practically impossible to get the range.

"The Zeppelin subsequently dropped three or four bombs in Aldgate, one falling close to the London Hospital—the biggest in England—and wrecking the well-known Three Nuns Tavern. Several were killed or injured here.

"Today the recruiting offices in London were busier than they have been for months, many thousands being added to Kitchener's evergrowing army."

Clarice M. Herivel, a nurse in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, writing to her sister, Mrs. L. M. Williams of Waverly, Penn., on Oct. 11, said of the raid previous to the last one:

"We have been having quite a lot of excitement here lately. I suppose you know that we have been 'Zepped.' About a fortnight ago—I forget the exact day, or rather night—a Zep flew over our heads (at 10:50 P. M.) and peppered us with bombs for about ten minutes. We hadn't a word of warning until the first bomb fell. None hit Bart's, (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), but one fell in Bart's Close—twelve yards from the nurses' home—and smashed everything in the square (or close). It made a hole twelve feet deep.

"Our nurses' home suffered badly, and shook us as though on top of an earthquake. Nearly every tile came off; ceilings fell wholesale, and windows and frames were broken ad lib. We had 1,200 panes of glass smashed."

ANTI-ZEPPELIN GUNS INCREASED IN LONDON

Defenses Against Air Raiders Being Improved, Says Sir Percy Scott.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The new defenses of London against attacks by Zeppelins are gradually assuming shape, according to a statement made

"The number of guns for defense this afternoon by Sir Percy Scott, who is in charge of this work. In this statement, read at an inquest held in the case of a Londoner who was killed during a Zeppelin attack, Sir Percy said:

against aircraft has been recently increased, and further improvements as to their position, number and character are in immediate contemplation."

Sir Percy asked the Treasury Solicitor who read the statement to warn the public to seek protection when Zeppelin raids were made, because otherwise there would be danger of being struck by fragments of shells from anti-aircraft guns

An attempt in Commons today to draw out A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Admiralty, regarding the recent Zeppelin raid, brought forth nothing except the statement that there had been a steady and rapid increase in the production of British aeroplanes, not particularly for the defense of London, but as part of the general policy of the Government.

MORE GOLD IN REICHSBANK.

Week's Increase Is 3,321,000 Marks, as Shown for Oct. 23.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London, Oct. 26.)—The statement of the Reichsbank of Oct. 23 shows increases of gold of 3,321,000 marks; of net stocks, Treasury certificates, and notes of other banks 301,037,000 marks, and of loans 1,047,000 marks.

There were decreases in discounts of 466,930,000 marks, in Treasury bills 741,000 marks, in note circulation 102,243,000 marks, and in deposits 59,017,000 marks.

Tomorrow's issue of the Mid-Week Pictorial will contain as a separate supplement a special picture, 12½ x 20 inches, entitled "The Enemy." This picture is by the famous French artist Simont, and portrays artistically the element of romance in war. In addition 24 pages of text and timely illustrations. 10 cents all news stands.—Advt.

SEES GREAT WAR AS A DISCIPLINE

J. O'Donnell Bennett Tells of Some of the Fine Qualities Born Among Fighters.

EUROPE NOT "DEGENERATE"

Group of Germans Singing as They Toil to Raise a Steel Bridge Removes That Idea.

WORKERS FOLLOW FIGHTERS

Restoring Railway Lines of Communication All Over Devastated Poland.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

CZENSTOCHOWA, Russia, Sept. 25.—It takes a great deal of character to maintain good-will and good spirits in the face of the conditions under which the Austrian and German soldiers now occupying Poland have been living for months. I mean the conditions which I tried to describe in the last letter—the hot days and the cold nights, and the flies, and the all-pervading grime.

These are the things that take the heart out of soldiers. Wounds are honorable. Living in the middle of a grease spot that is edged with dust and mire is merely disgusting. Men who, like the Germans, come from the best-ordered nation in the world cannot find it other than horribly irksome. But they don't talk about that; they just go on doing their day's work of defending their country, not groaning over the task, but pushing it to completion.

You in America are sorrier for these soldiers than they ever are for themselves, because you take the neurotic point of view and they take the point of view of men of convictions who have an important work in hand and the grit to face it.

"Degenerates" as Bridge Builders.

You talk about "degenerate Europe" and the "effete monarchies of the Old World." I wish you could have seen some hundreds of the citizens of degenerate Europe raising the enormous steel bridge which crosses the Vistula River at Ivangorod. They were out on pontoons under the blazing sun, and because this is war time they were doing the work under heavy handicaps and with primitive facilities. A group was crowded onto one swaying platform that was supported by pontoons. Beside this platform rose a huge derrick equipped with a pile driver. There was no steam power to raise the driver and release it for its fall, but a maze of ropes led downward from the top of the machine, and each rope was raised and lowered by a dozen hands. It was hard work and monotonous work, but if you had only heard it and not seen it you would have thought it was some kind of game. For these men, who have been working since dawn—it is now midforenoon—sang as they worked, and laughed and splashed water on each other between gasps, and made the weary business one of the most fascinating sights imaginable.

Were they daunted by the colossal ruin they had to set to rights? Not they. The Ivangorod bridge lay in eight enormous broken sections before them, now plunged deep into the bed of the river and now tipping drunkenly upward to the sky. It seemed a hopeless proposition. These "degenerate" Germans with arms of bronze and hairy breasts took a studious look at it, crawled all over it and dove under it, noted down measurements, and then began hanging pulleys from its twisted girders. They edged the sections around it and swung their derricks against it, and with a roar of song and clinking of hammers and smashing of pile drivers they went to work. Lo, the mighty spans rise from the river bed!

All day long the work goes on. Dusk falls and searchlights send their white glow streaming over the river and show the singing men still toiling against the twisted mass of steel.

Simultaneously with the preliminaries of raising the steel bridge the Germans and Austriaus have put the finishing touches to a new timber bridge which lies just above the old one and leads into the fortress of Ivangorod. The splank laid, they sang another song, hung garlands on masts at each end of the bridge, painted the words "Kaiser Franz Josef Brücke" on a board, for which they also made a garland, and then they beamed all over when an exalted personage came along and said, "It is beautifully done, children!"

Going On All Over Poland.

This kind of thing is going on all the way across Poland. An officer said that on the Ivangorod line alone 5,000 German and Austrian soldiers were mending tracks and restoring bridges.

That's the way these builders who follow the fighters work, while you at home shudder and moan over the pains and burdens of war. The people who are suffering these pains and bearing these burdens are not nearly so vocal about them.

I used to be squeamish about certain of the sights of war, and it was not so much pity, I'm afraid, as self-indulgence. Now I make myself look, and I don't think that makes a man less sorry, and upon occasion it may make him more helpful.

In the railway station at Maubeuge a year ago I had to go out into the air while Cobb and McCutcheon stayed within, to be of what use they could during the dressing of wounds.

But one day at Jaroslav, in Galicia, months later, it did not seem to me a noisome thing to have to give the support of an arm to a Russian prisoner just in from the battlefield, whose clothes were soaked with blood from coat collar to shoes. The man had been doing his day's work, and he had got the worst of it. It was of no help to him to agonize over him. Nor were the wounded German soldiers pitying themselves.

Very white and shaking they were being lifted into freight cars drawn up in front of what remained of the Jaroslav railway station. Across the cars seats of pine had been roughly knocked together, and on these the lads settled themselves. There was not room for them to lie down on the seats, so crowded was the car, so they sat upright, each man helping to support the other. Pretty soon a surgeon came along and looked closely into the white faces. When he saw a man that looked particularly weak he said: "Can you bear to sit up, or do you want to wait for the hospital train?" To one and another and another and so on he put that question, and each one would waggle a feeble hand and say: "Yes, yes; I can sit up."

Not one of them was sorry for himself, though they were very tender toward each other.

War is the greatest discipliner and steadier of a people.

But only when they go into it trained for it and knowing what they are about. Possibly it is from the training that half the benefit accrues.

I have been tempted into this long digression by the things I have seen and the lessons I hope I have at least begun to learn during the last year.

Now we will get across the river by the Kaiser Franz Josef Brücke and into Ivangorod. There are interesting things there.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

FRANCE WILL JUDGE SHIPS BY OWNERS

Decree Signed by President Take the View of New British Order in Council.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—President Poincaré today signed a decree with regard to the method of observance of Article 57 of the Declaration of London, which provides that the nationality of merchant ships be determined by the flags they fly.

Premier Viviani, in a report on the subject, pointed out that application of the article in question often proved deceptive, and the decree signed today provides that the nationality of the ship is a question of fact, so that ship flying a hostile flag may be shown actually to belong to a neutral or an ally, and a ship flying a neutral flag or one of an allied nation may be proved as the property of a foe.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Yesterday's new order regarding vessels flying a neutral flag was referred to in the House of Commons by Sir John Rees, who hoped that it meant that the Government at last was going to put forth the full power of sea control over the commerce of hostile nations. This drew an emphatic retort from Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who said:

"As far as I am aware the Government has put forward the whole of its strength and exercised all its belligerent powers in order to bring this war to a successful conclusion."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Times in an editorial article welcomes the new Order in Council relating to treatment of ships flying neutral flags.

"We now revert to the old law as elaborated by a series of distinguished judges in this country and the United States," The Times says. "In this as in so many other matters that law takes the plain, commonsense view of the subject. In deciding the nationality of a merchant ship it takes into consideration the nationality of her owners, and where the court is satisfied that there exists an enemy interest in the ship it renders any such interest liable to condemnation.

"Where neutrals and enemies have interests in thet same vessel the neutral interests are exempt, but the enemy interests may be condemned, and on such condemnation either the vessel is sold and the price of the enemy interests appropriated to the Crown, or the enemy interests are sold to the neutral coowners.

"It is astonishing that we ever suspended the operation of a system so just and so expedient as the old law. It is still more astonishing that we did not acknowledge our mistake and fall back upon the established Anglo-American practice at an earlier period of the war."

BOMB SHOCKS WERE FATAL.

Many of the Air Raiders' Victims Were Not Hit by Shells.

LONDON, Oct. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Surgeons in English hospitals who have attended victims of Zeppelin raids give remarkable facts regarding the work of bombs launched from aircraft. Apart from their explosive force, missiles dropped from a height of a mile or two gain such momentum that they do great damage by their disturbance of the air.

Some of those killed have met their death from the shock of explosion without being hit by any fragments of shell or sustaining wounds. Persons have lost legs and arms from the same cause. A large proportion of those killed in the streets and a majority of the wounded have received their wounds from broken glass.

More persons in the London area have been killed or wounded in the streets than in buildings. Notwithstanding the pledge of the Government that they should stay indoors, the inhabitants persist in crowding into the streets, running to windows and going to the housetops when the word that Zeppelins are coming is passed around.

A prominent American resident, who had mounted a large telescope on the roof of his house, happened to be entertaining a dinner party on the evening of a recent raid. The party ascended to the roof and had a good view of the spectacle.

FRENCH CABINET CHANGES.

Paris Looks for Important Announcement Tomorrow.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The expected decision in regard to the successor to Theophile Delcassé as Foreign Minister was not reached at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon. It is probable, however, that the decision will not be long delayed.

A semi-official note which was issued after the Cabinet meeting says that the Ministerial situation has been the subject of careful consideration since the resignation of M. Delcassé.

In the course of the conferences recently held by Premier Viviani with representatives of the various political parties a number of proposals have been advanced. This has given rise to reports that the Premier contemplates important changes in the Cabinet. There has even been discussion of a complete change. It is expected a final decision will be reached prior to the meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday.

RUSSIA TO OPEN BANKS HERE

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (via London.)—The Ministry of Finance is developing a plan to establish a number of Russian savings banks in the United States to receive deposits from Russian nationals there.

The first banks to be opened under the plan will be in New York and in Chicago.

Cut-Over Pine Lands For Sale

About 48,000 acres of Mississippi cut-over pine lands, located in Lamar, Forrest, Pearl River, and Harrison Counties, will be offered at public sale by the undersigned substituted Trustee at the Court House in Purvis, Lamar County, Mississippi, on Monday, Nov. 22, 1915.

The lands are well connected in solid bodies, are served by two trunk-line railroads, and, being located near old-established towns, are particularly attractive for colonization purposes.

The soil is well adapted for raising a great variety of crops, and is also well suited for dairying and stock-raising, as the success of Northern settlers on adjoining lands demonstrates.

Further particulars may be had upon application to

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ENGLAND DEPORTS AN IRISH-AMERICAN

Michael J. O'Connor, a New York Saloon Keeper, Is Forbidden to Land.

ACTIVE IN THE CLAN-NA-GAEL

Made Pro-German Speeches Before Sailing and Was Suspected of Intention to Stir Up Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Michael J. O'Connor, a citizen of New York, reputed to be engaged in Sinn Fein activities, has been prevented by the British authorities from landing from the American liner St. Louis, on which he arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The authorities ordered that he be returned to America, and he will go tomorrow or later in the week.

Word to this effect was communicated today to the American Embassy, which was informed that O'Connor's presence in England was not desired. The Embassy was not supplied with intimate details. It is understood that suspicion that a traveler is undesirable is sufficient under the Defense of the Realm act to justify refusal to admit him.

Investigation by THE NEW YORK TIMES showed that the official attitude toward O'Connor was the outcome of information from America that in coming here he intended to stir up agitation regarded by the authorities here as "inimical." O'Connor, it is believed, expected to go to Ireland. He had an American passport with him and insisted on his right to land. It is understood that, courteously but firmly, he was told it was impossible.

It is learned that on nearly every steamer touching England from New York in the last few months one or two American citizens about whom some word has come to the British Government have had their passports taken by the allen officials so that inquiry could be made concerning their visits to Great Britain. In nearly every instance these Americans had German names. They have been allowed to proceed to London, and have had unhindered freedom so long as they were within twenty-four hours' call of the Scotland Yard officials. All that was expected of them by the police was to explain the reasons for their visit here. In almost every instance satisfactory explanations have been given, so that the passports have been returned and the travelers allowed to go.

It was explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES today that there was no reflection in this activity upon the authenticity of the passports, but that it was simply a precaution taken by the authorities when word had been received regarding a passenger.

In each case the American Embassy has taken pains to investigate when informed by the authorities that a passenger's passport has been held up, and without exception the embassy has been satisfied with the proceedings initiated. Out of all the cases of investigation of American passports by the authorities since the beginning of the war, it was stated today, only two had turned out to be fraudulent. Both of these passports were held by Germans, masquerading as Americans, and both individuals were detained by the officials.

Michael J O'Connor, who now resides in the Bronx, has lived in New York for twenty-one years. He is well known as a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael and other Irish societies, and is strongly anti-British in his views. Before sailing for Liverpool on the St. Louis he attended two or three Irish meetings in New York and made pro-German speeches.

Word was sent to the Foreign Office in London that O'Connor had sailed, and that he was a political enemy of Great Britain.

O'Connor has conducted saloons in upper Broadway and Lenox Avenue for ten years. He visited Ireland in the Summer of 1906, and on his return to New York he told the ship news reporters that he had purchased his native village in County Leitrim and had reduced the rent of all the tenants.

Friends of O'Connor said yesterday that he had been a resident of the United States since his youth and that he was a naturalized citizen. Several years ago, they asserted, he purchased a tract of timber land in Ireland, and he went abroad on the St. Louis to negotiate with the British Government for a sale of the timber. They knew of no reason why permission to land should be refused to him.

TURKS ACCUSE ALLIES OF VIOLATING RULES

Attacks on Hospitals and Unarmed Ships Alleged—Reprisals Threatened.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A statement was given out today by the Overseas News Agency to the effect that attacks have been made by the Allies on Turkish hospitals and ambulances, in violation of international law. A number of cases are cited.

The latest attack mentioned is said to have been made by an allied aeroplane on Aug. 27 on a Turkish hospital at Gallata Keui, on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The statement says one person was killed and three were injured.

Attacks on hospitals at Khalil Pasha and Agbah Bere by a aircraft in July are said to have resulted in the death of twelve persons and injuries to more than twenty others. Near Saghir Dere, the statement says, Turkish ambulances were attacked by hostile aircraft and six wounded soldiers were killed.

It is also said that unfortified towns on the Gallipoli Peninsula have been bombarded, resulting in the death of many women and children; that the hospital at Maidos, outside the military zone, was attacked by aircraft and that ten wounded inmates were burned; that the unarmed steamship Troughan, on her way to Constantinople with 700 passengers, was attacked without warning by a British submarine in May; that the unarmed steamer William Rickmers, flying a Red Cross flag and carrying 700 wounded, was attacked by a British submarine in July without warning, and that small craft of the Allies which were used for landing troops and war materials were protected by a hospital ship.

These charges were published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, quoting from which the news agency says:

"The Turkish Government protests against these violations of international law. It states that the Trukish military authorities up to the present time have not made reprisals for the numerous violations of the elementary principles of humanity and law. If these violations continue the Turkish Government will be compelled to make reprisals. By admitting Red Cross physicians to hospital ships in the Sea of Marmora the Government has demonstrated the importance which it attaches to the principles of international law. For that reason it expects these principles will be respected by the enemy."

CANADIAN SHIP TORPEDOED.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—The steamer Donnacona has been torpedoed and sunk. No mention is made as to the safety of the crew.

The Donnacona was of about 3,000 tons, and until recently was engaged in grain and freight carrying between the head of the great lakes and Montreal, from which she was transferred to the ocean as a freight carrier. The Donnacona was owned by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited.

GERMAN PARCEL POST TO AMERICA STOPPED

No Reason Given by Kaiser's Government—Service Had Been Hampered by Allies.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London, Oct. 26.)—The parcel post service to America has been discontinued until further notice. No official reason for the discontinuance is given.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—American postal authorities said today that they have received no intimation from Germany of a discontinuance of the parcel post with the United States.

Several thousand parcel post packages mailed from Germany to the United States via Switzerland were returned to the senders last April by the Swiss postal authorities because the British and French Governments had given notification that parcels addressed to German citizens in the United States would be seized whenever found on shipboard. Parcels sent from Germany to Spain and Portugal have met a similar fate in France. On April 7 the German postal officials suspended the parcel post service to various parts of South America.

AN ARBITER ON IMPORTS.

Scheme Discussed to Hasten Release of Goods Held in Holland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—With the object of facilitating the release of the American-owned goods of German and Belgian origin now held in Holland, the British Embassy and State Department officials are considering the feasibility of having some person or persons designated to pass upon and guarantee invoices. Under some such arrangement permission might be obtained for the British Embassy here to accept as final and sufficient the decision of such an arbitrator working in the United States and thereby save all the time now occupied in referring to London for approval the cases completed in Washington by the Embassy officials in conjunction with the State Department trade advisers.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, was in conference today with Counselor Polk on this subject, but so far no conclusion has been reached.

The State Department today made representations seeking to extend from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 the limit within which applications may be filed for the release of goods now held up abroad by the British Order in Council. Hundreds of applications for permits have been filed with the foreign trade advisers and many now are before the British Embassy. Delay in disposing of the applications at the embassy has resulted in the request for an extension of time.

SEEK ESCAPED OFFICER.

One Prinz Eitel Fugitive Supposed to be on Pacific Coast.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 26.—Federal agents are searching on the Pacific Coast for at least one of the German naval officers who violated parole and left the interned German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, Va., according to members of a private detective agency, who said today they had been asked to aid in the search.

This officer's name was not disclosed, but he was described as a Lieutenant, 32 years old, who might be identified by a scar extending from the lobe of his left ear to the corner of his mouth, received in a student duel at Heidelberg.

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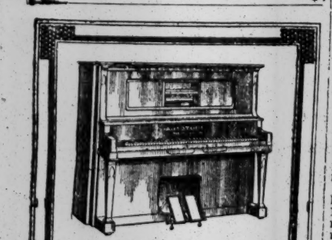
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DANIELS'S PROGRAM CALLED TOO WEAK

Henry A. Wise Wood of Naval Consulting Board Pleads for Better Defense Plan.

SAYS PEOPLE DEMAND IT

Asks President Wilson to Take Country Into Confidence Regarding Government's Intentions.

Henry A. Wise Wood, a member of Secretary Daniels's Naval Consulting Board, characterized the Secretary's naval program as "wholly insufficient" in a speech last night before the Life Underwriters' Association at the McAlpin, and called upon the Administration at Washington to lay before the country a plan which would place the United States positively in the position of the second naval power of the world.

The people, not the politicians, should pass upon the program, Mr. Wood declared. He urged President Wilson to be frank with the people and tell them what increases in the navy were necessary, how much the increase would cost, and how soon a position as second naval power might be attained. More than 400 persons cheered him to the echo when he formulated a policy which, he said, the American people were determined to have carried out.

Mr. Wood is Chairman of the Committee of National Preparedness, President of the Aero Club of America, and a prominent engineer. In various speeches he had urged a program of preparedness and warned against a possible invasion by Germany of South America after the present war, but never before had he expressed in public his views of Secretary Daniels's program.

"In connection with my work on behalf of national defense I have just completed an analysis of Secretary Daniels's program, as announced in the press," he said, "and have been forced, regretfully, to the conclusion that his proposals do not at all meet the exigencies of the situation. I am convinced that they represent a compromise, an attempt to satisfy all views, and do not represent a vigorous handling upon their own merits of the important issues at stake.

Thinks $500,000,000 Figure Misleading.

"This belief is confirmed by the manner in which the estimates have been announced—as involving the expenditure of $500,000,000. The impression evidently sought to be given by this mode of presentation is that an enormous sum is to be spent upon the navy, whereas the increases which actually are to be made the coming year are, in view of the urgency of our situation, in reality but slight, with the five-year program, but an academic suggestion, not at all binding upon future Congresses. It clearly has been hoped that the mere size of the figure named would serve as an estoppel to those who advocating placing our navy abreast of the times, while obviously it has been believed that the ultra-pacifists, in and out of Congress, could be appeased by being shown how little had been yielded to the advocates of preparedness.

"As to how seldom programs are adhered to, the history of the program of 1903 will illustrate. It was then recommended that building proceed at such a rate that by 1919 we should have a fleet of forty-eight battleships, with such lesser units as would round it out. This contemplated the completion of three battleships a year, so that by the end of 1914 we were to be in possession of thirty-three. Instead, we had then but eighteen, having fallen short of our 1903 program by fifteen."

The Program in Detail.

Henry Wood's program, which he said the people were determined to carry out, was as follows:

"First, that it shall insist upon being treated in all respects as the equal of every other nation; second, that it shall deal with all other nations in that spirit of exact justice which is born of scrupulous regard for the rights of others, unselfishly interpreted, be those others great or small; third, that it wishes those peoples to be free, who wish to be free, and shall offer to all such its sympathy and moral support; fourth, that it is first duty is to its own citizens, be they at home, abroad, or upon the high seas; its second to those peoples, however remote, for whose welfare it is responsible; its third duty to its neighbors, whose proximity has made of them its intimates; and, fourth, and no less duty to the other peoples of the earth; fifth, that it has witnessed with surprise and horror the recrudescence of the use of armaments to settle the disputes of nations; sixth, that this reassertion of the principle that the use of force is permissible where negotiation fails has aroused its anxiety for its own position in the world, and for the safety of its citizens and dependents and those sacred institutions which it has slowly reared at such great cost in labor and suffering, and

"Seventh, that in view of the dangers which are inseparable from such an altered conception of international obligations and responsibility upon the living generations of Americans to maintain its equal dignity and prestige among nations, it is imperative that America should acquire naval and military strength sufficient to protect its coasts against invasion, to protect the Panama Canal, to protect its overseas possessions, to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, to insure respect for the inalienable rights upon the high seas of its citizens and dependants, to enter upon the construction of a navy which, in size and efficiency, shall be second to none in the world, and immediately to take such steps as shall forthwith restore it to the position which it formerly held, of second naval power, and to reorganize and amplify its military strength in such fashion that it shall be able successfully to resist, and to dispose of, the largest expeditionary force that any nation is capable of delivering upon its shores."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage League, took "preparedness" as a keynote for her speech. "Our preparedness consists in carrying on a campaign to prepare the people of this State to vote on the suffrage problem," she said. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Edward A. Woods, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, were the other speakers.

KITCHIN OPPOSED TO DEFENSE PROGRAM

President Anxious to Discuss His Proposals with Leader of House Majority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House of Representatives, has not yet been converted to support of the Administration's national defense program. Mr. Kitchin was in Washington for a few hours today. White House officials sought to get in touch with him, to arrange an appointment for him to discuss the army and navy appropriations with President Wilson tomorrow. He had left the city for his home in North Carolina, however, before official notification reached him. He said before leaving that he would be glad to confer with the President on the subject when he returned to Washington, about Nov. 7.

To those who talked with him, the majority leader frankly said he did not see how he could support the defense appropriation program if it came to Congress substantially as outlined in unofficial reports. He declared, however, that he would keep his mind open on the subject until he had talked with the President and seen the proposals for himself.

Friends of Representative Kitchin assert that, in case he cannot give the Administration his support, he will not oppose them as the leader of the House majority, but merely as an individual.

TWO NEW NAVY SEAPLANES.

One Curtiss and a Burgess-Dunne Machine Sent to Pensacola.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Two new hydroaeroplanes have been delivered to the navy for use in developing the aerial fleet of the Government.

One is a Curtiss hydroaeroplane of the Ah-3 or "school machine" type, and one a Burgess-Dunne seaplane. Both have been sent to the navy aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla. Two other new Curtiss hydroaeroplanes, designated as Ah-13 and Ah-14, were also received at the Pensacola station the week of Oct. 4, and have been successfully tested and turned over to the flying school for the use of the naval aviators.

A WILSON-O'GORMAN PEACE.

Lockwood Appointed Attorney and Lynn Marshal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Announcement was made at the White House today that President Wilson had appointed Stephen T. Lockwood of Buffalo to be United States Attorney for the Western District of New York and John D. Lynn of Rochester United States Marshal for the same district. These appointments are understood to mark the making of a treaty of peace between the White House and Senator O'Gorman.

Early in the Wilson Administration Mr. Lynn, now appointed Marshal, was nominated for United States Attorney for the Western New York District. This action was taken by the President in opposition to the wishes of Senator O'Gorman, and as a result of the Senator's efforts the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. Subsequently Mr. Lynn was designated by the United States Court to serve as District Attorney. Later he received a recess appointment from the President, but it was found that the fact that he had been rejected by the Senate operated to prevent him from receiving any salary.

According to the understanding in Administration circles the present appointment of Mr. Lockwood to be United States Attorney, the position which Mr. Lynn vacated, is acceptable to Senator O'Gorman, and it is believed that a compromise was effected by which the nomination of Mr. Lynn to be United States Marshal will not be opposed by the New York Senator when it comes before the Senate.

ODDS ON SWANN AND SMITH.

Max Borg Will Bet $1,000 Moss Won't Get 12,500 Votes.

Election money, the first of the campaign, was offered on the New York Curb yesterday by Max Borg, a Curb broker, who said that he was handling it for Democratic friends of Judge Swann and Alfred E. Smith.

Borg offered the following: $1,500 against $2,000 that Swann, Democratic candidate for District Attorney, will get 125,000 votes in New York County; $1,000 against $2,500 that Swann will win by more than 35,000 votes; any part of $10,000 at 2 to 1 that Swann will win by 20,000; $1,000 even that Frank Moss, independent candidate for District Attorney, will not poll 12,500 votes; any part of $6,000 at 2 to 1 that Mr. Moss will not get 25,000 votes; $2,500 to $2,000 that Swann will poll more votes than Perkins and Moss combined, and $6,000 to $5,000 that Al Smith, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, will be elected by 50,000 votes.

BREITUNG KNEW SPY PLOTTERS

Continued from Page 1.

wired me that he was going to New York to find out what he was wanted for."

SPY CASE IN FEDERAL HANDS.

Suspects Held in $25,000 Bail—Seibs Accuses Breitung.

With the removal to New York of two of the three Germans arrested on Sunday in New Jersey towns on the charge of conspiring to build mines for the destruction of munitions ships the Federal authorities yesterday took full charge of the case.

Lieutenant Robert Fay, said to be the head of the plot, and Walter E. Scholz, said to be his brother-in-law, were taken from the New Jersey police yesterday by William J. Flynn, Chief of the Federal Secret Service, and are in the Tombs awaiting a further hearing before United States Commissioner Houghton next week.

The status of Dr. Herbert Kienzle of 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, arrested here on Monday by New York detectives and Federal agents, is the same, though he is likely to be bailed out today. Paul Daeche, the fourth man arrested, preferred to have his hearing in Jersey City, but he, too, is now in charge of the Federal authorities.

The fifth man sought in the alleged conspiracy is Max Breitung, a cousin of E. N. Breitung, the banker. He was in Chicago when the warrant was issued for his arrest, but he immediately started back to New York to face the charges, and it is expected this morning. His cousin has announced his intention to assist him in every way, being confident of his innocence.

Silent as to Men High Up.

Meanwhile the Secret Service officials and the Federal District Attorney's office have suddenly become silent as to possible developments of the case. No one will say how much higher the plot may go, if it goes higher at all, or whether there is evidence in hand to indicate that there is a connection between this alleged conspiracy to destroy munitions ships and other activities of German agents in connection with fires, explosions, strikes, and passport frauds.

Fay talked freely, so freely as to arouse distrust, on Sunday night, and Scholz on Monday afternoon. Yesterday, after he had brought Fay and Scholz from Weehawken, where they had been detained since their arrest, Chief Flynn questioned Fay closely for two or three hours. The Chief would give little indication as to what Fay had told him, except to say that there was no reason for involving Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, Military and Naval Attachés of the German Embassy in Washington, and that Fay had insisted that his plans went no further than the blowing up of the lighters loaded with ammunition. Fay, however, is said to have admitted that when he sailed for America he had a letter to "a high official," which he destroyed for fear it would be found on him.

The position officials is construed in various ways. A dispatch from Washington yesterday said that Federal officers expressed doubt that a case could be made out against the defendants, in spite of the fact that Fay and Scholz had admitted they had made mines and were anxious to try them. The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, under A. Bruce Bielaski, has not been connected with the case, the whole affair being handled by the Federal Secret Service and the local police. There was talk yesterday of friction between these two bodies, although Chief Flynn matched the complimentary statement issued by Police Commissioner Woods on Monday night with a declaration that the Secret Service appreciated highly the work done by the police in making the arrests and running down the conspirators.

Fay Named Big Sums.

The Washington officials of the Department of Justice who feared a case could not be made were not named, but it appeared yesterday that the Federal District Attorney's office did not share their skepticism. The unwillingness of all concerned to talk about the matter yesterday was attributed by some to the possibility of much more extensive developments, the arrest of some of the "men higher up," whom Fay is believed to have been shielding in his recent confession. That there were men far up is indicated by the fact that Fay spent more than $30,000, according to the Secret Service men, and that he mentioned as much as half a million as a reward for a ship Captain who might fall in with his plans. The source of such sums is something the Secret Service is now looking into, and, with Chief Flynn's men in charge and a curtain of secrecy drawn over their activities, the scope of the plot remains undefined.

A precaution against possible action of the men who have been furnishing the funds to get the prisoners out of reach of the authorities was taken yesterday when the complaint against Paul Daeche, the only one of the prisoners who had his hearing in Jersey City, was so drawn that any of the three men arrested in New York could be rearrested on that complaint also. Each of the prisoners had been held in $25,000 bail, and only one of them has furnished it as yet; but it seems to be the impression in Government circles that if the ramifications of the plot are as extensive, and its higher members so well provided with funds as seems to be indicated, it is not impossible that wealthy Germans might be willing to pay up the claims of surety companies if the prisoners should jump their bail in order to remove inconvenient evidence from the reach of the authorities. Precaution against this is found in the fact that any of the prisoners bailed in New York could at once be rearrested in New Jersey, and the total bail provided for each could thus be doubled.

Incidentally, it is noteworthy that Fay, who seems to have been well provided with money, and is said to have mentioned a sum as high as half a million dollars as being at his disposal, told United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday that he had no money to hire a lawyer.

Max Breitung's cousin, E. N. Breitung, the capitalist, bought the steamship Dacia last Fall from the Hamburg-American Line and sent her toward Germany with a cargo of cotton, only to have her captured by a French cruiser. Max Breitung is Secretary and Treasurer of the Oil Well Device Company of 11 Pine Street, of which his cousin is President. He is not connected in any way with the Oil Well Supply Company of 90 West Street. He came to the United States three years ago, and was put to work in E. N. Breitung's offices at Marquette, Mich. About a year ago he was transferred to New York, where he has been acting as manager of the Oil Well Device Company of late. He is about 25 years old.

"I don't believe there can be any truth in the charges against Max," said Mr. Breitung at Marquette yesterday. "I am under the impression that he has taken out his first naturalization papers. He has been interested in pro-German movements and has subscribed to various funds. If he is involved in any way in the present cases it must be through subscriptions of money, and I believe he did not know how the money was to be used, if it was employed for any improper purpose.

"The idea that when I bought the Dacia I was in any way acting on Max's suggestion or for agents of the German Government is absurd. Max didn't know anything about the Dacia purchase until the deal was well under way. Then when I found it necessary to be absent from New York for some time, I turned the deal over to him to complete. As a matter of fact, he did not approve of it as a business proposition, but I thought it would make me some money. The United States Government is thoroughly familiar with my part in the transaction. As for this difficulty that Max is in, I have instructed my New York representatives to assist him so far as may be necessary"

Seibs Denies Trapping Fay.

Paul Seibs, the man who was responsible for giving the plot away and who was referred to as being connected with the Secret Service by some officials yesterday vigorously denied that he had in any way acted as a "plant" or decoy. As a matter of fact, according to the police, he was accidentally instrumental in bringing the affair to the notice of C. L. Wettig, a chemical engineer, of 17 Battery Place, a naturalized American citizen, who decided that the purchase of explosives by Germans needed to be looked into. Wettig, it is understood, told what he had learned to the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, who has an office in the French Consulate General, and he notified Police Commissioner Woods. Investigation thus set in motion resulted in the arrest of Fay and Scholz.

Seibs has desk room with Wettig in Room 941 of the Whitehall Building at 17 Battery Place, where Wettig is in business as the Whitehall Trading Corporation. Seibs yesterday protested against the statement that he had acted as a decoy for the police, that he had used an alias from time to time, and that he was an officer in the German Army.

"I never even did military service," he said. "I failed to pass the physical examination, and while I suppose I should be in the ranks by this time if I had remained in Germany, as my class in the Landsturm has been called out, I have never actually had any experience at all.

"I lived in America for several years before the war, most of the time in Chicago, and it was there that I became slightly acquainted with Max Breitung. I was in Germany when the war started, and last Winter I got into connection with some large electrical interests in Germany and went to Sweden to see if it would not be possible to start up a trade in copper via that country. Backed by these German interests, I founded the Gothenburg Trading Company, which was to import copper from the United States and export it to Germany. Then, in February, I came to the United States to further the business of this concern. I took the name of Karl F. Oppegaard while crossing the Atlantic, and succeeded in passing as a Swede, and thus escaping the British naval officers who have been taking Germans off of neutral ships.

"When I came to this country I visited Washington and talked to several officials, but eventually found that because of the strict regulations about ultimate destination which the British blockade was enforcing I would be unable to get my copper trading started. This left me without work and I got desk room with Mr. Wettig and started to build up a business as a dealer in metals and chemicals.

Says Breitung Bought Explosives.

"I had known Dr. Herbert Kienzle while I was trying to get the Gothenburg Trading Company on a business basis, and our business acquaintance continued. I also knew Max Breitung, and one day last Summer he wanted to buy, through me, some chlorate of potash.

"At that time I did not suspect that he wanted it for explosives. I sold it to him.

"To the best of my knowledge and belief Breitung was the one who made most of these purchases, and they went from him to Kienzle and from him to Fay. But I never met Fay until about two weeks ago, when Kienzle told me he wanted to buy some T-N-T. I hesitated, but I needed the money. So I asked no questions about what it was for, but I did ask him who the man was. He told me he would introduce me to him. So I met Fay in City Hall Park, and I told him I would get him some trinitrate of toluol.

"Then I went to Wettig, through whom I had been purchasing my explosives, and arranged to get the T-N-T through him. And the next thing I knew Secret Service officers were asking me what I knew about it."

Sought to Bribe Russian.

The police, however, say that Seibs told them that Fay had confided to him his intention to blow up "the biggest chemical plant in the country," which he did not locate more definitely than somewhere in New Jersey. They say, too, that according to the stories they have heard from Fay and Seibs, Fay knew of Seibs's connection with the Gothenburg Trading Company and suggested after that venture failed that he might try to run copper into Germany by bribing the Captain of some Russian ship which should sail from the United States with copper for Russia. "The Russians are all crooked, anyway," said Fay, according to this story. "Get hold of a Captain who could be persuaded to accidentally steer his ship into waters where German warships could capture him. There would be half a million dollars in it for the Captain."

Benno Loewy of 204 Broadway, attorney for Dr. Herbert Kienzle of 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, who was held in $25,000 bail by Commissioner Houghton on Monday afternoon for a further hearing on Nov. 4, came near to getting his client out of the Tombs yesterday. He arranged, he said, for the bond with the Casualty Company of America, and Kienzle was brought down to the Federal Building to go through the last formality prior to being released. Then it was discovered that the only official of the company who was empowered to countersign bonds for more than $10,000 had left for the day, so Dr. Kienzle had to be taken back to the Tombs. He denied that he was guilty, but beyond that would say nothing.

Turned Over to Federal Officers.

In the court of Recorder George Rander of Weehawken, who had held Fay, Scholz, and Daeche after their arrest, there apepared yesterday morning, Mr. Drew, representative of the office of County Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth, and William J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service, who had warrants for all three, charging them with Federal offenses. After consultation with his superiors Mr. Drew agreed to the dismissal of the State charges of disorderly conduct and bribery, on which they were held, and Chief Flynn placed them under arrest.

Daeche, the only one of the three who had counsel, was told by his lawyer, August Ziegner, that he had a right to be arraigned before the nearest Federal Commissioner, rather than to go to New York for arraignment, and that he could be taken to Jersey City if he wished. He said that he had nothing in common with Fay and Scholz and would prefer to have his hearing in New Jersey, so he was turned over to Joseph A. Kavanaugh of the Secret Service and Fay and Scholz were brought to New York by Chief Flynn.

Fay and Scholz, after spending some hours in conversation with Chief Flynn, finally came up before Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton at 4 o'clock. The complaint against them was that used in the case of Kienzle the night before, charging that Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Max Breitung, and Herbert Kienzle "at and within the City of New York, did unlawfully, feloniously, and corruptly conspire and agree among themselves maliciously to attack and set upon a vessel belonging to another with intent unlawfully to despoil the owners of said vessel of their money, goods, and merchandise laden on board thereof."

Fay asked that the complaint be read, and when Commissioner Houghton had reached the words, "laden on board thereof," Fay interrupted. Before he could make it clear what he wanted to say, the Commissioner asked him to wait until the reading was finished, and Fay did not return to the point.

Bail Fixed at $25,000.

Then the two men who, according to the Secret Service, have spent more than $80,000 on their plot against munitions ships, said that they had no funds to employ counsel. At Scholz's request, seconded by Fay, Commissioner Houghton agreed to appoint attorneys to represent them; bail was fixed, at the request of Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, at $25,000 each, and the hearing was adjourned till 2 P. M. on Nov. 4, the same time set for the continued hearing on Kienzle.

Commissioner Houghton appointed Louis Jersawitz of 220 Broadway attorney for Fay and Abraham Snydecker of 256 Broadway for Scholz. They visited their clients at the Tombs yesterday evening and declared that they would not waive examination and would fight the case all the way.

Meanwhile Daeche had been taken to Jersey City and arraigned before United States Commissioner James V. Carpenter, Jr. His uncle, Emil Daeche, with whom he lived at 141 Hutton Street, Jersey City, was in court with two or three friends. The form of the complaint was the same, but in this document the conspiracy of Fay, Scholz, Breitung, Daeche, and Kienzle is also alleged to have occurred in New Jersey. In place of the specific acts alleged in the New York complaint, which are that to effect the objects of the conspiracy Breitung paid $112 to Paul Seibs about Aug. 15, and Fay paid $23 to Seibs about Oct. 21, is the charge that on or about Oct. 24 Daeche concealed explosives in Weehawken.

May be Rearrested.

The effect of this, it is understood, is that if any of the men are released on bail on the New York complaint they could be rearrested on the other and held until more bail is provided. Whether such action will be taken is regarded as uncertain, although if the Government should find reason to believe that wealthy and influential Germans are willing to pay the loss incurred by the forfeit of the bond, it might feel that it would be safer to rearrest any of the men who might be suspected of planning to jump bail.

August Ziegner, Daeche's counsel, asked for delay, so the hearing was put over till Wednesday, Nov. 3. Bail for him, too, was set at $25,000, and as neither his uncle nor his friends were able to raise it he was locked up in the Hudson County Jail.

The police have made no more discoveries of explosives hidden on the Jersey side of the Hudson, and they gave the impression yesterday that they have possessed themselves of about all the effects of Fay and Scholz.

Mrs. Mathilde Scholz, wife of the prisoner, Walter E. Scholz, and said to be the sister of Robert Fay—though this has been doubted—lived for a time at 131 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken. She left that address, however, about a year ago, and it is understood that she is in Germany.

Another of Fay's activities in this country was discovered yesterday when it was made known that he had been a frequent visitor to New Brunswick, N. J., where he displayed much interest in the Parlin Powder Works. He is said to have visited the plant several times. Fay used to go to New Brunswick about noon and stayed usually till sunset, returning to Jersey City. He made a number of friends in the city and was generally popular.

That he had designs on the powder factory, however, is contradicted by the statements which he made to the police on Sunday and to Chief Flynn yesterday morning. He has always denied that he had any intention of attacking ammunition factories, saying at first that he thought only of blowing up ships, and yesterday telling Chief Flynn that he could do more damage by blowing up the plants that made the chemicals which are the ingredients in high explosive shells.

FAY VIEWED MUNITION PLANTS

Picked Out Factories from Hartford Capitol Dome with Telescope.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—State officers and employes at the Capitol were much interested today in the possibility that Robert Fay had been in the building on Saturday afternoon. They were told by an employe that a man with a German accent had asked to be taken to the dome for a view of the city, and that when there he produced a telescope which he first focused on the works of the Colt Arms Company, a quarter of a mile away. Then he looked through the glass at the buildings of the Pratt & Whitney Company near by, in which war munitions are being made.

His concentrated interest in these buildings led Matthew Cooney, the guide, to comment on the excellence of his glass. The reply was that he had bought it in Germany for $78, and that he found it good company on his trips. He did not volunteer his name or home. He is described as a little over medium heighth, with a close, black mustache. He wore a brown topcoat, dark suit, and a Fedora hat. At 2:30 o'clock he left the Capitol and went in the direction of the railroad station, which is close by.

Yesterday several of those who saw him on Saturday found such a marked resemblance in newspaper pictures of Robert Fay that they declared it was Fay who was at the Capitol on Saturday.

SCHOLZ DROVE FARM TEAM.

Quit New London Job Suddenly After Long Talks with Fay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 26.—Walter Scholz was employed as a teamster on E. S. Harkness's estate at Waterford, three miles west of this city, for a fortnight early last Spring. Supt. Jordan, caretaker at the Harkness farm, employed Scholz through the Farmers Bureau, in Nassau Street, New York.

Scholz said he was an architect, but was at that time compelled to accept any kind of employment and was glad to come to Waterford.

A week after hiring out as a teamster he received a telegram, and two days later a man from New York visited the farm and had long conversations with him. The stranger returned to New York and immediately after Scholz told Supt. Jordan that he had an offer of $100 a month, double what he was receiving from Mr. Harkness, to go West with the man who had visited him, and he thereupon quit the job.

Employes on the Harkness farm today readily recognized the picture of Scholz in the newspapers. The stranger, who was responsible for Scholz leaving the Harkness farm, was recognized as Lieutenant Robert Fay.

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PERKINS FLAYS THE TIGER.

Says Swann Is Murphy Nominee, with Tammany Stain.

Speaking at a well attended meeting at the McKinley Republican Club, 346 West 145th Street last night, Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for District Attorney, said that a staff of Assistant District Attorneys appointed by a Tammany Hall prosecutor in this county would betray the public interests. Continuing his address Mr. Perkins said:

"What kind of a District Attorney do you suppose Mr. Murphy would appoint to run the office of District Attorney in this country if he had the actual appointing power? He would appoint a man who would take his orders from the Fourteen Street wigwam. In the present instance, he has not the actual appointing power, but he has exercised the power of nominating a candidate for the office. It is reasonable to assume that a Murphy nominee, if elected, would respond to the same influences that would be exercised on a Murphy appointee. The stain of Tammany is indelible if it does not wash out.

"It is a stain that has marked even higher men for public office than District Attorney of this county, and one that the advocates of good government, in New York City, have for many years been working to remove."

An automobile party of Perkins campaigners covered the upper west side last night, with ten out-door meetings.

Car Kills Republican Leader.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—John S. Ensor, a leader in Republican politics in Maryland, and Republican nominee for the State Senate from Baltimore County, was struck and killed by a trolley car tonight. He was on his way to a political meeting in an automobile which ran into a pedestrian. Mr. Ensor got out of the machine to go to a drug store, where the injured man had been taken. In crossing the road he stepped in front of a swiftly moving trolley car.

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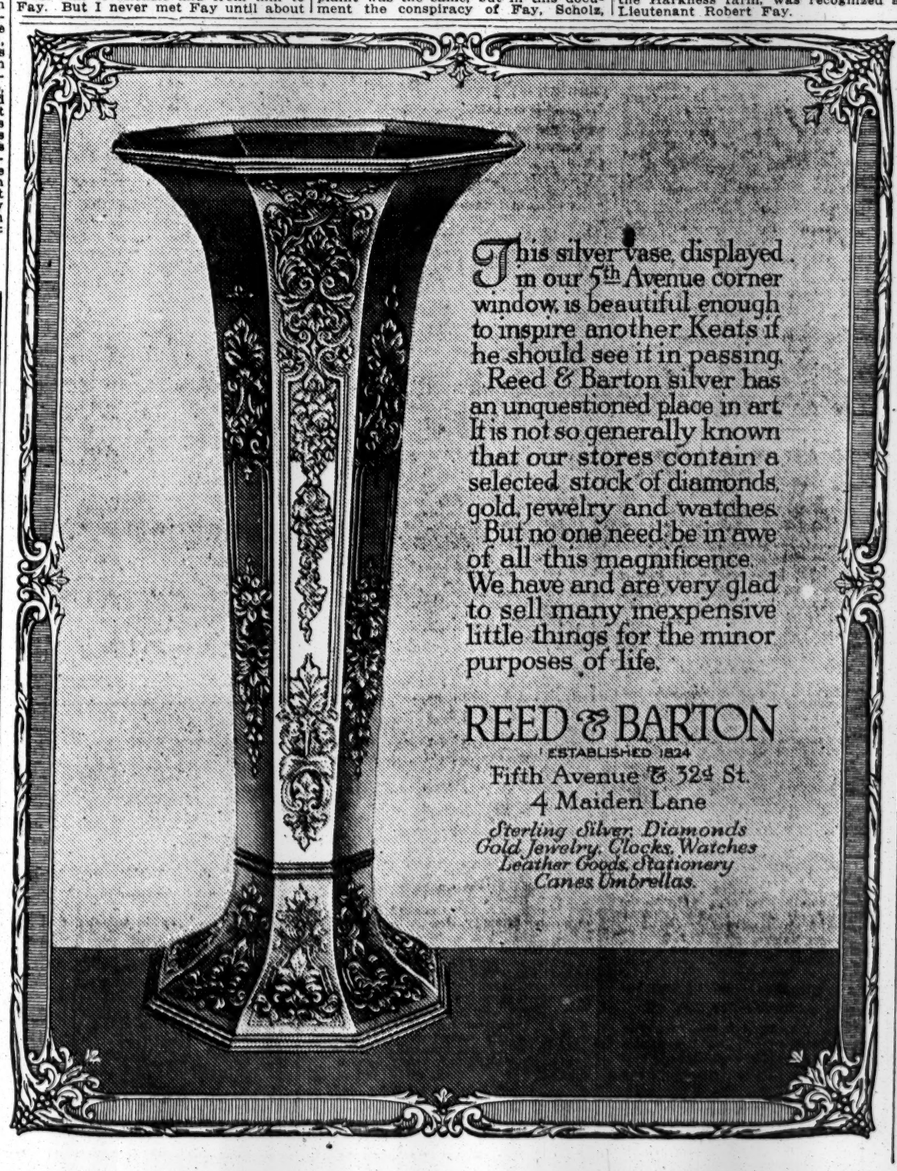
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Yesterday one of our "shoppers" purchased at another store a blouse marked $7.90, reduced from $8.90, and placed it side by side with one priced $6.49 in our own stocks.

We note the incident not to call attention particularly to the difference in price, though that is interesting, but to further emphasize the danger of making mere price comparisons.

To most observers the two waists were identical—style, color, effect, form—all appeared to be similar. And then the head of our Blouse Department began to point out distinctions.

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MELLEN REVEALS RAILROAD COMPACT

Tells How New Haven Forced the New York Central and Boston & Albany Into It.

IT PROVIDED FOR A LOBBY

Deal Made by Corporation Chiefs on Corsair—J. P. Morgan Said He Was Used as a Doormat.

The fight between the New York Central and the New Haven as a result of the absorption by the latter of the Housatonic and the acquisition of the Old Colony system, occupied yesterday the attention of the jury which is trying before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court the eleven New Haven Directors, who are accused of having violated the Sherman law by the attempt to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. Charles S. Mellen was on the stand all day, but nearly the entire session was spent in putting in further documentary proof.

The tedium of this method of procedure found abundant expression. R. V. Lindabury of counsel for the defense wondered whether the case was likely to last to next Summer, and Judge Hunt declared it passed human endurance to sit day after day and listen to technical details and mathematical summaries of traffic and carry the same in one's mind. He suggested that merely excerpts should be read from the letters, but Mr. Lindabury was not disposed to agree to that.

The conflict between the two great companies arose when the New Haven thought it was strong enough to upset the arrangements which had lasted for forty years and to demand a new division of rates that would be more favorable to itself. Mr. Mellen cheerfully acknowledged that the suggestion came largely from himself as Second Vice President in charge of traffic for the New Haven. He told how his activity displeased the late J. P. Morgan and how he marched down to Wall Street to square himself with that magnate. The interview closed, he said, with Mr. Morgan announcing that someone had been "making a doormat" of him.

New Haven Cut Rates.

The conflict between the New Haven and the New York Central, which led up to what is known as the first Corsair agreement, was the first subject taken up yesterday by Frank M. Swacker, counsel for the Government, with Mr. Mellen on the stand. In 1893, before the New York & New England had been captured by the New Haven, there was a chance that it might, through the New York & Northern, which is now the Putnam Division of the New York Central, gain an entrance into New York City.

There was a proposal that the New York & Northern should make an arrangement with the Manhattan Railway Company, which owned the elevated line up Eighth Avenue to 153th Street, for an interchange of passengers, and Mr. Swacker put in a letter from Charles P. Clark, President of the New Haven, to J. P. Morgan, asking him to withdraw from the negotiations.

In 1894 the New Haven found itself strong enough, on account of the acquisition of the Housatonic, the Providence & Worcester, and the Old Colony systems, to challenge the competition of the New York Central to many points in New England. Up to that time this traffic had been kept moving by the New York Central and the Boston & Albany, which only gave the New Haven the short haul from the point where the latter handed over the traffic. It determined to divert the traffic to its own lines all the way from New York.

This it did by an alteration in the rates, with the result that the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley lines were quoting lower rates over the New Haven to New England cities than the New York Central could give by the Albany route. The Central officials complained to Chauncey M. Depew, its President, and he wrote on March 17, 1894, to Mr. Clark for an explanation.

Asked to explain this situation, Mr. Mellen smilingly elucidated the advantage of the change from the New Haven point of view and said:

When Mellen Was Tempted.

"Of course, I was not anxious to take a short haul when I was employed to get a long haul. These letters contain complaints of the plan created by the New Haven in getting the traffic that belonged to it."

He said that all he was trying to do was to place the New York Central on the same basis as other roads and to take from it the advantage it had enjoyed. As for the change in the rates, Mr. Mellen said that was "a method of feeling their pulse." The New Haven was willing to take business from the New York Central at junction points, which only gave the New Haven the "short haul" as long as it could get the same net revenue from the short as it did from the long haul.

The New York Central parried the thrust of the New Haven by opening certain freight terminals of the New York & Northern to the New York & New England on June 1, 1894, and that, Mr. Clark was warned by his staff, would render the position of the New Haven in competitive freight business worse than ever. The New York Central also began to compete with the New Haven for the Berkshire Hills traffic. Concerning this Mr. Mellen wrote, on June 5, 1894, to Mr. Clark:

> When I consider the large amount of money there is involved in the question of whether this company shall do in its interests those things we find the New York Central people doing wherever there is a chance to earn an additional dollar at our expense, the temptation to exert the power we have is almost irresistible.

Mellen Defended Himself.

That Mr. Mellen was thoroughly convinced that he was in the right in fighting the New York Central from the point of view of an official of the New Haven is shown in a letter he addressed to Mr. Clark on Sept. 24, 1894, admitting that he was proposing to upset an arrangement with the New York Central which had lasted forty years, but justifying it by the great improvement in the New Haven line through its recent acquisitions, by the way in which the New York Central had hit at the New Haven, and by figures showing how the New York Central had all the best of the bargain from the financial standpoint.

So he suggested that the New Haven ask a reciprocal arrangement by which the New Haven might operate on the Boston & Albany as freely as the New York Central and the Boston & Albany might operate in New Haven territory; that the New Haven lines should be made the exclusive lines by which its territory could be served, and that it retain unquestioned the right to fix minimum rates.

Other letters dealing with these matters were put in by the Government, and the counsel for the defense protested vigorously. They argued that the letters, especially one from Charles F. Choate of the Old Colony system, could not show any wrongdoing, and they cumbered the record and took up the time of the Court.

Mr. Swacker, however, replied that the Government was merely trying to show that as soon as the New Haven by the improvement and extension of its system had the power it set to work to monopolize the traffic of its part of New England.

Mellen Appealed to Morgan.

De Lancey Nicoll pointed out, however, that all this took place before the United States Supreme Court had decided that the Sherman law applied to railroads and when every lawyer and court had decided that it did not so apply.

Mr. Swacker replied by producing a letter from Charles F. Brooker, one of the defendants, to Mr. Clark, and Mr. Lindabury exclaimed:

"Isn't that another letter? I want to get through before hot weather next year. I have given up this year, but why sit here for years?"

The letter of Mr. Brooker gave his assent to the proposed change in the policy of the New Haven with regard to freight rates, and then, when J. P. Morgan's name had been brought in again by another letter to him from Mr. Clark, Mr. Mellen told of the one interview he had with Mr. Morgan concerning the subject:

"I was advised," he said, "that Mr. Morgan was very much exercised over the relationship growing up between the New Haven and the New York Central. He was a Director of both, and he thought I had fomented trouble, and that I was creating an excessive nuisance value of myself, and he thought I ought to be retired.

"I was quite exercised in those days that a man of Mr. Morgan's prominence should have such a feeling toward me. So I did what I generally do. Marched down to Mr. Morgan's office and asked to see him. I was shown into the back office, and he came in and said: 'What can I do for you?' I told him what Mr. Clark had told me and he said: 'That is correct.' I said: 'I thought you were a fair enough minded man to be willing to hear both sides of the question, and I came down to see if you would hear my side.' 'Certainly, certainly.' I told him the whole story from my standpoint. He said: 'I never understood it, Mr. Mellen. I have been used as a door mat. Good day.'"

Chauncey M. Depew Chided.

"He had been used as a doormat?" asked Mr. Swacker.

"That's his expression. I didn't ask for an explanation. I was satisfied that he was satisfied."

Mr. Lindabury objected, but he could not get any more from Mr. Mellen than that Mr. Morgan said he had been used as a doormat, and he had asked no explanation.

As Mr. Swacker went on with the history of the dispute between the two great railroad systems he put in a letter from Mr. Clark to Mr. Depew in which he called his rival's attention to a batch of circulars sent out attacking the New Haven, and said:

> It would be, I think, unfortunate if we should attack the Vanderbilt lines and management and go into the history of what has been and is being done and spread it before the good people of New England, and so until I hear from you I shall remain seated in that little gilt chair and hope you will do so, but we must not let the boys run away with the interests of the owners of these two great properties.
>
> I have never in all my twenty-five years' experience seen such literature as is included in these circulars, and I do not believe you ever have.

Mr. Depew wrote and explained that he knew nothing about the circular, and then, as Mr. Mellen was talking about some more technical details, he mentioned the Trunk Line Association. Asked to explain that, he said, solemnly:

"It is an association in New York City where the representatives of the trunk lines congregate and exchange ideas. They could not do more than exchange ideas, you know, under the Sherman law."

Mr. Nicoll, as Mr. Swacker was about to read a letter from J. W. Miller, asked the jury to distinguish between him and George Maccullough Miller.

"Mr. George Maccullough Miller," he said, "is a defendant against whom the Government has not moved trial. He is an old gentleman, too old to be tried, 85 years of age."

Court Objects to Letters.

"These are improper statements," said Mr. Batts. "He has not been moved for trial on account of his physical condition."

"A full statement should have been made of who the defendants were," retorted Mr. Nicoll; "but one of the great omissions of the brilliant opening of Mr. Batts was that he left the whole thing in confusion as to who were the defendants and when they were Directors of the New Haven."

This digression gave the court an opportunity to protest against the length of the correspondence which Mr. Swacker was introducing. He thought the letters could be read by excerpts with just the essential points.

Mr. Lindabury objected, as excerpts would create an entirely false impression.

"My sole purpose is," replied Judge Hunt, "to expedite. It is beyond the power of human endurance to sit day after day and listen to letters concerning the mathematics of the traffic and carry them in our heads."

The Judge thought counsel might decide what should be read and what omitted and suggested, that the "facetiousness" might well be left out.

"That was all there was yesterday to relieve the tedium," said Mr. Lindabury.

No arrangement was come to, and a long letter by Mr. Clark to Mr. Miller was read. It narrated a meeting between Mr. Clark and Mr. Depew, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt, in which the entire situation between the two big systems was discussed. Of it Mr. Clark said:

> On the whole our talk was satisfactory, if anything can be considered as satisfactory in a talk with a politician, for our dear Chauncey (while very polite and amusing) does not wear his heart upon his sleeve.

Corsair Agreement Explained.

However, it came out that this meeting of the big men connected with the two lines led to what is known as the Corsair agreement. A great deal of discussion arose as to the precise terms of the bargain, as it was, according to Mr. Swacker, never actually committed to paper, but a memorandum signed by Mr. Mellen was put in which stated it fairly.

It proposed that the New York Central, the Boston & Albany, and the New Haven should co-operate in legislative matters at Albany, Boston, and elsewhere; that the New York Central and the Boston & Albany should assent to certain technical traffic rates and a certain division of traffic and that the arrangement should last for three years, and that each company should be at liberty to name its minimum rates, while the whole territory of the New Haven at South Norwalk and the east should be thrown open to the New York Central and the Boston & Albany so that business might take either of the Boston routes.

It was put in evidence, Mr. Batts explained, to show that all the persons concerned in it not only proceeded part of the way to form a monopoly, but were looking for a further extension of their power.

The Government then brought up the decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, the importance of which was that it first applied authoritatively the Sherman law to railroads, which up to that time had been held by the highest authority to be excluded from the province of the Sherman Act. The opinion was rendered on March 22, 1897, and entirely changed the status of the railroads.

The defense is preparing to argue that whatever violations of the Sherman act had been committed by the Directors of the New Haven before the decision was handed down must be held harmless because of the prevailing opinion before the Supreme Court acted, while the Government will argue that as the law was not altered by the decision that can be no defense.

A recess was taken while counsel discussed with the court whether it would be necessary to put in the text of the Supreme Court decision, and when the hearing was resumed Mr. Swacker passed on immediately to two long memoranda prepared by Mr. Mellen. They dealt with the situation treated by the decision, and the defense asked the Government rather impatiently as to what illegal act they were intended to prove.

The Government took the view that while the memoranda were nothing but an expressions of views, they did show that Mr. Mellen was still considering how he might exert pressure on other lines in pursuit of his monopolizing policy by some other method than through rates, which had been now declared illegal. Thus, one of these memoranda contained the statement:

> Competition should be by facilities and not by rates or special inducements in divisions, and business common to both should be allowed to divide at will and follow its own course to destination.

The case will continue this morning.

New Haven Men Resign.

Henry K. McHarg and Frederick F. Brewster, the only two of the eleven defendants who still remained on the board of the New Haven, resigned yesterday. Their resignations will be presented formally to the stockholders at the annual meeting which is to be held in New Haven today.

While no formal statement as to the reason for their retirement was obtainable last night, it was said on behalf of the New Haven Company that their action was undoubtedly due to a desire not to embarrass the present New Haven management on account of their status as alleged violators of the law being a matter still to be determined by a jury. Their action follows that of the other former Directors of the road now on trial who have resigned at various times during the progress of the several Government actions against the New Haven Road.

Messrs. McHarg and Brewster entered the board together May 31, 1907. They took no part in alleged illegal acts committed by their fellow-defendants prior to that date and by which the Government is seeking to show that the alleged conspiracy to monopolize the traffic of New England was concerned at the time the Sherman law was passed.

Mr. Brewster lives in New Haven, and Mr. McHarg in New York. They figure in the case a time when the New Haven was busy in taking over steamship lines and trolley properties.

REPORT SCHWAB IS OUTBID.

W. H. Donner Said to Have Obtained Control of Pennsylvania Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—William H. Donner, President of the Cambria Steel Company and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, is reported as having captured the Pennsylvania Steel property. This would indicate that Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who until a week ago was believed to have closed for the property, either has been outbid by the Donner forces or has retired from the contest.

Mr. Donner is already credited with having obtained control of the Cambria Steel Company, and, if the report circulated today is true, it is likely that he will merge the two companies, which are already closely related through stock control, into a new independent steel company which would be able to compete with the Bethlehem Steel Company in many lines of business.

Some light may be shed on the subject tomorrow, when there will be meetings of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Directors of the Pennsylvania Company. The Pennsylvania Company owns about $16,900,000 of the $31,310,800 common and preferred stock outstanding of the steel company. The Pennsylvania Railroad owns preferred stock in the Pennsylvania Steel Company listed at $584,700.

Mr. Donner was reported as being in conference with E. T. Stotesbury, President of the Reading Company, on Monday, and Mr. Stotesbury was said to be in New York today.

Mr. Donner's visit to Mr. Stotesbury may have had more behind it than merely a discussion of the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel property. It is possible that Mr. Donner discussed the financing of the big steel company which he plans to create, and Mr. Stotesbury would naturally confer with J. P. Morgan & Co. before making any answer.

Rumors that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company would enter the Midvale Steel combination were revived today and given some credence in financial circles.

GOMPERS CALLS ON WILSON.

Union Chief Talks with President Regarding Labor Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, talked with President Wilson today in advocacy of legislation to be proposed in Congress next Winter by friends of the labor movement.

Mr. Gompers urged the importance of industrial education, vocational training, and general legislation for conservation of human energy and life. For an hour Mr. Gompers outlined the features of a legislative program the federation has been considering, and President Wilson, making no comment, listened attentively.

Mr. Gompers also submitted to the President copies of correspondence between American Federation of Labor officials and labor leaders throughout the nations of Europe, revealing efforts made during the last sixteen months to maintain fraternal relations between the working people of the United States and those of the nations in the war.

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All are subject to the 25% reduction and all have been selected by our experts for their firmness and closeness of weave, beauty in hue and blending of color, and ingenuity in tracery of pattern. Sixth Floor

Prices are now $22.50, $35, $39.50 and up to $656.25.
Carpet sizes, $125 up.

CONDEMN 34 TO DIE AS SPIES AT LIEGE

German Court-Martial Orders Wholesale Executions—Reported Appeal to Wilson.

HE IS URGED TO INTERVENE

Petitions Also Spain's Ruler and the Pope—Daily Executions Terrorize Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26, (via London.)—According to the Tyd thirty-four additional death sentences against persons who were charged with espionage and treason have been pronounced by court-martial at Liége.

The newspaper adds that Pope Benedict, the King of Spain, and President Wilson have been appealed to by telegraph to intervene in behalf of the condemned persons.

"A reign of terror prevails from one end of Belgium to the other, men and women are being executed every day in all parts of the country, hundreds of men, and even women, who refuse to work in behalf of Germany and against their own country are being deported, whole communities are being punished, and so perfect is the German system of terrorism that it is safe to say that the news of not one-tenth of what takes place ever reaches the outside world."

Those assertions were made yesterday by a well-known Belgian now in New York, and whose activities in aid of his stricken countrymen and women are a matter of nationwide knowledge.

"Terrible and heart-sickening as was the brutal killing of Miss Cavell," this Belgian continued, "the fact nevertheless remains that she was but one martyr among a great many. The fact that she was English made her case stand out from among the rest, and in the horror of it all the world lost sight of hundreds of other women, all of them Belgian, who have met the same fate at the hands of the Germans.

"It would take a whole paper to tell even a little of all the terrible things that are daily taking place in Belgium. From authoritative information we know that not only are executions daily occurrences, but people are also being deported by the wholesale to Germany or somewhere else, God only knows where, at the whim of any German commander.

"The Germans need mechanics and other workingmen for their munitions factories, and although it is contrary to the law of nations to compel the people of an occupied territory to work against their own country, that makes no difference whatever so far as von Bissing and his subordinates are concerned. For example, there is a little city in Belgium called Lokerren. It is, or was, a place of about 20,000 people. Only a short time ago the German Governor of the town issued an order for all the mechanics in the town to gather at a certain place. When they were assembled he told them they would have to go to work helping the Germans manufacture munitions of war. They protested, and when one of the mechanics pointed out that what was proposed was contrary to The Hague Convention, the German commander tartly replied: 'We do not concern ourselves with regard to that convention.'

"He then informed the mechanics that they would have to report for work and do what they were told to do on the following morning. Morning came and nine appeared, whereupon the Germans closed the town so far as outside communication was concerned, abolished the time-honored weekly market meeting, ordered all Belgians to be in their houses by 6 P. M., and forbade the importation of any foodstuffs for the people of the town. What else happened or what has happened since then we do not know. All we know is that the story is true.

"Another thing that is worthy of the attention of the neutral world is that in the trials of men and women for offenses that are punishable with death the accused are not permitted to have counsel or to consult with counsel. The Germans handle both prosecution and whatever defense is permitted, and the victims, hundreds of them harmless women, pay the penalty with their lives without having been permitted to utter a single word in their own defense. Miss Cavell's case is but one among hundreds of others of the same kind.

"We know of a conversation that the Catholic Bishop, Rutter, of Liége, had a few weeks ago with a German officer. The Bishop referred to the fact that several priests of his diocese had been killed and asked the German what he thought the world would think of Germany when all that has happened in Belgium was told.

"'Don't worry,' replied the officer. 'It won't become known, for we are going to be victorious and the history of this war will be written by us and we will write it to suit ourselves.'

"On another recent occasion a number of German officers billeted themselves in the home of a prominent Belgian. They became very boisterous and the owner of the house protested. A little later the dead body of the man was found and when the parish priest offered a prayer for the repose of his soul the Germans arrested the priest and locked him up in jail.

"These are just a few instances of what is every day happening in Belgium. Not even the Armenians in Turkey are being treated much worse than are the people of Belgium, although there are, of course, no organized massacres in Belgium. We talk of asking Germany to prevail upon the Turks to be more merciful to the Armenians. Why not appeal to Germany to begin her charity at home and be more merciful to the unfortunate men, women, and children of poor Belgium?"

QUIT MISSION BODY OVER WAR ON POPE

Continued from Page 1.

right to commit the Church to any such principle as it contemplated. He insisted that the board rescind its action of last May instead of sending delegates.

The opening arguments on behalf of the High Church Party had been made by the Rev. Dr. Manning. Although the debate did not follow party lines, there were few deviations. The most conspicuous exception was that of Mr. Pepper, who is a prominent member of ritualistic St. Mark's in Philadelphia.

Dr. Manning declared that the whole purpose of the proposed congress was to bring a United Protestantism on the problem of South America, and to seek the co-operation of all bodies. He spoke of the recent action of the Catholic bishop of Panama in denouncing the congress and telling the faithful not to attend it on the pain of committing a mortal sin.

The rector of Trinity said many seemed to be amusingly unfamiliar with the fact that an effort toward church unity was being made in many directions, and that the action of the Panama Congress would be a movement "under hostile banners against the largest Church in Christendom." Especially at this time would such a congress endanger the close relations which were now developing between the great Eastern Church and the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in the United States. He objected especially to the plan of the congress in that it provided for an apportionment of territory, union schools, and an interchange of communicants.

He said that Theodore Roosevelt knew better how to approach the Latin-Americans than did some church men, for Mr. Roosevelt when he visited the Southern countries spoke of bringing the greetings of a young civilization to the older one.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector of St. Thomas's, said the argument against sending delegates could best be met by the statement that the Episcopal Church was already in South America and had missionary districts therein charge of Bishops. He declared that he did not regard the action as in any way hostile to the Roman Catholics, as there were in Central and South American countries many persons who were not Roman Catholics and who had gone there on account of the great material development of the countries to the south.

That the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church was not especially friendly to the Episcopalians he deduced from the fact that when Cardinal Gasquet was here, then an Abbott, he had preached sermons at St. Patrick's Cathedral in which he referred to the Anglican and Episcopal churches as having been founded on a love affair of Henry VIII. Dr. Stires said that shortly after his return to Rome following these attacks, the Abbott received the red hat.

On the whole, Dr. Stires said he saw no reason why the relations with the Greek Church should be jeopardized, nor yet any reason why the peace of the Episcopal communion should be destroyed by the issue.

There was long discussion as to how the board might compromise the matter. Bishop Rhinelander of Philadelphia proposed that the matter be left to the missionary Bishops in South America. The advice of Julien T. Davies was that the delegates might be appointed under the condition that they were not to do anything but confer and were to have no power to enter into an alliance with the other bodies.

The motion to rescind was finally put with the understanding that the delegates were to have certain instructions from a committee refraining from actual co-operation provided any were appointed. The polling of the vote, after one member who had refused to vote had changed his ballot to "No," resulted in twenty-six voting against the resolution and thirteen for it.

As soon as the result was announced Bishop Weller rose and said that it was with great sorrow that he must announce that he could no longer remain a member of the board. His associates quickly followed.

The board will have another meeting this morning to finish routine business, and meanwhile pressure is being brought to bear on the five members to reconsider their resignations.

Dr. Manning said last evening that this was impossible.

EDISON'S LIFE THREATENED

Has Bodyguard In San Francisco Because of Anonymous Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—Anonymous letters threatening the life of Thomas A. Edison because he had been named as a member of the Naval Advisory Board by Secretary Daniels have been received by the inventor since he came to San Francisco and have caused Chief of Police White to detail Detective Sergeant Gaughran to act as Mr. Edison's bodyguard. This fact first became known today.

Mr. Edison was threatened with death if he made any invention which would make war more terrible or which would tend to promote war in the United States. Detective Gaughran attends Mr. Edison constantly.

ASKS DIVORCE IN CINCINNATI.

Peter V. Sherwood Sues—Wife Here Professes Ignorance.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—That his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Sherwood, of 100 East Sixty-first Street, New York, persisted in leading the life of a "social butterfly," refused to attend to her home, and ran him into debt in order to indulge in the butterfly life are some of the numerous charges made by Peter V. Sherwood in his suit for divorce, filed here today.

Sherwood, in his petition, said that when he complained of expenses she told him she didn't care how he got the money, so long as he "got it." They were married in 1906 and have one child, Jeselyn.

Sherwood also said his wife compelled him to contribute largely to the support of her mother.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sherwood, when questioned last night about her husband's divorce proceedings in Cincinnati, said she had no interest either in denying or affirming the report. She asserted that there had been no dissension between her and her husband. If divorce proceedings had been begun against her, she said, she had no knowledge of the fact.

"I saw my husband only last night, and I expect to see him again tomorrow," said Mrs. Sherwood.

Mr. Sherwood is a member of the firm of Taliaferro & Sherwood, manufacturing agents, at 346 Broadway. He married Mrs. Sherwood about seven years ago. The couple have one child, a daughter, 6 years old.

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New Importations of Sweaters

are now being shown, comprising a very comprehensive stock of the newest and most desirable Sweater Coats for all outdoor sports, motoring, etc. The very moderate prices range from . . . $10.00 to 20.00

Also an important showing is made in

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of Brushed Wool, in new heather mixtures, at . . . . . $6.00 & 8.00

In addition to the above are Wool Caps and Scarfs to match the Sweater Coats, complete assortments affording a wide field for selection.

Young Men's Suit Department

The newest and most desirable styles are being shown in the Department for Young Men. Deserving of special mention are:

Suits of the new Pebble Cheviot fabrics in richly blended colorings, reasonably priced at $28.00

These Suits are in winter weight, with quarter-lined coats having silk-lined sleeves.

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Buy Auto Furs Now!

IT is a fact that the Fur Garments listed below may be bought today for what the Skins alone will bring in the open market. This is a strong statement, but it is supported by indisputable facts.

Our stock of Auto Furs was purchased last June before Fashion had decreed that so many garments worn by women should be fur-embellished. That decree has boosted the price of fur pelts to such an extent that when we are compelled to go into the market to replenish our stock of Auto Furs today prices will be sadly reminiscent—for the wearers who delayed buying at Macy's.

We cannot urge too strongly the desirability of buying Auto Furs NOW.

Raccoon Coats

Our Coats of Natural Raccoon are cut in the standard sweep essential for comfortable automobile wear. The garments are wool-lined throughout, with Venetian or satin yokes and sleeves, according to the grade of the pelt out of which the Coat is made. The prices range from **$54.75** to **$196.00.**

Black Manchurian Dog Coats

After carefully looking over the Coats of the fur in stock we called up a manufacturer and gave him an order for 100 more. He refused the order, saying that he could make more money cutting up the dogskins he had on hand into trimmings for women's coats. The coats on hand are made of large skins, full auto sweep and wool-lined. Price, **$14.75** and **$24.75.**

Russian Calf Coats

These are very practical Coats made of the skin of a hardy animal from the bleak steppes of far-off Russia. Of course the skin insures warmth and service. The garments are cut on liberal lines, are all-wool lined, and are fashioned so stoutly that they should last until the wearers are tired of them. Price, **$24.75.**

Lap Robes of Black Dog Skin

At the prices quoted these Robes, so necessary for comfort while automobiling in the cold days so close at hand, are remarkable value. The Robes are backed up with a good quality Kersey.

54 in. x 60 in., **$10.75** 54 in. x 72 in., **$14.75** 54 in. x 84 in., **$19.75**

A wide selection of other Fur Robes at most attractive prices.

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The more remarkable this,—when one considers that misrepresentation of facts is a thing which happens—even to merchants.

But then, no man should ever lie, except to defend—or entertain—a lady.

Bridge Case
Specially Priced

Bridge Case—(at left) Morocco case, in colors, "Envelope Design," fitted with two "new count" score pads and pencils and two packs of playing cards. Size: 7¾ x 4 x 1¾ inches, complete.....$6.00

Cigarette Case— (at right) — Stiff metal frame, ends and mounting of gun-metal silver or gilt finish, covered in colored morocco leather; lambskin lining. Size: 3¾ x 2¾ inches.....$3.50

Smart Fall Gloves

For Women

Sand shade washable capeskin, one button.....$1.50

Grey mocha, in pearl and medium shades, black stitched back and black kid binding, pique seam, light weight.....$2.00

White doeskin (washable), black hand-sewn, pearl button.....$2.00

For Men

Tan capeskin, hand-sewn, one button.....$1.50

Tan washable capeskin, outseam, one clasp.....$1.50-$2.00

Tan capeskin dress glove, black embroidered back, I button.....$2.50

Yellow chamois (washable), black embroidered back.....$1.50-$2.00

Tan or grey mocha, I button...$2.00

Grey buckskin, heavy weight, outseam, one clasp.....$2.00

White capeskin, dress glove, pique seam.....$1.50-$2.00

For Children

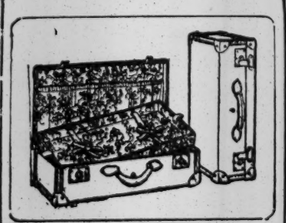
Tan capeskin, one button.....95c

Yellow chamois (washable)....95c

White doeskin (washable).....95c

Grey mocha, one clasp.....$1.25

"Week-End" Suit Case



Suit Case—Of English design, for men or women. Black enamel cloth covering, strongly bound with contrasting russet leather. Frame of sturdy boxwood with riveted reinforced corners; lined entirely with flowered cretonne or tan Irish linen; fitted with removable tray; pocket inside the cover; 23¾ x 13 x 7 inches.....$9.00

Painting two or more letters....75c

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SEES SUFFRAGE LOST IN PENNSYLVANIA

One Penrose Leader Asserts the Amendment May Not Carry a Single County.

WOMEN STILL CONFIDENT

Predict Victory and Deplore Comparisons with the New Jersey Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—Woman suffrage is likely to be defeated in Pennsylvania as it was in New Jersey. Predictions regarding the size of the majority against the Constitutional amendment which would permit women in the Keystone State to vote vary with the source from which they emanate. They run as high as 350,000 and as low as 70,000. As a general rule it may be said that all prognostications carrying figures are little more than guesswork. The political leaders who are in a better position to know than anybody else have no figures to make public.

With all signs pointing to defeat the leaders of the various organizations which are carrying on the campaign for the enfranchisement of women in this State still assert that victory will reward their labors on Election Day. When pressed to give reasons for their optimism, however, they have none more substantial to advance than had the suffragist leaders of New Jersey on the eve of defeat.

The women who are active in the suffrage fight here protest when they are reminded of this, and say that there is no analogy between the situation which existed in New Jersey on the eve of the special election and that which exists in Pennsylvania as the campaign for woman suffrage draws to a close.

"We never expected that New Jersey would return a majority in favor of suffrage," said one of the local suffrage leaders in discussing this phase of the situation with THE TIMES correspondent. "In New Jersey there was a Jim Nugent on the firing line against us. There is no Jim Nugent here, nor is there any organized opposition of any kind that we know of. We sincerely believe that we will carry Pennsylvania."

No one here except the suffragists themselves and a few men enthusiasts expect a majority for the woman suffrage amendment. Defeat is decidedly in the air, and about the only question that is puzzling most Pennsylvanians is the probable size of the majority against it.

The nearest attempt at a complete survey of the situation, made shortly after the suffragists had completed their Liberty Bell campaign in the rural counties, indicated a sentiment in favor of the amendment, which might place them in the woman suffrage column on Election Day, in sixteen rural counties, while twenty-eight counties, including the banner county of Philadelphia, were set down as opposed to woman suffrage, and twenty-three, including Allegheny County, were placed in the doubtful column.

The conclusions reached in this survey were based in most cases on confidential information received from Republican and Democratic leaders. All the counties set down as in favor of suffrage were counties of small voting population. Here is a table showing the counties and the total vote, polled there in 1913, which was an off year in Pennsylvania politics as is the present:

Counties.	1913 Vote.	Counties.	1913 Vote.
Blair	2,248	Jefferson	5,658
Bradford	3,641	Lawrence	5,364
Cambria	18,159	Montour	1,851
Clarion	4,875	Pike	620
Clearfield	10,495	Potter	3,001
Erie	7,863	Susquehanna	2,434
Forest	743	Wayne	2,448
Indiana	4,874	Wyoming	1,684
Total			75,963

In that year the total vote cast in Pennsylvania was 765,071, so the sixteen supposed suffrage counties supplied only about 10 per cent. of the total. Philadelphia County alone, which is regarded as overwhelmingly opposed to the enfranchisement of women, cast twice as many votes as did the sixteen counties now claimed for woman suffrage.

While this is an off year in the politics of Pennsylvania, a much larger vote is looked for than usual. The vote of 1913, excepting local contests, was for Superior Court Judges ,who had been nominated as candidates for the bench at non-partisan direct primaries.

An experienced political leader, taking the claims of the suffragists, prepared a table, which, he thought, might furnish a good indication of what the returns on the vote for the constitutional amendment might be. When Colonel Roosevelt was running for President he carried Pennsylvania, polling a total vote of 444,894, but it is pointed out that this was a vote for Roosevelt rather than for the Progressive Party, and that, besides, it had been swelled by the votes of thousands of manufacturers and workingmen who were loyal to the Republican Party, but feeling certain that Taft could not be re-elected, and fearing that a Democratic victory would put an end to the protective tariff, voted the Progressive ticket for the purpose of defeating Mr. Wilson. So the politician in his basis placed the vote for Pinchot in the Gubernatorial campaign last year as a more trustworthy basis for what the Progressive vote would be with Colonel Roosevelt out of the running. He gave the suffragists 65 per cent. of the total vote in the sixteen counties claimed for them, which, on the basis of 950,000 polled in the entire State, would be 93,000. Here is his table:

Pinchot vote, 1914	200,876
Socialist vote, 1912	83,614
65 per cent. suffrage counties	60,000
Prohibition vote, 1912	19,525
Total	364,015
Against suffrage, 585,985.	
Adverse majority, 221,970.	

This would bring the prospective vote in Pennsylvania pretty closely within the ratio on which the vote was cast in the recent special election in New Jersey, when there were three votes against the amendment for each cast in its favor. If this ratio should hold good in this State it would give the suffragists 380,000 votes out of a total of 950,000, while 570,000 would go against the amendment—an adverse majority of 190,000.

MOB ASSAILS SUFFRAGISTS.

Republican Marchers Aim Roman Candles at Women.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—A throng of several hundred Republican organization adherents, parading to a campaign meeting tonight, mobbed a crowd of woman suffrage advocates listening to suffrage speakers in West Philadelphia. Roman candles were turned into the gathering and the balls of fire fell upon the clothing of speakers and listeners. The Marshal of the parade rode his horse through the crowd and the opponents of woman suffrage completed their attack by flinging buckets of water upon the women.

Miss Miriam Gilbert and Miss Gratia Erickson of Evanston, Ill., suffrage speakers, were drenched, as were many persons in the crowd.

The attack occurred in front of Red Men's Hall, Sixtieth and Spruce Streets, where Republican speakers were addressing an audience of several thousand persons. Harry A. Mackey, leader of the ward, was Chairman, and those on the platform included John P. Connelly, the organization candidate for City Solicitor. The suffrage speakers were addressing a crowd outside the building, tactics they have followed throughout the campaign.

According to a number of witnesses, as the procession approached the hall, the leader, on a horse, shouted: "Down with woman suffrage!" and then rode into the crowd. Behind him were hundreds of men and boys, carrying Roman candles and red lights. They surrounded the suffragists, and the balls of fire from the candles were dropped into the crowd. The suffrage speakers stood in an automobile. Dr. J. Paul Chambers and other men then shouted cries for the police, who upon their arrival stopped the disturbance.

TAMMANY NEUTRAL IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

feature of the general campaign work of the Women's Political Union. Speakers will include Miss Ida Tarbell, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Samuel Untermyer, Miss Helen Todd, Cleveland Moffett, Mrs. Raymond Rogers, Roger Foster, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Arthur Brisbane, and Dr. Anna Shaw.

At the luncheon Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will call upon the guests to bombard the attendants at the anti-suffrage mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall in the evening with the statements of George W. Wickersham, who will preside, made last December before a meeting of the Southern Society. At that meeting Mrs. Blatch will say, and she has had the statement printed on thousands of leaflets, that Mr. Wickersham challenged the members of the Southern Society on their attitude to the negro, saying that democracy demanded his full and free enfranchisement. Mrs. Blatch will ask guests at the luncheon to act as distributers of the leaflets before Carnegie Hall in the evening, where Mr. Wickersham will speak against the enfranchisement of the white woman.

Meetings are being held at 10 o'clock every morning this week at a suffragist booth at the new Washington Market, and suffrage literature is given out during the day and arguments are answered. This morning the speakers will be Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Mary Beard, Miss Alice Carpenter, Rheta Childe Dorr, and Alice Duer Miller.

There was a large crowd all day yesterday at Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the suffragists were holding a twelve-hour meeting. Dudley Field Malone, J. Stitt Wilson, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson were among the speakers. A fife and drum corps furnished music.

ROME'S FALL LAID TO WOMEN.

Decline Followed Their Entering Public Life, Says E. P. Wheeler.

Asserting that Rome fell because her women entered public life, Everett P. Wheeler, President of the Men's Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women, gave this warning to this country in a debate with Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions last night in the Broadway Tabernacle. Some in the audience took exception to Mr. Wheeler's views and at one time he had to ask a woman who laughed to cease insulting him. Judge Wadhams had the popular side of the discussion of the question: "Shall Political Suffrage Be Extended to Women."

Judge Wadhams traced the growth of the republican form of government and the progress of women in education and their ever widening sphere of activity.

"Those who oppose women having equal rights made the first mistake when they gave her the alphabet," said the Judge.

Mr. Wheeler pointed out that women wanted the vote as a weapon for other things, and said that in the present campaign the suffragists had spent ten times as much as had the antis. He spoke of divorce statistics in equal suffrage States as reason for thought, and predicted that an evil that would follow the vote would be the division in the home.

ANTI'S LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

Miss Chittenden Says Only 10 Per Cent. of Women Want Vote.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, issued yesterday a signed copy of a letter sent by her to Mayor Mitchel, dated Oct. 26, and asking for facts concerning the statement made by the Mayor on the suffrage mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last Friday evening, that the majority of women wished the franchise.

The letter opens by stating that the writer wrote Mr. Mitchel on Oct. 13 asking for the same facts, and not having received a reply she concludes the Mayor has no facts to give. Available evidence tends to show that less than 10 per cent. of the women of voting age want the suffrage, says Miss Chittenden, and she gives an elaborate statement with many figures.

BLAMES INSPECTORS FOR SUBWAY CAVE-IN

Coroner's Jury Finds Seventh Avenue Disaster Was Due to an Excessive Blast.

IT EXONERATES CONTRACTOR

Censures City's Bureau of Combustibles for Failure to Regulate the Use of Explosives.

Censure was cast on the Inspectors of the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department by the Coroner's jury which had been investigating before Coroner Feinberg for the last month the fatal subway cave-in in Seventh Avenue. The blast, it found, was excessive, but it declared that there was no criminal negligence on the part of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the contractors. Recommendations were made that no traffic be permitted in the streets while blasting for subways is going on, and that the Public Service Commission should designate the maximum distance at which temporary work should precede the permanent subway structure. Here is the verdict:

We find that the said John W. O'Rourke came to his death on the twenty-second day of September in the subway excavation at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street by a fracture of the skull and fractures of the ribs.

The death was due primarily to an excessive blast at the northeast heading of the excavation.

That, while due care was not exercised in estimating the amount of explosive to be used in this particular blast, the evidence submitted does not show criminal negligence.

That the Bureau of Combustibles, Fire Department, City of New York, which has control of all blasting operations, is hereby severely censured for not carrying out, through its inspectors, the powers assigned to it by the code of ordinances.

Jury Makes Recommendations.

We recommend that at the time of blasting in the subways of Greater New York no traffic of any kind be allowed over any part of the temporary structures.

We further recommend that the Public Service Commission shall designate the maximum distance to which temporary work shall precede the permanent structure.

The jury, in deploring this accident, expresses the hope that it will serve to impress on all contractors and the Public Service Commission the necessity for the utmost caution and care both in operation and inspection of all subway work.

One of the last witnesses called was John V. Davies of Jacobs & Davies, consulting engineers, who in answer to the questions of Alton B. Parker, counsel for the contractors, expressed the opinion that the accident was unavoidable and the temporary structure was of the best.

In summing up, Mr. Parker admitted that Mezzanitte, the foreman who fired the blast, was in some way responsible for the accident, but he asked the jurors to be careful in fixing criminal blame on him or the contractors, for a mere error in judgment was not criminal, and the contractors had made plans to the best of their ability.

Assistant District Attorney Follette called the attention of the jury to the fact that some of the timbering had been removed by order of the foreman, and reminded it that it must consider whether that amounted to criminal negligence.

Coroner Feinberg, in his charge, pointed out that mere neglect could not be held a crime, unless there were special circumstances concerning it."

After the jury had rendered its verdict Mr. Follette, speaking as a citizen, pointed out that there was no remuneration provided for the jurors at an inquest, and said he would urge the Board of Aldermen to compensate those who had sat in this long case.

Hammitt Denies Responsibility.

J. O. Hammitt, head of the Fire Prevention Bureau, of which the Bureau of Combustibles is a part, when told last night of the censure in the verdict said:

"The censure would have been very much more helpful if it were made more specific. As far as I am aware, and as far as I have been able to ascertain by very careful investigation, there was no failure on the part of the Department of Combustibles to enforce all the regulations relating to the kind of blasting operations that were conducted in the Seventh Avenue cut.

"During the investigation before the Coroner's jury there appeared to be an effort to make a point about the blast not having been covered. Irrespective of any advice of the Coroner's jury, which was not presumedly composed of experts in handling dynamite or experienced rockmen, we shall continue to prohibit the covering of blasts in rock excavations under the decking supporting the streets. Such a covering of the blasts would have introduced a very serious hazard by providing missiles in the form of the logs used in the covering. If the blast had been so covered there would have been great danger to the timbering.

"I should also like to say there was no evidence of any of the holes having been overloaded. Whether there were too many holes or they were improperly located, or whether there was too heavy a charge in any one of them was a matter over which the Fire Department had no control. It could not have had control unless a blasting inspector was detailed to attend every hole as it was loaded and fired."

WIFE SOLE SUPPORT OF W. M. VAN NORDEN

Ex-Banker Tells Court She Pays His Club Dues and Gives Him His Pocket Money.

HAS A JOB, BUT NO SALARY

Owns No Personal Property or Real Estate, but Has Been Sued for $1,200,000.

Warner M. Van Norden, the favorite son and the namesake of his father, has just been examined in supplementary proceedings on an unsatisfied judgment obtained against him in May by the Mercantile National Bank for $24,770. The elder Van Norden was President of the National Bank of North America and of the Van Norden Trust Company. He was once very rich, but he died on Jan. 1, 1914, heavily in debt. The defendant in the bank suit was once President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank. He lives with his wife and an adopted child at 7 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Examined before Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court, he said that his wife's family had been supporting him since 1908. He declared that he had no property and that he didn't have to pay any rent or meet the expense of maintaining his family. Questioned by counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Van Norden replied that he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Lotus Tea Concern, at Fifty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, that he organized it in September, 1913, and that while the concern did $48,000 business in the first six months of the current year, he received no returns of any kind, and that the services he rendered to it were gratuitous. Questioned as to his social standing, his methods of living, and the cost of his own upkeep, he replied:

"I am a member of the Metropolitan Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Clover Valley Rod and Gun Club, and the Riding Club. My wife pays my dues in these clubs. I have no monthly house charges, but if there were any my wife would pay them. My wife gives me spending money. I do not pay my living expenses and I contract no bills."

Before Mr. Van Norden connected himself with the tea concern he was Secretary and Treasurer of the South Yuba Water Company and of the Central California Electric Company. He served as President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank for six years, but received no compensation for that work, or for anything else he did. He acted as the President of the Van Norden Trust Company from the time of its organization until 1909. Asked if he ever had a bank account, he replied that his bank account ceased in 1907. This was more than two years before he ceased to be President of the trust company that once stood high in financial circles.

Once he had some real estate, but he had disposed of all of it. Asked if he ever transferred any of his real estate to his wife, he replied that he had not done so within the last six or eight years. Concerning his resources, he said that he had a claim for $30,000, with interest, against H. W. Lazelle of the brokerage firm of Lazelle-Matthews, but that Mr. Lazelle had no money.

"I doubt," he said, "if the claim is good."

Mr. Van Norden said he turned all of his property over to his father in 1907, and in February, 1910, gave him a power of attorney to administer it for him. He has asked the estate for an accounting. The estate is suing him for an aggregate of $1,200,000 on notes, but he has set up counterclaims. He said that he had taken out life insurance policies for $150,000, but turned them over to his father.

Counsel for the plaintiff wanted to know if Mr. Van Norden didn't own something—furniture, or some other kind of personal property, and the defendant assured him that he owned nothing, whatever, no furniture, no personal property of any kind, or a bit of realty. But he did remember that the State Banking Department had recently obtained a judgment against him for $1,928.45, which was his share of liabilities as a Director of the Northern Bank.

If you have wondered who Colonel House is and what there is about him that draws President Wilson to him for counsel, read Richard Washburn Child's satisfying article, "How About Colonel House?" in this week's issue of

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, with its Rotogravure reproductions of actual war scenes and humorous and pathetic incidents in and near the fighting fronts, is the only permanent record of the great European conflict. 10 cents; sold everywhere. $5 a year. Ten numbers, forming handsome volume, $1 by mail. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

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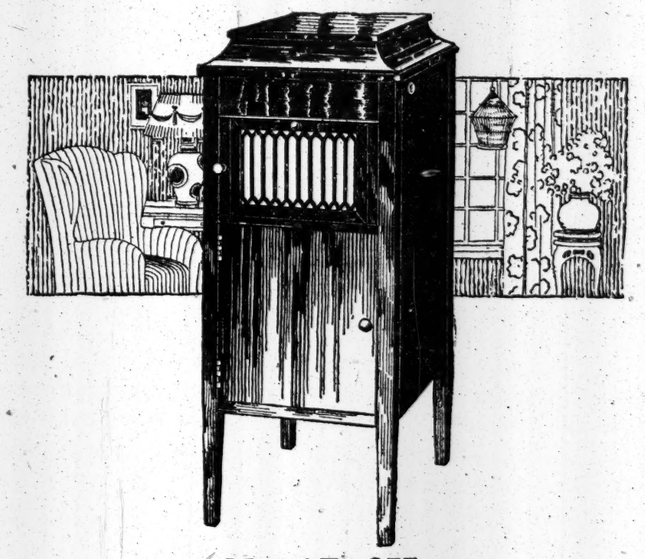

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White Single Bed Size.
Regularly $3.50 pair... 2.50
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Sateen—In a variety of colors; single bed size, down filled.
Regularly $5.75 4.75
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New Fall Pleated Negligee Shirts—All advance patterns and unusually fine woven Madras of imported qualities. Stiff cuffs. *Regularly $3.00*
Balance of All Silk Shirts—Not one reserved or held back. Pongees and satin stripes. Not all sizes. *Regularly $3.95 to $10.00*
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Plain white Madras of good weight and self designed mercerized woven Madras in white, blue, lavender, tan and grey. Silk frog trimmings. *Value $1.50*
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Natural Merino Underwear—A fine medium weight garment that is soft and smooth in finish. Long sleeve shirts and regular and stout ankle length drawers. *Value $1.25*
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High Grade Silk Neckwear—Made from the richest foreign cravatings and in the best prevailing shapes. Plain and the newest Fall fancy effects. *Values $1.50, $2.00*
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High Grade Silk Neckwear—Best of all plain cravatings in twenty-two of the best shades. Hundreds of the choicest and newest fancy silks included. Extra large folded four-in-hands. *Value $1.00*
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Newest Fall Models—Made from unusual Cravanette Coat Fabrics in diagonal and neat striped effects, woven to resist rain. Finest tailoring and silk yoke and sleeve lining. *Value $22.50*
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Women's Black Lisle Thread of medium weight; mercerized. *Box 3 Prs. Reg.$1.00* Sale Price 75c
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Black Faille Silk—35 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* 1.25
Black Charmeuse—42 inch. *Regularly $3.50 yard.* 2.95
Black Satin—36 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* 1.25

Laces

Lace Insertions—Venise and Oriental Insertions, in light and heavy weaves; 2 to 10 inches wide. *Regularly 50c to $19.75 yard.* 25c to 9.75

Venise Allovers—Rich designs in Venise Allovers. 18 inches wide. *Regularly $4.25 to $7.50 yard.* 1.95 to 4.50

Lace Flouncings—High grade Flouncings; including Lyons, Maline, Chantilly, Oriental and Princess. 18 to 40 in. wide. *Regularly $4.25 to $10.75 yard.* 2.95 to 7.50

Real Lace Neckwear

Lace Barbes—Point Applique and Duchesse combined. *Regularly $3.75..* 2.45
Lace Barbes—Real Duchesse. *Regularly $5.75..* 4.95

Dress Goods

Black Dress Serge—50 and 42 inch. *Regularly $1.00 and $1.25 yard.* 78c and 90c

Colored Serges—50 in.: Copen, Nav, Wine, Green and Brown. *Regularly $1.00 yard.* 78c

Fall Suitings—44 to 54 inch. In an assortment of weaves and colorings. *Formerly $1.75 and $2.00 yard.* 1.15

Velvets

Fancy Velveteens—Neat striped effects in black, white and colors; 24 inch. *Formerly $2.00 yard.* 98c

Black Panne Velvet—24 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* 1.45

Black Chiffon Velvet—41 inch. *Regularly $3.75 yard.* 2.95

Final Removal Clearance Reductions on

Savings 1/3 to 1/2

$18,000.00 Stock FUR COATS, SETS, ODD PIECES

Our Own Stock Reduced.

At Unusual Savings, Averaging 1/3

Scarfs, Muffs and Sets

PERSIAN PAW SCARFS—*Regularly $20.00* 10.00
RED FOX MUFFS—*Regularly $35.00* 30.00
RATHEAD SCARFS—*Regularly $27.00* 15.00
RATHEAD MUFFS—*Regularly $20.00* 12.00
WHITE FOX SCARFS—*Regularly $32.50 to $55.00* .. 25.00 to 45.00
GRAY MOUFLON AND SILK SETS—*Regularly $55.00* .. 22.00

Women's Fur Coats

CARACUL—*Regularly $110.00* 78.00
HUDSON SEAL—*Regularly $130.00* 98.00

Women's Fur Lined Coats

FANCY TWEEDS in various models—*Regularly $75.00 to $110.00* .. 55.00 to 65.00

Misses' and Children's Sets

WHITE MOUFLON—*Regularly $12.00 to $28.00* ..... 7.00 to 18.00
NATURAL LYNX—*Regularly $45.00* 35.00

Children's Coats

WHITE CONEY—Size 6 years. *Regularly $25.00 to $48.00* ... 15.00 to 25.00

Women's and Misses' Waists and Blouses

An attractive collection consisting of Voiles, Linens and black Silk with long and short sleeves. 2.15
Values $4.00 and $5.00

Dainty models in Crepe de Chine and Chiffons; also hand made blouses in Organdie, Crepe Voile and Batiste. 3.95
Values $6.00 to $8.50

Women's Gloves

Chamois Lisle—16-button and two-clasp, washable, well fitting and smart in appearance; white, grey and light cream. Not all sizes in each shade. 85c
Value $1.00 pair

Our exclusive "Regis" Glace Kid black two-clasp, perfect in fit and of superior finish. Black, white and a variety of the most fashionable Autumn Shades. 1.25
Value $1.50 pair

Final Removal Reductions on

Savings 1/4 to 1/2.

$25,000.00 Stock of WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEARING APPAREL

Our Own Merchandise Reduced —No jobs.

Coats

Misses' and Small Women's Coats

Of smart English Mixtures in the prevailing Autumn tones, in various models, including the Russian. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
Special at 14.50

Raincoats

The Celebrated "Waterberry" Cravenette Raincoats

Made from Priestley's practical rubberless coating in tan, navy and black, featuring the latest Fall models, with belted back and raglan or set-in sleeves. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Regularly $15.00* 9.50

Utility Covert Coats—Cravenetted by the Priestley process. A new semi-belted model, in tan and Oxford, suitable for rain protection and utility use. *Value $15.50* 10.50

Gabardine Coats in tan and navy; featuring a new and splendidly tailored Fall model; showerproof and also suitable for general practical wear. *Value $16.50* 12.50

Kimonos, Robes and Sacques

Hand Embroidered Cotton Crepe Kimonos, direct from Japan, in Pink, Blue, Copenhagen, Lavender and Rose; hand embroidered in white. *Regularly $1.95* 1.45

Bath and House Robes of genuine Beacon blankets—figured effects in light and dark grounds. *Regularly $2.95* 2.15

Japanese Silk Boudoir Robes in black and dainty colors; silk lined and lightly interlined. *Regularly $6.75* 4.95

French Flannel Kimonos of superior quality; trimmed with satin ribbon. *Regularly $9.50* 7.50

Albatross Breakfast Sacques in dainty shades, finished with scallop edge. *Regularly $3.00 and $3.50* 2.50 and 2.95

Silk Petticoats

Of superior grade Chiffon Taffeta dependable for long service. Models are the season's latest, and the colors harmonize with the Fall suit shades. *Regularly $5.95* 3.95

French Lingerie

NOTICE—*Owing to the scarcity of merchandise from abroad, and the extraordinary reductions offered in this sale, this opportunity should not be overlooked.*

Of fine Nainsook, in the season's prevailing styles, hand made and hand embroidered.

Night Gowns—*Regularly $5.00.* 3.95
Princess Slips—*Regularly $2.95 and $3.75* 2.25
Drawer Combinations—*Regularly $2.25 to $3.50.* 1.65 to 2.45
Petticoats—*Regularly $1.75 to $6.25.* 95c to 3.50
Corset Covers—*Regularly $1.25 to $1.75.* 90c to 1.15
Drawers—*Regularly $2.25 to $4.75.* 1.65 to 3.50

Women's Knit Combinations

Union Suits—Light weight, perfect fitting, no seam at side, silk trimmed; tight or wide knee. Regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 85c* 55c
3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15.

Broadway & 19th Street

GOLDWATER READY FOR NOSTRUM WAR

Board of Health Amends 'Formula Disclosure' Ordinance to Make It Stronger.

WILL GO TO HIGHEST COURTS

Wholesale Druggists Commend Proposed Regulation and Favor Federal Law.

The Board of Health met yesterday and by amendment strengthened the Goldwater Formula Disclosure ordinance, to become effective Jan. 1, which requires that any patent medicine sold in New York must have its formula registered with the Health Department. The action was taken in anticipation of a fight on the new ordinance that may reach the highest courts.

The vital paragraph of the section read: "The names of the ingredients of every such medicine shall be registered in the Department of Health in such manner as the regulations of the Board of Health may prescribe."

It was felt that this was not sufficiently clear, so the board amended it to read: "The names of all ingredients to which the therapeutic effects claimed are attributed and the names of all other ingredients except such as are physiologically inactive shall be registered in the Department of Health in such manner as the regulations of the Board of Health may prescribe."

The decision of some patent medicine men to fight was shown in a circular sent to retail druggists by firms dealing in patent medicines and proprietary articles, saying:

"We take this opportunity to inform you that we do not propose to comply with the terms and conditions of this ordinance, and in case you or any other retailer is prosecuted on account of selling our preparations, we guarantee to render you all assistance in our power for our mutual protection."

In addition Commissioner Goldwater has copies of The Weekly Drug Markets, in which it is said:

"'We intend to pay no attention to this regulation. If any attempt is made to confiscate any of our goods by the Health Department there will surely be a fight,' said a member of the firm of the Himrod Manufacturing Company. 'I don't believe there is any authority which can compel me to place my business secrets on file for a bunch of Tammany politicians to do with as they see fit,' said a manufacturer. 'I believe that Dr. Goldwater is a menace to the best interests of the city. When the time comes for action, my firm stands ready to fight the measure to the limit.'"

"'This section is going to be enforced,' said Dr. Goldwater. 'I believe that there will be a fight, but we will fight back. The patent medicine fakirs have had a long and prosperous career in this country, but their day will soon be over.'"

Dr. Goldwater has received a letter signed by eleven of the largest wholesale drug houses in New York declaring their intentaion to comply with the new ordinance and favoring a Federal law regulating the sale of patented and proprietary articles.

"Bluster has invariably greeted all attempts made to control the traffic in fraudulent patent medicines," said Dr. Goldwater. "It will have no effect. The protection of the public health demands that the truth be known about patent medicines, and that the traffic in fraudufent and vicious nostrums be suppressed. The manufacturer who is making an honest preparation for which no misleading claims are being made does not fear to register his formulas."

The information obtained through registration is to be held sacredly confidential by the department.

OPEN FIGHT ON THE HYPHEN.

Reception for 20,000 First Voters at City College Stadium.

A group of prominent New York men and women, under the leadership of Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, has taken the task of eliminating the hyphen by organizing the League of Immigrants of New York. The league plans to conduct educational campaigns in schools, settlement houses, and social centres during the Winter to Americanize foreign-born residents.

Three committees have been appointed, the first headed by Henry E. Jenkins of the Departmnt of Education, with Miss Esther E. Lape as Secretary.

A second committee to bring the immigrant into contact with the life of the community and to protect him from imposition is headed by James Byrne of the People's Institute, with Miss Ruth Robinson as Secretary.

The third committee is known as the Citizenship Committee, and is headed by Adolph Lewisohn. The initial activity of this committee will be a reception to 20,000 first voters on Friday evening in the Lewisohn Stadium at City College.

FINDS BETHLEHEM FORTUNE

Twenty-eight Shares, Mislaid Since 1908, Net $15,904 Profit.

"My heart almost stopped when I discovered that a sheet of paper I was about to throw into the waste basket was a forgotten certificate for twenty-eight shares of Bethlehem Steel," said Frederick M. Kerr of Garden City yesterday, confirming a report that he had discovered a fortune in a forgotten corner of his writing desk.

"Some one induced me to buy twenty-eight shares back in 1908 at $12 a share. I paid the $336, tucked the certificate away in my desk, and gradually forgot the matter.

"A few days ago while going through my desk I was on the point of consigning it to the waste basket when the word 'Bethlehem' attracted my attention. Then I nearly fell off the chair. I did a little figuring, and found that I had a profit of $15,904."

"Have you still got the stock?" Kerr was asked.

"Bet your life!" said he, "and I intend to keep it. Maybe it'll skyrocket some more."

Mr. Kerr's town address is 38 West Forty-second Street, where he has an advertising business.

Read and laugh over
Jesse Lynch Williams's
Back to the Town;
or The Return to Human Nature

In the November
Scribner
All Newsstands

LINCOLN SALE CONTINUES.

Emancipation Proclamation Copy Brings $515.

The feature of yesterday's sale at the Anderson Galleries of the Abraham Lincoln material in the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee was a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation on parchment paper, signed by Lincoln and William H. Seward. The competition for it was keen. It was finally knocked down to George D. Smith for $515. It is one of fifty authorized copies of the original proclamation prepared for the Sanitary Commission Fair in Philadelphia in June, 1864. Twenty copies were printed on parchment paper and signed by Lincoln and Seward at the request of Charles Godfrey Leland and George H. Boker.

A rare book, "The Bloody Junto; or, the Escape of John Wilkes Booth," by Captain R. H. Crozier, published at Little Rock, Ark., in 1869, brought $92.50. No other copy is recorded as having been sold at auction. It is not mentioned in the Lincoln bibliographies of Fish, Boyd, and Smith. The author was an unrepentent Confederate, but later he made efforts to destroy every copy of the work.

The first edition of William H. Herndon and J. W. Welk's "The True Story of a Great Life," which was suppressed on account of passages relating to Lincoln's birth and parentage, sold for $65.

A copy of the program at Ford's Theatre, Washington, on April 14, 1865, when Lincoln was assassinated, brought $20. It is the issue of the program with the Polkinhorn imprint, reading "Sensational Drama" and omitting the word "chairs" after "orchestra." It was this issue which has been declared to have been found in the theatre box after Lincoln had been removed.

The rare "Dreadful Warning of the Six Angels," published at Louisville in 1873, went for $10.50. The "Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln," by Richard Edwards, published at Peoria in 1865, one of the scarcest Lincoln sermons, realized $8.50. Thomas Ewing's "Argument on the Jurisdiction in the Case of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, Tried Before a Military Commission," was obtained by Mr. Smith for $18. The scarce sermon "The Proper Use of the Memory of a Good Man's Life," preached at Bergen Point, N. J., by George Z. Gray, also went to Mr. Smith for $26.

The day's total was $1,448. The total to date is $3,781. The sale will be continued today.

TABERNACLE 75 YEARS OLD.

Anniversary of Church That Started in Worth Street.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Broadway Tabernacle, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson is pastor, will be celebrated with a series of meetings beginning at the Tabernacle this evening at 8 o'clock, when memories of other years will be revived. On Saturday evening at the same hour a civic meeting will be held in Pilgrim Hall and addresses will be delivered by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University, the Rev. Jonathan C. Day of the Labor Temple, and others. Dr. Jefferson will deliver the seventy-fifth anniversary sermon next Sunday morning, and the celebration will continue further at services the same evening, the following morning and evening, and end with a meeting next Wednesday evening in Taylor Chapel.

The organization of the Broadway Tabernacle was effected in 1840 as an outgrowth of the work of the revivalist, Charles G. Finney, who designed the original Broadway Tabernacle building on Broadway, near Worth Street. The first house of worship had a seating capacity of 3,000 and frequently was used as a public forum, where the abolitionists talked against slavery. In 1857 the church purchased another site at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, to which it moved, and in 1902 it built the present edifice. Dr. William M. Taylor succeeded Dr. Finney in 1872, and continued as pastor until 1892. Dr. Jefferson has been connected with the Broadway Tabernacle for eighteen years.

STIFLED SCREAMS OF MRS. NICHOLS

Burglars Shown in Tallas Trial to Have Thrown a Bed Sheet Over Her Head.

CLOTH FOUND ON HER MOUTH

Physicians Testify They Saw Ridges on Her Throat and Believed She Had Been Strangled.

Evidence showing that Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, wealthy widow of one of the founders of Austin Nichols & Co., died not of fright, but of strangulation, when burglars entered her home on the night of Sept. 8, was introduced yesterday at the trial of Onnie Tallas her pantry boy, charged with murder, before Judge Malone and a jury in General Sessions. The prosecution established the fact that the burglars threw a bed sheet over Mrs. Nichols's head, in order to stifle her screams. The intruders succeeded so well that her chambermaid, Edith Langfeld, bound and guarded by an armed man below, heard none of the aged woman's cries, heard nothing beyond the violent, and then feeble, ring of the servants' bell, with which Mrs. Nichols tried to summon help.

That the burglars actually choked Mrs. Nichols to death with a strip of cloth was the opinion of Dr. Joseph F. Delahunt of the Flower Hospital, who told yesterday of the condition in which he found her body on the night of the crime. He said she was lying flat on her back, her arms outstretched and her face congested and purple. A twisted piece of cloth lay across her mouth. The surgeon found ridges across her throat, and immediately accepted these marks as evidences of strangulation.

Dr. Kent of the Flower Hospital, who examined the body at the same time, testified that he also came to the conclusion that Mrs. Nichols had been strangled. Dr. Kent said Tallas appeared to be very excited when questioned by the physicians. When he opened the door for them he urged both to hurry upstairs, because his mistress had been taken "very sick."

Lieutenant Enright of the Third Branch Detective Bureau told yesterday of the confession by Tallas twelve hours after his arrest as an accomplice in the murder. According to Enright, Tallas, who first insisted that he knew none of the burglars, later admitted that he had planned the robbery, together with Arthur Waltonen, former butler in the Nichols home, and "Eddie" Lehto. A third man whom he admitted to the house was unknown to him. None of these three men, all indicted with Tallas for murder in the first degree, has been arrested.

The pantry boy in his confession said that he, Waltonen and Lehto had conceived the plan of robbing Mrs. Nichols of the jewelry which she wore about her person fully two months before the crime was actually committed. They discussed their arrangements in Mt. Morris Park, and in furnished rooms, but they always kept postponing the deed to a more opportune time. Finally they decided on the night of Sept. 8, when they knew the cook and butler would be out. They would have only the timid chambermaid, Edith Langfeld, to deal with. Tallas was to be tied hand and foot for the sake of appearances.

Tallas also admitted to Enright that the burglars brought with them a package, an empty box which had once contained some hair restorer, in order to make it appear that he let them in because they had something to deliver to his mistress. This package, wrapped up in brown paper and tied with a white string, was found by the police behind the basement door after Onnie had called their attention to its presence.

According to Enright, Tallas said the burglars originally intended to steal up the stairs and seize Mrs. Nichols from behind as she was seated at the library table with her back turned to the door. The plan miscarried because Mrs. Nichols heard their footsteps and arose from her chair just in time to see the intruders enter. The attack which resulted in her death followed.

Former Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who appears for Tallas, cross-examined Lieutenant Enright and asked the detective whether the confession was not extorted from the defendant by threats. In answer to Mr. Le Barbier the detective denied that he had either punched or slapped the pantry boy or had made him "spit blood" in drawing the confession from him.

The trial will continue today.

OPPENHEIM FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted with Other Defendants for Misappropriating Bank Funs.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 26.—A verdict of guilty on all counts in the indictment was returned at 10:30 o'clock tonight by the jury in the case of Baron Eugene Oppenheim, Dr. Howard J. Rogers of New York, and Richard Murphy of Amsterdam, accused of conspiracy and aiding in the embezzlement of funds from the First National Bank of Amsterdam.

The jury considered the case thirty hours.

STODDARD-AMPICO

Praised by the Great Masters

NOT only can you enjoy the best music of the world right at home—but you are assured of an instrument which has won the unqualified praise of the world's greatest pianists.

The Knabe Stoddard-Ampico reproduces the soul and spirit of the master-players—that is why.

No pumping or personal effort is required.

In addition to the Artist records, it will play any standard 88-note roll, as the ordinary player, or may be played by hand.

Built in both Grand and Upright Models. Daily Demonstrations in the Ampico Studio.

KNABE WAREROOMS 5th Ave., at 39th St.

Write for our attractive Stoddard-Ampico booklet

Hampton Furniture for the Entrance Hall

THE well-nigh palatial dignity which distinguishes Italian Furniture of those Renaissance times, when Rome and Florence and Venice were in the proud plenitude of their power, gives today to the Entrance Hall that suggestion of stateliness which should greet one on the very threshold of the modern home.

Hampton Shops Reproductions offer the readiest means of securing such Furniture as this—the massive arcaded Table marked by the virile carving of its scrolled and console like supports, the friendly Banquette with its gracefully curving legs and spindle stretchers, or the princely Banquetting Chair, the formality of the lines relieved by the soft tones of its coverings of faded Italian velvet.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK

ROLLED IN BLANKET, ELUDES DETECTIVES

Adrian Duffie Spirited Away by Parents and Taken to a College Football Game.

WANTED FOR AUTO ACCIDENT

Deserted Two Girl Companions with Broken Bones—Left Them Lying in the Road with Machine.

After an absence of three days, which included an automobile trip to the Princeton - Dartmouth football game wrapped like a log in a blanket to avoid detection by watching detectives, Adrian Duffie, who abandoned two girls after they had been thrown into the road from his automobile when the machine collided with a motor truck on Old Stone Road at Graniteville, S. I., surrendered to Detectives McKetrick and McNally of the Ninth Branch yesterday in the Stapleton Police Court.

The police say that Duffie, who lives at 1,686 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I., and his companion, Andrew Oleson of Bergen Avenue, West Brighton, ran across the fields after the accident and persuaded two negro garage helpers who were passing on motor cycles to take them home.

The girls who had been riding with them were Ruth Booth, 17 years old, of 16 Union Street, and Elsie Kress, 18 years old, of 72 Manor Road, West Brighton. They were left lying helpless in the road beside the overturned machine. Miss Booth had a broken arm and Miss Kress a fractured rib.

Duffie could not be found when the detectives went to his home on Saturday morning with warrants charging him with speeding. The police say that Duffie, realizing they had seen him driving in West Brighton at a high rate of speed Friday afternoon, changed his machine at a garage in the evening to avoid arrest. The young man's father, Daniel P. Duffie, refused to tell the police where his son was.

Then, the police assert, Duffie was bundled in a blanket by his parents and taken in an automobile to the Princeton-Dartmouth game. On returning they left him at the home of his uncle, John Miner, in Manasquan, N. J.

In the meanwhile the officers had a warrant for his arrest on a felony charge, sworn out by George Dagested of 2,166 Old Stone Road, who was driving the truck with which the Duffie car collided. By this warrant Duffie is charged with violation of the Callan law, which makes it a felony for anybody concerned in an automobile accident to leave the scene of the accident without first notifying the police.

The police showed this to Mr. and Mrs. Duffie, who consented to have their son give himself up. The young man when arrested declared that he had been under cover in order to consult a lawyer. He was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Handy for examination Nov. 3.

The police say that Duffie lost his nerve at the time of the accident because of a former accident in which Florence Murphy, a young woman with him, was killed. Mrs. Duffie asserts that her son is entirely innocent, and declares he is being hounded by the police.

Unkissed Bachelor Vindicated.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 26.—Justice Scudder, in the Supreme Court, today set aside a verdict for $2,000 which Joseph O. St. John, a contractor of Harriman, N. Y., obtained against Warren A. Browne, a middle-aged bachelor of Hempstead, for alleged alienation of Mrs. St. John's affections. Browne had stestified that he never kissed or was kissed by a woman. The verdict was held to be contrary to the weight of evidence.

REGAL

Sixty Styles at $4
Sixteen Specials at Five Dollars

$4
Plaza
White stitched Diamond tip 15 Button Glazed Kid vamp Dull Kid top

THE Regal Trademark is a hall mark—it stands for Quality and Style. It means that a Quarter of a Century of *Regal Reputation* is *back of it.*

Regal Shoes are not graded down to meet a price—but *graded up* to meet the highest standard of style and workmanship.

When you see this latest *White Stitched, Diamond Tipped* Black Kid Boot—a *glazed* kid vamp with a *dull* kid top—*Trademarked Regal*—at *Four Dollars*, you know that it represents the *utmost value for the price.*

Women who can afford to pay more, forget they paid less in the service, satisfaction, style and fit found in the Plaza at $4.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY
Twenty Stores in Greater New York

MANHATTAN
*175 Broadway, Broadway at Duane
Broadway at Spring
*Broadway at 10th
*Broadway at 27th
*Broadway at 37th
*40 W. 34th St., Nassau at Ann
*6th Ave. at 21st St.
*14th St. at 3rd Ave.
**125th St. at 7th Ave.
**2929 3rd Ave.

BROOKLYN
*301 Broadway
**1049 Broadway
*1875 Broadway
357 Fulton St.
**512 Fulton St.
**466 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
**825 Broad St.

JERSEY CITY
**108 Newark Ave.

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.

You Can Win One of These Saxons

Redeem the most Mutual Coupons for Mutual Premiums by December 15th and you get the Saxon Six. Redeem the second greatest number and you get the Roadster.

In the case of a tie, each tying contestant gets an auto.

Mutual Coupons

have the highest redemption value because they get you the same premiums for less coupons. 46 Schulte Cigar Stores and 500 other merchants give them.

Our premium parlors will exchange stamps, wrappers and other coupons for Mutuals, on a fair basis.

MUTUAL-PROFIT COUPON CORPORATION
DAVID A. SCHULTE, President
Main Premium Parlor, 210 5th Ave.—1132 B'way
Branch Station—39 Park Row Brooklyn Branch—411 Fulton St.

Space efficiency and cost efficiency

Space efficiency in the Equitable, whereby we have obviated awkward corners, not only enables you to lease your minimum requirements, but also enables us to lease a maximum of space as a whole, which operates to keep the rental cost at the lowest possible figure to you. *In other words, the price is just as attractive as the space.*

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

How Some Get Fooled At Toilet Paper "Sales"

They see a big, flaring announcement of eight or ten rolls of toilet paper offered for a quarter. Did you ever ask yourself how much real paper there is in these rolls?

We know the rolls look big, but that's because they are loosely wound or the paper is coarse and thick and very little paper takes up lots of room. Ask your dealer if the wrapper guarantees how much paper there is in that roll, for

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Scottissue Toilet Paper

Has 1000 Sheets to the roll—10c

Printed on the label—you don't have to guess quality. But don't ever buy toilet paper on a quantity basis *alone*—Quality must always come first. Examine ScotTissue. It is as "soft as old linen," snowy white and very absorbent.

Copyright 1915 Scott Paper Company

Sani-Tissue, balsam treated and very soft. A very excellent toilet paper for special purposes. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 25c.

At drug, grocery, department and housefurnishing stores.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street New York
Makers of Absorbent ScotTissue Towels

SAFETY FIRST!

Watch the Five A's Grow! They Spell Protection for You

A-A-A-A-A

ÆTNA
ACME
A——?
A——?
A——?

ÆTNA

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

Safety First, Last and All the Time—against Sudden Chills, Colds, Pneumonia and Rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenburg Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

330—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight.....per garment $1.50
3005—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)...per garment 1.75
C. B. Imp.—Natural Gray Worsted, light weight.....per garment 1.50
A—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight....per garment 1.75
G/H—Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight.....per garment 2.00
A. H.—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight..per garment 2.50

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ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, New York

Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 3.

Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora

THE exquisite soft mellow tone of the Sonora Phonograph, for which it was given the highest award and a Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, can best be appreciated by a visit to our

Fifth Avenue Salons at 53d Street

Call and we will gladly give you a demonstration and explain the many points wherein the Sonora excels all other phonographs. Prices, $35, $50, $75, $100, $135, $150, $225, and $300. Ask for our book.

Sonora Phonograph Corporation

Geo. E. Brightson, President

Fifth Avenue Salons at 53d Street.
Main Offices and Sales Rooms,
57 Reade St., New York.

Entrance to our new home, Fifth Avenue at 53d Street.

EthelBarrymore is talking

(in her latest comedy success

"Our Mrs. McChesney"

by EDNA FERBER now playing at the Lyceum Theatre)

"It's graceful, bouffant, practical and serviceable and at the same time elegant. Made in all the fashionable shades."

Thus of HEATHERBLOOM, the petticoat idea of this charming comedy, inspired by the graceful and practical qualities of the world-famous

HEATHERBLOOM
TRADE MARK
The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.

On sale at all good stores

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Is a tooth preparation of unquestioned merit. The best buy in a practical safeguard for the teeth. Keeps the teeth clean, white and beautiful. Burrill's Tooth Powder is widely known for its exceptional purity, fineness and flavor. Burrill's is recommended by Prof. Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield. An absolute guarantee of merit.

Insist that you get BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER (Or Paste)

25c. in powder or paste form, at all good drug and department stores.

New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

L. M. HIRSCH
Sample Shoe Co.

Gold or Silver Cloth Pump, guaranteed not to tarnish... $6.00
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CARPET CLUB DENIES ROOSEVELT SLIGHT

Apologizes for Story That Members Refused to Dine with Him.

TAKES INQUIRER TO TASK

Philadelphia Paper Says President Charles Fritz Withdrew—Colonel Invited, but Declined.

Members of the New York Carpet Club are stirred by an article which appeared in The Philadelphia Inquirer on Monday asserting that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt would not attend their semi-annual banquet at the Hotel Breslin tonight because nearly a hundred of the leading carpet and rug manufacturers of the country who are in New York for the opening of the buying season refused to sit down at a dinner where the former President was to be the guest of honor.

The Dinner Committee yesterday sent the following letter, apologizing to Colonel Roosevelt for the incident:

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: The attention of the undersigned committee has been called to an article which appeared in The Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 25, headed with caption "Big Carpet Men Refuse to Dine with Roosevelt—Vaudeville Entertainment to Replace Him on Banquet Program—Many Members of Association Learning He Was to Speak to Resign."

From the first to the last paragraph The Inquirer story is a tissue of falsehoods, and we assure you that the New York Carpet Club, which is composed of carpet manufacturers, buyers, and sales managers repudiates every word of it.

The club is in no sense a political organization, and we will not permit any member, no matter what his official position may be, to use its name in the furtherance of political capital.

There may be those among our organization who do not agree with you politically, but it is hard to bring ourselves to believe that any man whom we consider worthy of membership in our club would stoop to tactics so low as to vilify one of America's foremost private citizens. We remain, sincerly yours,

MYRON W. ROBINSON,
ALEXANDER AIRD,
A. A. STEPHENS,
GEORGE NICOLS,
Dinnier Committee New York Carpet Club.
Oct. 26, 1915.

The Inquirer in its story declared that only a few of the leading carpet men were willing to sit down with Colonel Roosevelt.

"Charging that Colonel Roosevelt was directly responsible for the downfall of the Republican Party at the last Presidential election and the resulting Democratic Administration," said The Inquirer, "the carpet men, numbering among them some of the wealthiest citizens from every section of the nation, were ready to withdraw from their organization rather than have him as a guest.

"Charles Fritz is President of the Carpet and Rug Association of New York, under whose auspices the affair will be held. Mr. Fritz has been named for toastmaster, but when he learned that the Guest Committee had arranged for the presence of Colonel Roosevelt he announced his withdrawal from the banquet. Following his lead came announcements to the committee from more than 25 per cent. of those expected to be among the guests."

Many Members Protectionists.

The Inquirer gave as the reason for the action of the withdrawing members the fact that they were all protectionists and blame the Colonel for the wiping out of a fair tariff and for bad business conditions in the country. It declared that a vaudeville entertainment was substituted for the presence of the former President. It said the delinquent members promised to attend when they had been assured that "Colonel Roosevelt would at no time burst in on the gathering and put a stop to the singing and dancing of the theatrical performers."

At the rooms of the Carpet Club in the Hotel Breslin last night members of the organization assured a TIMES reporter that the whole thing was untrue and cast a reflection on the organization.

"Our organization is in no way political," said one of them. "We may disagree with a man in politics, but we can at the same time admire his personality so that we would gladly listen to whatever he might have to say. It is not true at all that Colonel Roosevelt was forced to withdraw his name. In fact we asked him twice before receiving a letter notifying us that he would be unable to accept our invitation because of a previous engagement. Nobody has been asked in his place. But we will have the cabaret entertainment just as we have always had in the past, and which we would have had anyhow."

President Frits in South.

It was said that President Fritz would be asked to resign from the Presidency of the organization unless he could explain the interview accredited to him by The Inquirer. It was admitted, however, that Mr. Fritz had already expressed regret that a necessary Southern trip would prevent his presence at the banquet.

The Dinner Committee sent the following letter to The Inquirer:

Editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Sir: In your issue of Oct. 25, you have a column story under the head "Carpet Men Refuse to Dine With Col. Roosevelt, Vaudeville to Replace Him on Banquet Program; Many Members of the Organization Learning He Was to Speak to Resign."

This is not only a libel on ex-President Roosevelt, but on the New York Carpet Club as well. We are inclosing you a copy of letter which the New York Carpet Club is sending to Colonel Roosevelt.

We ask in justice to the New York Carpet Club and to Colonel Roosevelt that you print a retraction of your story of Oct. 25, which is absolutely untrue. The New York Carpet Club is not a political organization and it does not propose to be used as such, and no members or officials of the club are authorized to give out interviews voicing the opinion of its members as a whole or in part.

Roosevelt Declined Invitation.

Colonel Roosevelt was invited to attend the forthcoming semi-annual banquet of our organization for good and sufficient reasons with no reflection on the club or any of its members; he declined the invitation. We would have felt proud indeed, if Colonel Roosevelt had consented to become our honored guest. We remain,

Sincerely yours,
Oct. 26, 1915. DINNER COMMITTEE.

The carpet and rug buyers and manufacturers, with an organization of more than 2,000 members, come here twice a year, at the opening of the Fall and Spring buying seasons. The banquet is a semi-annual affair, at which some man of national reputation is asked to make the principal address. This year there will be no one in Colonel Roosevelt's place.

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POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE CANDIDACY OF MR. JUSTICE SHEARN.

We, the undersigned, members of the New York Bar, commend to the voters of the First Judicial District the candidacy of Mr. Justice Clarence J. Shearn for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Shearn was appointed by Governor Glynn in December last to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. His learning, ability, experience and character peculiarly fitted him for high judicial office. He has already justified the expectations of the bar and has proved himself a strong, fair-minded, hard-working and efficient judge, upholding the highest standards and best traditions of the bench. We therefore heartily endorse his candidacy and urge all voters to support it without regard to political affiliations.

October 27, 1915.

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W. G. WILLCOX TO RUN AGAINST CHURCHILL

Opponents of Present Head of Board of Education Prepare for Election.

ECONOMY THEIR PLATFORM

Votes of 23 Members, Including 10 to be Appointed, Claimed—Greene on the Ticket.

Board of Education members who are opposed to the present conduct of affairs have chosen William G. Willcox as their candidate for President in the election to be held a little more than three months hence. He is in the insurance business at 8 South William Street, Manhattan, and lives at 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I. He is one of the two members from Richmond Borough in the present board.

Mr. Willcox was appointed by Mayor Mitchel, whom he accompanied when the schools at Gary, Ind., and other places in the West were visited. He is strongly in favor of the Wirt system of education for the New York public schools.

John Greene, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has been chosen as the candidate for Vice President. The candidates' platform will be economy in the Education Department. It is asserted by their supporters that their election is assured. Thomas W. Churchill, when he first ran for President against Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., was defeated by a few votes. The next year he was elected without opposition. In 1914 he had Robert L. Harrison as his opponent, but was elected President by a good-sized majority. Last year John Greene was his rival, but Mr. Churchill won again.

Mayor Mitchel next month will appoint successors in the board to Henry L. Higham, Joseph E. Cosgrove, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, Robert L. Harrison, Peter J. Lavelle, Alrich H. Man, Louis Newman, Mrs. Christine Towns, and John Whalen. Their terms will expire on Jan. 1, 1916. Their successors will vote for the President in February. It is not known whether the Mayor will reappoint any of the members, but it is thought that he will retain on the board Miss Draper and Messrs. Harrison and Whalen, all three of whom are regarded as opposed to the present school administration.

There are forty-six members of the board. One vacancy exists, caused by the retirement of Paul Fuller. The Mayor probably will appoint Mr. Fuller's successor also next month. A majority of the forty-six members is necessary to elect a President. Those who support Mr. Willcox's candidacy are counting on the votes of Miss Mary E. Drier, Abraham Flexner, Raymond B. Fosdick, Franklin H. Giddings, John Greene, Miss Alvina Leventritt, Isadore M. Levy, John Martin, Mrs. Helen St. Clair Mullan, Louis H. Pink, Dr. Ira S. Wile, William G. Willcox himself, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. To these are added the ten members who will be appointed by the Mayor next month, making a total of twenty-three. The other vote necessary for election may be cast by Walter H. Bennett or John P. Benson.

The vote for President is by ballot. The names of the voters are not made public. The number of ballots cast and for whom they are cast are announced, but that is all. The names on the Willcox list are therefore more or less a matter of speculation.

Whether Mr. Churchill will run again is doubtful. He said just before the last election that he was not eager for the office, as it took so much of his time, but would run if his followers insisted.

The Willcox men say that if they win there will be a stricter accounting with the Superintendents. These officers will be required to show what they are doing, and why they are doing it. The Willcox people declare that there are many ways in which the expenses of the board can be reduced, and that they intend, if he gets into office, to try them.

NIGHT SCHOOL FUND VOTED.

Board of Aldermen Unanimously Appropriates $230,000.

At their regular meeting yesterday the Aldermen unanimously passed a resolution to appropriate $230,000 for the maintenance of night schools and day elementary schools for the balance of the year. Before revenue bonds can be issued the Board of Estimate must indorse the action of the Aldermen unanimously.

The matter will not come before the Board of Estimate until next week, as the Mayor cannot approve such legislation until it has been published three times in the City Record. Unless the money is forthcoming this week the night schools are likely to be closed.

The only way to save them is for President Churchill to find sufficient funds in another department and have them transferred to the night school fund. Already he has had $50,000 transferred. Members of the Board of Estimate hope he can find enough other money to be transferred to keep the schools open until the board can grant the amount requested by the Board of Aldermen. It was said yesterday that Controller Prendergast was opposed to granting special money for the night schools, and would vote against the proposition when it came before the Board of Estimate a week from Friday.

Carson C. Peck Left $454,585.

The State Tax Appraiser's report of the value of the assets left by Carson C. Peck, owner of The Brooklyn Daily Times and Vice President of the F. W. Woolworth Company, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn, showed that Mr. Peck left $454,585. The estate consists largely of real estate. Mr. Peck died on April 29 at Allenhurst, N. J. Clara S. Peck is named as sole legatee and executrix.

ESCAPING BURGLAR SHOOTS COMPANION

Fired Twice at Lieb Lurie, Who Faced Three Intruders on Stairs in His Home.

ALARM GIVEN BY HIS WIFE

Fugitive Leaves Trail of Blood, and Police Arrest a Man with Bullet Wound in Jaw.

After collecting silverware and other articles valued at $500 and putting them in a bag ready to be taken away, three burglars who entered the home of Lieb Lurie, a real estate broker at 1,431 Union Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning were surprised by Lurie. One of the burglars fired two shots at Lurie. One shot missed Lurie and the other bullet struck one of the burglars. The burglars then escaped from the house.

An hour later the police of the Miller Avenue Station found a badly wounded man at 456 Glenmore Avenue, East New York. He was attended there by Dr. Louis Fisher of 132 Pennsylvania Avenue, for a bullet wound in the chin. The bullet had penetrated his jaw and lodged near the windpipe. He is now in the Kings County Hospital, a prisoner, pending a further investigation by the police of the burglary in the Lurie home.

Lurie lives with his wife and son Irving, who is 18 years old, at the Union Street address. The son, who sleeps on the third floor, had been ill. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mrs. Lurie was awakened by a noise, she supposed Irving was up, and called to him:

"Is that you, Irving?"

There was no response, and Mrs. Lurie awakened her husband. Both sleep on the second floor. As Lurie walked out of his bedroom into the hallway he saw three men coming up the stairs from the ground floor. One of the intruders fired a shot at Lurie which missed him and lodged in the wall. There was a scuffle of hurrying feet as the burglars started to run down the stairs. The hall and stairs were dark, and the three intruders crowded together in their hasty flight to get out of the building. A second shot was fired immediately after the first, and Lurie heard one of the fugitives groan.

The burglars escaped through an open kitchen window in the rear of the building, by which they had entered. When Lurie went through the house he found a trail of blood leading down the stairs from the second floor, through the hall and kitchen on the ground floor to the open window.

The prisoner gave his name as John Rickless, Jr., and said he lived at 456 Glenmore Avenue with his brother. Rickless denied all knowledge of the burglary at the Lurie home.

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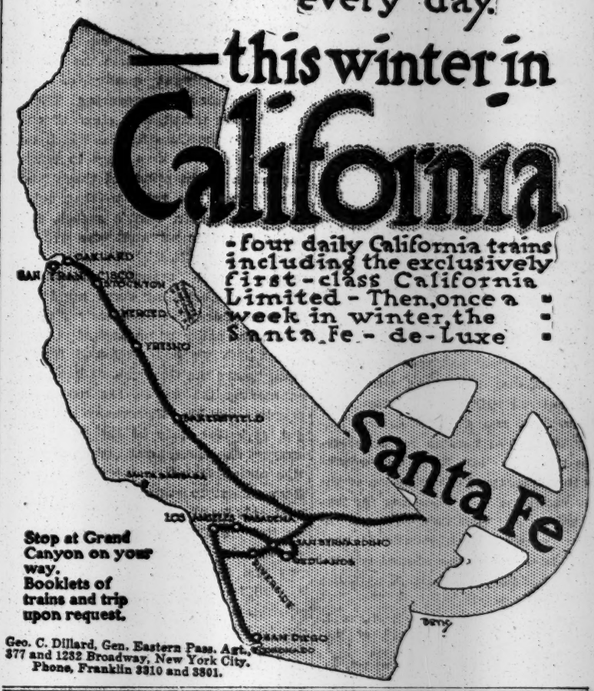

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NEW YORK

The Case of Edith Cavell

An answer to Dr. Zimmermann, Germany's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

By James M. Beck,

Late Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and author of the much-quoted article, "In the Supreme Court of Civilization," written for The New York Times, which has been republished in England, France, and elsewhere.

The execution of Miss Cavell is dealt with from several standpoints, but especially from a legal one, and Mr. Beck presents the case with force and skill. In

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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1915.

MR. ROOT'S ONE CLIENT.

In the sixteen years of his public life, ex-Senator ROOT told the members of the Economic Club at their dinner on Monday evening, he has had but one client—the people of his State and his country. This assurance he gave in a noble passage of his speech that an appreciative world will not willingly let die, sentences eloquent with the spirit of full devotion to the public interest which are worthy to be compared with those utterances of the highest and greatest in our history that have become an imperishable memory. Mr. ROOT was speaking in advocacy of the adoption of the new Constitution. "Leaning far forward on the speaker's rostrum, his face working with emotion," says THE TIMES report, he stirred his audience to a great outburst of applause with these words:

> Perhaps I am misled. Perhaps I insist unduly upon the work of the convention of which I was part. If I do you must forgive me. I beg you to do me the honor to believe there is no personal consideration which actuates me. Since I left this city, sixteen years ago last Summer, to devote myself to the service of the country and the State I have had but one client. I have had but one desire. I have had but one passion, and it has been for the prosperity and the honor and the growth in the spirit and in the power of my country and my State.
>
> I have given out all there was in me into this effort to do what I believed to be necessary for the perpetuity of our free institutions; this effort to make representative government worthy of itself. I have given up my strength and my life to help bring that about. I hope that it will not prove to have been in vain.
>
> No, it cannot have been in vain. This Constitution, I believe, will be adopted by the people of the State, but if it is not, the work of the convention will not be lost. It will be but the beginning of a process which through the workings of the processes of free government will bring about sooner or later in substance all the conclusions which are right and sound, for no honest effort in behalf of one's country can ever be lost.

Men who know ELIHU ROOT know that he spoke from his heart. Truer words and more sincere were never uttered, for it has become the deep conviction of those who have attentively and with candor and intelligence studied the career of Mr. ROOT during these sixteen years that no man in public life has served the people with a more disinterested devotion to their welfare and none with so great ability. It became the commonplace of our politics that Mr. ROOT was the ablest man in public life. In breadth of view, in understanding of political principles and of the consequences of public policies, in constructive ability as a legislator, and in the wisdom of his counsel as an adviser he stands among the first in the history of the Republic. It is only in minds warped by the miserable spirit of demagogy that Mr. ROOT has been misunderstood and misinterpreted. He has looked upon his public duty not with the eye of the politician who cajoles a fickle electorate with promises of an immediate millennium; the fallacies, the nostrums, and the shallow devices on which the lower and the lowest orders of politicians base their popular appeals have never passed the challenges of his analytical mind. With a broader and surer vision he has been the advocate of policies and of measures of lasting wisdom and soundness, measures that directly and permanently promote the welfare, the happiness, and the prosperity of the people.

It is, therefore, a matter of no small moment to the electors of the State of New York that ELIHU ROOT, wise in understanding, gifted in statesmanship, counsels their acceptance of the Constitution drafted by the convention, an instrument every part of which is familiar to him, and in the preparation of which he bore so large a part. Not lightly or thoughtlessly should counsel from such a source be rejected. Putting aside all minor things, we do know that the Constitution simplifies the mechanism of government in the State; that it substitutes an orderly fiscal system for a method that was no system, a method that directly promoted extravagance and was confusedly administered without check or responsibility; that it will materially reduce the expense of State administration; that it gives the people more direct control over the officers they choose to carry on the public business; that it provides for a more just system of taxation; that it introduces much-needed reforms in the administration of justice, making its processes more sure and doing away with intolerable delays; that it imparts greater dignity to the Legislature; that, in the words of Mr. ROOT, it makes "representative government worthy of itself" and establishes "a true democratic government for the State."

Here are reasons of substance and of great weight for a vote of acceptance by the people. It is not a partisan Constitution, it is a Constitution made by and for the people, prepared for them by representatives of ability and experience whom they chose for the work. The objectors and their objections have been fully, candidly, and convincingly answered by Mr. ROOT, by Mr. WICKERSHAM, by Mr. STIMSON, by Mr. LOW, by Mr. MARSHALL, by Judge O'BRIEN, and by many others. Democrats and Republicans, who have studied the draft in that spirit of broad patriotism which was the dominant quality of Mr. ROOT's address Monday evening. There is, we must admit, one class of objections to the Constitution which no man can answer in a way to bring conviction to the minds of those who raise them. We refer to that class alluded to in Mr. ROOT's speech, the legion of public servants who will be turned out of office by the severe but salutary and urgently necessary process of abolishing some hundreds or thousands of unnecessary places. Under the policy of unchecked expansion which we have followed for so many years the Government has been supporting the people, far too many people. As Mr. CLEVELAND pointed out, it is the duty of the people to support the Government, the correlative notion that it is the duty of the Government to support the people is held only by those who directly profit by it. Here the taxpayer is deeply concerned. It is for the people who pay the taxes to say whether they are willing to continue the payment of salaries to a horde of superfluous public servants, or whether, by introducing system and order in the State administration, they may thereby materially diminish the present extravagant cost of government. It would be strange if the electorate should give ear to the plaints of those who oppose the Constitution because it will force them to get a living otherwise than at the public cost.

THE GREAT DISCOVERER.

A prodigal and a spendthrift is Chairman HILLES of the Republican National Committee, and McDEVITT, the Wilkes-Barre "millionaire for a day," hands over his laurel wreath and makes obeisance. Mr. HILLES has sent Secretary JAMES B. REYNOLDS of the same committee touring the West to find out what is going on, and has hotel bills, railroad fares, tips, meals, telephone and telegraph charges, baggage transfers, and incidentals to pay for. And now Mr. REYNOLDS comes back and proudly reports his discoveries, and behold they are the discoveries the newspapers made several months ago. For the small sum of 1 cent, to quote the sidewalk vendors, Mr. HILLES could have found out last Spring and Summer what Mr. REYNOLDS has cost him large sums to discover in the Fall.

Mr. HILLES retails Mr. REYNOLDS's discoveries to the newspapers which first printed them months ago, and does it with the air of being the Queen Isabella of a new Columbus. His most important discovery is that the next convention will be a battleground of favorite sons; he has learned that Michigan will present WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, Kansas Senator CURTIS, Idaho Senator BORAH, and Iowa Senator CUMMINS. Mr. REYNOLDS seems to have been in too much of a hurry to notice BURTON in Ohio, FAIRBANKS in Indiana, and the rest of the uncountable host of favorite sons, and neither he nor Mr. HILLES condescends to read the newspapers. He has, however, found that Illinois is not going to present Representative MANN, but Senator SHERMAN; a fact which he could have learned for a penny long ago.

He finds that many Progressives are coming back, so that they can dictate the action of the next convention; that California is going to present Governor JOHNSON, despite the fact that he is still a Progressive; that there is a great deal of sentiment for HUGHES and ROOT of New York, but none for WHITMAN of New York. We must say that we feel warmly on this subject. Why should Mr. HILLES enrich the railroads and hotels, when he and Mr. REYNOLDS could have obtained this information by dropping 1 cent in our own coffers—and, if he still doubted, an additional cent in the coffers of some one of our contemporaries?

VENICE.

If the Lombards had possessed dynamite and airships from which to throw destructive bombs upon sleeping and defenseless cities, perhaps Venice would have been bombarded from the skies in the era of the maggiori and the minori; perhaps not. We prefer to give the Lombards the benefit of the doubt. History scarcely records acts of barbarism so useless and shameful as the Teutons of this era of science and enlightenment are capable of performing. In all the wars of Venice, and the Venetians were a warlike and domineering people, the "tiara of proud towers" of the Adriatic city was unmolested. But now, when man was just beginning to think that he had conquered war and established the brotherhood of all nations, bombs shatter RUSKIN'S "level field of checkered stones" in front of the palace of the Doges, and the winged lion is threatened with destruction. The whole world was shocked a dozen years ago when the beautiful Campanile crumbled and fell, and now the new tower is a target for aerial bombs. The Church of Scalzi has been damaged and St. Mark's may go next. The historic doves may be frightened away from the piazza never to return. The clock tower may be smashed and the treasures of the biblioteca pass into history.

Dropping bombs on Venice is no more dastardly than dropping bombs on London, but somehow the shock to the world caused by this latest outrage of Teutonic warfare seems greater. For the whole world has taken pride in Venice, her preservation for all time seemed assured. BYRON mourned the departed glories of the sea city, but he was a poet and in a bitter mood. In the eyes of the modern world Venice has preserved her glories. Railroads and telephones have not destroyed her beauty. But the Austrian aeroplanes threaten to wipe her out of existence. The Zeppelin attacks on London have stirred the British martial spirit so that recruiting has become an easier work. It is likely that the Italians will fight the harder because of the attacks on Venice. Their enemies must pay for the damage they have wrought. "Frightfulness" does not frighten men, it inspires them to new efforts. Before many days have passed dynamite bombs may fall in the Landstrasse, which METTERNICH ironically called the entrance to Asia. It is, indeed, one of the reopened gateways to the domain of barbarism. Since the Huns and the Vandals Europe has known no such warfare as this.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

In this country certain Germans have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to blow up ships carrying munitions of war to the Allies. These patriots, should they be found guilty of the offense against the United States ascribed to them, are liable to imprisonment for ten years and a fine of $5,000.

The same day that saw the misfortune of these active partners of Kultur brought the news that Dr. CONSTANTIN DUMBA, late Austrian Ambassador at Washington, had received from the grateful Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH the sacred particle of nobility. An Austrian conspirator, or accomplice in a conspiracy to put out of business American munition factories selling their product to the Allies, is ennobled. His German brothers, whose more spirited adventures were to be directed against ships, are locked up.

Let us ponder the inequalities of human fate, of the rewards of merit and service. Let us ponder also the calm utterance of Mr. FREDERICK RITTER, a delegate to the convention of "German-American" societies held at Worcester Monday:

> The neutrality of President Wilson toward Germany is a shameless farce. He has been a hypocrite of the worst kind. Any party which indorses the policy of President Wilson must fall by the way.

Dr. VON DUMBA and the persecuted Germans nabbed in the height of their great design, teach us what neutrality, benevolent neutrality, should be.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL.

The Christian Science Monitor treats its readers to this simple explanation of the defeat of woman suffrage in New Jersey:

> Corrupt politics, gang politics, cheap politics, liquor and its long and hideous train of allied evils, combined with deception and fear of woman's purity and honesty in public life, with such aid and comfort as were given by thousands of respectable and conscientious men, uninformed or misinformed as to the real issue at stake, made up the combination before which the suffragists went down.

This seems to be the official feminist view. Woman suffrage is supported by all intelligent and good persons. It is opposed, and beaten, wherever it is beaten, by cheap politicians—politicians who favor it are "dear" politicians—by political gangsters, by corrupt politicians, by the solid Rum Power, and all the leagued vices and vicious, all the sinister and evil elements of the electorate, and by "thousands"—can there be so many?—of respectable ignorant men who lack the mental power to understand the question.

The Paterson Press-Guardian shows the other side of the shield:

> Perhaps the worst mistake that the suffragists made in their campaign in New Jersey was to antagonize the men. From the beginning the suffrage enthusiasts themselves, as well as the newspapers and the male speakers who aimed to help the cause, took the position that every man and every interest that were opposed to equal suffrage were in some way identified with evil influences. The whole propaganda seemed to have been lined up on the principle that the male voters were made up of two classes—honorable men and dishonorable men, the former being practically without exception in favor of woman suffrage and the latter being almost to a man opposed to the cause.

A beautiful suasive way of convincing opponents and converting doubters. The assumption that not to be a suffragist is to be a son of Belial may be regarded as amusing or irritating, according to the temperament of the voter; it certainly was to many "uninformed" masculine minds another evidence of the unfitness of women to take part in political life. The belligerent and calumnious attitude of too many of the Jersey suffragists toward the other side "was a factor in the outcome," says the Paterson paper, though "the great majority of the men of New Jersey voted against the amendment because they believed that the sacrifice to womanhood would be too great to compensate for any results that might come from woman's vote."

New York and New Jersey are substantially one community.

THE IMPERIAL FOOD.

At the request of the Imperial German Chancellor, the Under Secretary of State prepares and issues to the world a statement on the food problem in Germany. In the first place, there is no such thing. There is plenty of food. "As a matter of fact," says the Under Secretary, "we have carried over from last year's harvest into the new so much grain that we are compelled to let 3,000,000 tons of it be fed to cattle." Previously, as the reader knows, German cattle were fed on potato peelings. There is no scarcity of that provender. "We have also this year," continues the Under Secretary, "such a record potato crop as Germany has never known before in her existence." Besides, the raising of hogs has "had an undreamed of impetus."

Meal, pork, and potatoes to the point of satiation. What more could people want? Nothing. As the Under Secretary said at first, there is no food problem in Germany. The talk of it is all that remains to be explained. "The basis of fact," he says, "which has caused the foreign press to busy itself with our internal affairs is that the Government is now concerned in unifying and regulating by law all those measures which the local authorities and military Governors have singly promulgated." For instance, the great potato crop "will be apportioned throughout the empire by the newly organized Imperial Potato Department, with maximum prices, so that the inhabitants of the cities will get a sure and cheap supply of this most important food."

The Under Secretary either contradicts himself or is contradicted by his Government. Why apportion the supply and fix the price of an extra abundant potato crop, other food being also plentiful? He is contradicted in many other ways, and not only by the "foreign press." Last week the Cologne Gazette denounced food speculators indignantly:

> Exasperation festers in the people because the task of holding out in the long war is rendered difficult by those who see in the present economic conditions a wonderful opportunity to make money. War usury remains an unsightly stain on the white shield of German honor, and war usurers incur the responsibility of gradually producing in a people who are self-sacrificing, enduring, and conscious of victory a gloomy and exasperated feeling.

What are "the present economic conditions" which give speculators their wonderful opportunity to make money? Conditions of plenty? The Under Secretary's conditions? On Oct. 22 the Berlin correspondent of THE TIMES cabled that the food question had become suddenly more important than anything else, the newspapers devoting more space to the subject of food, particularly butter, milk, eggs, and meat, than to the war itself. Then followed a discussion of the means to be adopted to "stretch" the meat supply; also that of milk.

On the same page with the Under Secretary's reassurance to the world that there is plenty of food in Germany appeared the news that in parts of Berlin the Imperial German Government had posted the scarlet colored warnings against rioting or any kind of rebellious violence, and this was to awe the housewives, who had been riotous in their efforts to obtain butter and other food commodities. This was only in the "poorer sections" of the capital.

The Under Secretary may be right. It may be that the confusion exists only in the terms. The problem in Germany may be not one of food, but one of poverty. In his statement are several inconspicuous phrases which perhaps deserve to be emphasized. "The old law of supply and demand no longer holds good," he said, "as in times of peace. Government regulation must supplant this law at many points in order to spare the poorer population from excessively high prices." In another place:

> Other measures also will be taken to provide a sufficient supply of meat at cheap prices to the poorer population by means of meat cards or otherwise. To achieve this we must be sparing in the use of meat fats and regulate the consumption in such a way that not only bread and potatoes but all other forms of nourishment can be got by all who need them, and not only by those who can pay.

Those who cannot pay! They are the terrible load. There is food enough for all the rest, no doubt, without the aid of the Imperial Potato Department.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War Stops the March of Science.

A typical and significant result of the European war is that the French Government has felt obliged, owing to its need constantly to use the Eiffel Tower as a part of its military telegraph system, to withdraw the permission it had given for its employment during a few minutes of each day as a receiving station for wireless telephone messages from the United States.

This puts an end, for the time, to the highly interesting and very important experiments and tests which the engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were conducting between Paris and Arlington, and the establishment of transatlantic communication by telephone must be deferred until the warring nations have sufficiently exhausted each other again to substitute the arguments of reason for those of force.

The delay can hardly be called of great consequence, in comparison with other deprivations and losses to which war is subjecting all the world, but it is one especially well calculated to impress upon people everywhere their interest in the return of peace. For wireless telephony, while in this particular phase of it the undertaking of a corporation conducted for the profit of its own stockholders, is so little remote from the domain of what is called "pure" science, and its success is so obviously a matter of more than private or even national advantage, that in better days than these any Government would be glad to facilitate the efforts of its promoters by freely giving them any assistance it could command.

That is why the French Government did what it could to help, as long as it could, and why it now doubtless feels regret for the compelled withholding of further assistance. The work of experimentation can, indeed, go on over the other seas between stations that are not, as yet, in belligerent territory, but it is the Atlantic which it is most desired to cross, and the Eiffel Tower has no present substitute for height and equipment on the other side of that ocean.

Law as It Is and Should Be.

As the United States Supreme Court possesses the enviable power of making things so by the simple and convenient method of saying that they are so, time devoted to disagreement with its pronouncements or to criticising them adversely could obviously be employed to more profitable purposes. Still, though one cannot declare that court's decisions wrong, there is sometimes a certain sad satisfaction to be derived from wishing it had reached other conclusions from given premises and to wondering how it arrived where it did.

Take, for instance, the Supreme Court's refusal to join two lower Federal courts in sustaining the contention of the Commissioner of Immigration at this port that, in determining whether or not a newly arrived immigrant is likely to become a public charge, consideration should be given to industrial conditions in the part of the country where he intends to settle. That contention certainly seems plausible on its surface, and as far below the surface, for that matter, as such minds as most of us have can penetrate. One would, indeed, venture without much hesitation to declare it quite true that an immigrant who was going to use his scanty resources in traveling to a town where there was no work for him to do was so likely to become a public charge as to justify his exclusion from the country unless he could change his plans, and often, probably, he couldn't. On the other hand, the same man might be a highly desirable addition to our population if he were on his sufficiently provided way to a place where the services of such as he were in eager demand.

But the Supreme Court says "No." The new arrival must be judged unrelationally, so to speak, and without reference to his selected destination. If his state of body, mind, and purse be such that he can come in at all, he must be allowed to enter, and he and the law must take his chances and its as they come.

Of course that is not exactly what the court does say, but only the effect of its answering in the only way such a tribunal can, the only question before it—"What is the law?" We laymen are constantly inclined to ask the wholly different question—"What ought to be the law?"—and, having answered it to our own satisfaction, to assume that "ought to be" and "is" are identical.

Censors Are Really Not Needed.

Few people who have for words the respect they deserve will fail to thrill at least once in sympathy with that correspondent of THE TIMES who yesterday proclaimed his yearn for a censor or board of censors with power to sit in judgment on every new candidate for admission to our noble and justly celebrated vocabulary.

This proposal was the result of a laudable admiration for words well made and euphonious, and of an equally laudable hatred of those that are of evil construction and sound. Our correspondent mentioned several specimens of both sorts that have recently been added to our tools of expression.

But while the need for the exercise of a wise and firm authority in this highly important matter is apparently obvious, and while good linguistic taste has a seeming right to demand protection from barbarian assault, there are more than several insuperable obstacles to the establishment of the proposed board. The first and most serious of them is the fact that languages are not made and do not grow that way, and the few attempts to coerce them along a path selected by the self-elected Wise and Good that have ever proved at all effective, have all had results which are the despair and horror of later comers of the same stripe.

In both English and French, the two languages that have had most chance to profit by the labors of the learned, the very worst words, the words that most outrageously violate the only linguistic laws there are—were forced into reluctant usage by those same exponents of verbal propriety. Words of popular construction, on the contrary—those that come into being to meet a widely felt need and survive merely because they meet it—are all of sternly orthodox architecture, spelled and accented in strict and reverent accord with the ancient rules of formation, and sources of endless joy to elect and unelect alike.

For Free Public Lectures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to lift my voice in protest against the threatened loss to the city of the free public lectures, the appropriation for which is to be decided upon on Tuesday. The discontinuance of these lectures at such centres as the American Museum of Natural History in particular, where their educational value has been of so high an order, will be in the nature of a calamity to those who have attended them for so many years.

M. E. BUHLER.

New York, Oct. 24, 1915.

AMENITIES OF SUFFRAGE.

If Apologies Are in Order, Let the Most Disagreeable Begin.

New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Topics of the Times" in this morning's issue there is a call for a further apology to Mrs. Catt from the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association. It is not my purpose to provoke nor to enter into a controversy, but it seems pertinent to suggest that not one, but many apologies are due to the antis for untrue statements made publicly by prominent suffragists. It is impossible to overtake and destroy a lie once it is started on its unsavory and mischievous career, and it is a pity that this particular sin of misstatement should take such a prominent part in the campaign to obtain the vote for women. It is a truism that every worthy movement has supporters with unworthy motives. We all know of the traditional strange bedfellows provided by politics, and if some liquor dealers have declared themselves against woman suffrage it is only fair to recall the fact that Socialists, anarchists, free lovers, and extreme feminists all are for it.

Those women who are high-mindedly convinced that woman suffrage will be of benefit to women and the State simply ignore these baleful friends, feeling that they have nothing in common with them, and that their advocacy is merely an unfortunate point at which diverse interests meet. We do likewise, yet may I once more reiterate that no association opposed to woman suffrage has ever accepted money or assistance from the liquor or any other "interest" opposed to the welfare of the community, either collectively or individually, and to quote as my reason for writing this letter the following statements, taken at random from many more, for which I think humble and humiliating apologies are due?

Jane Thompson, from an automobile, (county fair in Nebraska): "There are two anti-suffragists on these grounds—they are in that box (they were Mrs. Crumpacker and Miss Lucy Price)—sent here by the vice interests."

The President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association (Dr. Anna Shaw) on various occasions:

"Marjorie Dorman is a big fool."

"Miss Minnie Bronson is the most skillful liar I ever knew except Mrs. A. J. George of Boston."

"The Presidents of anti-suffrage societies and the backers of those organizations are the wives of either the owners or the lawyers of great corporations, trusts, and liquor interests."

"If the women known as anti-suffragists are not working for some hidden cloaked force, why are they working at all?"

"We do not fear that little band of professional anti women going around the country advocating home, heaven, and mother. We are not at all disturbed by them. The only purpose they serve is that by holding out their skirts they act as a screen for the liquor traffic, the gamblers, the vicious, and those interested in dance halls and places where young girls are ruined."

The last is from The Congressional Record of the hearing held April 26, 1913, and was followed by applause from the suffragists attending.

Now I wait for the apology.

Mrs. FRANCIS M. (LUCY P.) SCOTT.

Mr. Wheeler Explains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comment on the man-suffrage letter to Mrs. Catt was evidently written under a misapprehension. The letter from the association to Mrs. Catt was mailed to her on the 21st, and was signed by me as Chairman of the association. When the Secretary gave an abstract of it to the press on the 23d he did not add the signature. This has not been usual. He adopted the same method that you did in reference to the same letter. You had a copy of it furnished you yesterday, which copy was signed. You gave an abstract of it in this morning's paper, omitting the signature. So far as the letter itself is concerned, we did receive Mrs. Catt's protest, but we did deny the justice of this protest. There was no good reason for her complaint. But we desired no personal controversy with her, and when the complaint came in, not from her, but from the President of her association, at an earlier period in the month, we omitted Mrs. Catt's name from the pamphlet referred to. She does not deny holding the sentiment imputed to her in the original leaflet. This sentiment was that she was opposed to the doctrine that "the family is the unit of society and the State."

What we said in the letter which I signed was that no personal attack had been made upon her. None was made, in point of fact. We hastened to disclaim her inference that an attack was intended. Instead of accepting the disclaimer she vilifies us. The personalities are hers, not ours.

EVERETT P. WHEELER,
Chairman Man-Suffrage Association.

New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

Mr. Wickersham's Suspicion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 23d inst. I am quoted as saying that Messrs. Smith, Foley, and Wagner all voted in the convention for the Constitution. This is an inaccuracy in reporting what I said, which was that they had all voted for the most important parts of it. As a matter of fact, they all voted for twenty-two of the thirty-three amendments adopted—including the budget provision, that relating to serial bonds, the reorganization of the State executive departments, (short ballot,) abolition of emergency message, reform of county government, judiciary, &c. Messrs. Foley and Smith were recorded as opposed to nine measures and Mr. Wagner to eight. Messrs. Smith and Wagner voted against and Mr. Foley for the adoption of the whole revised Constitution. All of these gentlemen, particularly Messrs. Foley and Smith, were most helpful in formulating some of the most important and far-reaching reforms embodied in the revision. They objected particularly to the home-rule-for-cities article and the reappointment provision. The latter is to be submitted separately. The former, while it does not go so far as these gentlemen wished, certainly embodies a very long step toward it. How they can reconcile their votes for the many important measures embodied in the revision with their present opposition to the adoption of the whole Constitution can be explained only on the basis of fancied political expediency in which I can but believe they have been constrained to act against their better judgment.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Conservation Misunderstandings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Louis Marshall's defense of the conservation provisions of the proposed new Constitution refers to George A. Lawyer's violent attack upon them. Mr. Lawyer in his attack says "The Constitutional Convention, subservient to the 'interests' and at the behest of the lumbermen and water power owners, has adopted" the proposed conservation article. Mr. Lawyer further says: "These malevolent interests turned a deaf ear on all appeals made by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation—the body responsible for the present constitutional restrictions protecting the forests."

I may be permitted to say that I know of no member of the Board of Trade and Transportation who entertains any opinion derogatory of the prevailing influences in the Constitutional Convention. Some of the members of this board who are and for years have been the most earnest advocates of measures to protect our State forests from depredation and destruction approve the proposed conservation article. Others believe that the commission of nine members will prove a failure and a mistake, and, further, that to permit the removal of dead trees and dead timber will restore the temptation to set forest fires in the woods to make dead trees and dead timber to be removed, although such trees and timber when removed may not be sold.

FRANK S. GARDNER,
Secretary New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

THE FOREDOOM OF HELPLESS SERBIA.

Facts to Disprove Count Apponyi's Assertion That Austria-Hungary Gave Solemn Pledges to Respect Her Sovereignty.

By PAUL VAN DYKE.
Professor of Modern European History, Princeton University.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Count Apponyi, in his letter published in THE TIMES, has inadvertently fallen into two assumptions contrary to fact. The first is: "Neither was Russia compelled to make Serbia's cause her own after the solemn pledges freely given from our side that the territory and the sovereignty of that country should not be permanently impaired." Even a slight examination of the diplomatic documents shows that Austria-Hungary was not willing to enter into the discussion of the infringement of sovereignty contained in the fifth and sixth demands of her ultimatum, which Serbia offered to leave to The Hague tribunal until the 31st of July, when Germany's ultimatum to Russia made war inevitable, and it shows, further, that no "solemn pledge" about Serbia's sovereignty was ever given. This is sufficiently evident from the documents published in the Austro-Hungarian Red Book. It might be made even more clear by citations from other books.

July 29.—Count Szapary [Ambassador] to Count Berchtold:

> I expressed to Minister Sazonoff that we do not intend to take any Serbian territory, * * * that, moreover, we did not intend to violate Serbia's sovereignty. * * * Mr. Sazonoff replied that he felt reassured on the territorial question, but that he must adhere to his former view that the enforcement of our demand would place Serbia in a condition of vassalage.

July 30.—Count Berchtold to Szapary:

> I begged the Ambassador [Russian] to remember that we had repeatedly stated that we were not following a policy of conquest in Serbia; that we did not intend to infringe upon her sovereignty. * * *

July 31.—Count Szapary to Count Berchtold:

> Received your telegram of the 30th inst. My telegram of the 29th will have acquainted you. * * * Meanwhile, the conversations between the German Ambassador and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs have made it clear that Russia would not be content even with a formal declaration by Austria-Hungary that she would not reduce Serbian territory nor infringe upon her sovereignty. * * *

At midnight on July 31 Germany gave to Russia her ultimatum to disarm within twelve hours, and at its expiration declared war. Therefore the Austro-Hungarian Red Book itself shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that previous to the German ultimatum no formal declaration had been made by Austro-Hungary that she would not infringe on Serbian sovereignty, which was plainly infringed upon by the fifth and sixth demands of Austria's ultimatum, so that she was actually waging war to carry out an infringement upon Serbian sovereignty. No one ought to forget, however, that it is to the credit of Austria-Hungary that at the very last moment she did declare her willingness to begin a discussion as to the basis of the ultimatum addressed to Serbia. (The Yellow Book, 120, Aug. 1, British Book, 111, July 31.) It was Germany's ultimatum to Russia which destroyed the last faint hope of peace.

With the above-quoted report of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador about the report of the German Ambassador that his conversations with the Russian Foreign Minister had shown that Russia would not be content even with the formal declaration of Austria-Hungary that she would not infringe upon the sovereignty of Serbia, we must, of course, compare the Russian account of those conversations. It is contained in the following documents.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and Rome, July 30. (Orange Book, 60):

> The German Ambassador, who has just left me, has asked whether Russia would not be satisfied with the promise which Austria might give—that she would not violate the integrity of the Kingdom of Serbia, &c. I dictated to him the following declaration to be forwarded to Berlin for immediate action:
>
> "If Austria, recognizing that the Austro-Serbian question has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum points which violate the sovereign rights of Serbia, Russia engages to stop her military preparations." Please inform me at once by telegraph what attitude the German Government will adopt, * * * for we cannot allow such discussions to continue solely in order that Germany and Austria may gain time for their military preparations.

July 30 the Russian Ambassador at Berlin reports that Germany declares it impossible for Austria to accept this formula. (Orange Book, 63.)

July 31, at England's suggestion, Russia presents a modified formula, which reads in effect as follows:

> If Austria would stop action against Serbia until the great powers could examine the satisfaction which Serbia may afford to the Austro-Hungarian Government without injury to her rights as a sovereign State or her independence, Russia would undertake to maintain a waiting attitude.

In view of these plain facts, it seems difficult to maintain the assertion that either Austria-Hungary freely offered a solemn pledge that she would respect the sovereignty of Serbia, which her original ultimatum violated, or that such a solemn pledge, if offered early enough in the negotiations, would have been useless as a step toward avoiding war.

The second mistaken assumption into which Count Apponyi has inadvertently permitted himself to fall is: "The policy of her present Government * * * has unfitted America to act as peacemaker. * * * It is a splendid opportunity which has been thrown away under the pressure of Mr. Schwab and his company, and for the purpose of filling his bag with blood-stained money."

I take the liberty of calling Count Apponyi's attention to the fact that the reason why the United States Government refused the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government to prohibit the export of munitions of war is set forth at length in the reply of our Secretary of State. If the Count will address himself seriously to the task of answering Mr. Lansing's arguments, I venture to hope he will find his assumption that, in a matter gravely affecting the interest and honor of the Republic, the action of our President and his Cabinet is controlled by consideration for the profits of large steel companies, is, to say the least, gratuitous. PAUL VAN DYKE.

MR. HORNADAY'S ALARM.

He Protests Against Committing Wild Life to a State Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever Louis Marshall or any other gentleman sets himself up in the columns of a newspaper as a public mentor on the protection of wild life in the State of New York all deficiencies in knowledge and errors in statement become serious matters. I refer to Mr. Marshall's reply to George A. Lawyer in THE TIMES of Oct. 24. Furthermore, I wish to say to the people of New York that in my opinion the clause in the new Constitution conferring sweeping legislative powers upon the proposed new nine-headed conservation commission, covering "the taking, possession, sale, and transportation" of New York's "fish, birds, game, shellfish, and crustacea," is revolutionary, dangerous, and thoroughly reprehensible. Never before in the whole history of game protection in America has anything so revolutionary been seriously placed before a State for ratification by its voters.

If the English language still means what it says, five members of the proposed hydra-headed geographical conservation commission could in five minutes kick every one of our existing game protection laws into the gutter, and they could make whatever new "laws" might happen to suit their interests, their fancy, or their ignorance. To deny this statement is to deny our mother tongue.

For ten years and more, to go no further back, the Legislatures of New York have done well by the wild life of our State. What is the reason for discharging our Legislature and lodging in the hands of nine geographically selected appointees, over whom the people have no real influence or control, the vast law-making power that is to be lodged in the hands of nine new conservation Commissioners? I demand to know which of the wild life protectors of New York, if any, have asked for this overturning. Who has complained that the people's Senators and Assemblymen have not done right by our game and fish?

In view of the often published and never disputed fact that New York State now has the finest wild life protective laws of any State, the sweeping action of the Constitutional Convention is amazing. Mr. Marshall says:

> "Under the present system from 80 to 100 amendments to these [game] laws are passed at every session. They determine when suckers may be caught in certain waters."

As a purveyor of grotesque error and exquisite humor in tabloid form Mr. Marshall is a master hand. It is a fact that precisely 17 "amendments to these laws" were "passed" at the last session of our Legislature, but only 9 of them really related to fish and game. It is perfectly evident that in regard to the real status of game protection in the State of New York Mr. Marshall's knowledge is very crude and superficial.

Now, I put the whole matter up to the people of the State of New York, and I tell them that in my opinion the proposed new conservation commission is a scheme full of danger to the wild life of this State.

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Movies or Art?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears to me that W. A. Brady's speech at the dinner given him by the Friars sounds a much-needed call to arms against the ridiculous inanities and obvious absurdities perpetrated by the movies. They can be charged, and rightfully, with childish simplicity of plot, vulgar, and often painfully exaggerated acting, and frequent and laughable errors in direction. What film-drama, however elaborately presented, could by photography hope to vie with the noble lines of Hamlet, or the exquisitely witty situations of Sheridan's "The Rivals"? The cinematograph, at best, is a harmless and worthless pastime for infants, as regards age or intellect. Meanwhile, let us rush to the aid of the hard-pressed spoken drama, the finest of the fine arts.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915. H. B. A.

CHILDREN HAVE TO BE.

Why Denounce the Roller Skater? Why Not Abolish Children?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does "Superintendent" think that by stopping roller skating the streets would be made quiet? Are there in his neighborhood no peddlers rending the air with their yells? (If there are not will he please send me the address?) Are there no horses clattering on the asphalt, no auto horns, no sweepers with scraping dustpans early in the morning, &c.?

And may I ask "Washington Square" whether the fact that the fourteen boys had on roller skates was the reason why they were "yelling as if possessed"? It is my experience that boys can yell, and frequently do, quite independently of roller skates.

I myself hardly ever risk a walk amid the perils of the skaters without feeling thankful

PAVLOWA REVEALED AS AN IMPRESARIO

Russian Dancer Is Head of the Boston Opera Co.—Invested $75,000 Made in Movies.

HER PLANS ARE AMBITIOUS

Opera-Ballet Combination Affords Broader Opportunities for Her Art, She Says.

It has become known since the arrival of the Boston Grand Opera Company in New York Sunday night that Mlle. Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, whose ballet forms an integral part of the organization, is in reality the financial backer and directing head as well, and, therefore, takes rank as the first woman operatic impresario who has ever brought a first-class company to this city. On the eve of fateful Nov. 2, suffragists take notice!

It is said by one in close touch with the affairs of the Boston Grand Opera Company that when Mlle. Pavlowa decided last Spring to undertake the formation of an opera company, the basis on which the plans were drawn up with Max Rabinoff, who had been her manager for the ballet tours and now has the title of managing director of the operatic organization, was that she would invest $75,000 and no salary was to be carried for her services as a dancer.

Incidentally, it is said that most of this money represents the receipts for the motion pictures for which she and her ballet posed last Summer at Los Angeles, so that the operatic organization owes its existence to this extent to the "movies."

When the story was brought to the dancer she confirmed it.

"Yes," she said, "I have wanted to conduct an opera company for many years, but never until now were the circumstances right. What interests me in having an opera company to work with instead of only a ballet is that much broader opportunities are offered. In the Russian school there are many works that combine mime and ballet work with operas and dramas.

"If our venture proves a success I have ambitious plans for broadening its scope, and making known some of these works I have spoken of, whose existence is hardly even suspected here. in the opera-ballet combination I hope to create there will be many opportunities for artistic and significant work, and this is why we hope our first season under the present plans will achieve the success it so far promises."

A combination of circumstances decided Mlle. Pavlowa and her advisers that the present season was the time to put their plans into effect.

In the first place, she had just completed a very extensive tour with her Russian ballet over the United States. Since there was no other country to go to, it was thought advisable not to travel immediately over the same ground again with the same ballet and repertoire, especially since another Russian ballet is to tour the country later this season. Then, too, war conditions abroad made it an easier matter to engage operatic artists than it would otherwise have been.

During the Summer, when Mr. Rabinoff was engaged in getting the organization together, nothing was done until it received the approval of Mlle. Pavlowa. While the details, especially those in the purely business line, were in the hands of Mr. Rabinoff, in the important questions she exercised the controlling voice, engaging in the selection of the artists and artistic staff and the shaping of the repertoire, and deciding other matters of first importance, just as is the case with the head of any operatic organization in existence.

Those who have been in touch with the organization and know the hold she has on the affections of all those who work with or for her, know that the spirit of the organization was not misrepresented when an American member said, "There is just one reason why we want this thing to go, and that is because it means so much to Pavlowa."

It was announced yesterday that Mme. Olive Fremstad had been engaged to sing the title role in "Tosca" Wednesday night of next week with the Boston Opera Company at the Manhattan Opera House.

'THE LOVE OF THREE KINGS.'

Boston Opera Company Also Gives a Scene from "Orfeo ed Euridice."

The Boston Grand Opera Company played the second performance of its engagement last night at the Manhattan Opera House, when Montemezzi's "The Love of the Three Kings" was given. This production brought forward a cast completely different from that of the opening night, and one which carried with it the additional cause for interest that only one of its principal members, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, had been heard here before under ordinary auspices.

After the opera, the "Elysian Fields" scene from "Orfeo ed Euridice" was given, with Maria Gay singing Orfeo, Phyllis Peralta singing Euridice, and Mlle. Pavlowa appearing with her ballet and the chorus. Adolph Schmid conducted.

While there had been some noticeable defects in the operatic performance of the night before, last night's presented a total effect that was admirable. This was due in part to the individual excellence of the principals of the cast, but perhaps more to the fact that in Roberto Moranzoni there was at work a conductor who was sensitive to the delicate beauties and the throbbing vitality of the score, and who was able to obtain an effective coordination of the elements that made up the ensemble effect. Mr. Moranzoni is a conductor of considerable gift.

The singing of Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana in the rôle of Avito has been made known through the performances of the week at the Metropolitan Opera House. It remains as a uniquely fine characterization, which vocally and histrionically fills the demands of the rôle with striking success. When the tenor abandons his disposition to force the voice in the tirra at times he will have removed the only serious fault that can be held against him in this rôle.

Luisa Vilani, who has not been heard here since a short season several years ago at the Academy of Music, made an appealing figure of Fiora. Hers is a fresh and powerful voice, which she uses with flexibility and taste. While some of the subtlest shades of characterization that have been revealed in the rôle were not evident in her work, it had an individuality and an excellence of its own.

Mr. Baklanoff and Mr. Mardones, the baritone and bass, respectively, made decided impressions, especially the latter, since a thoroughly developed bass voice seems more of a rarity nowadays than an equally good baritone. One might find lacking in the Russian baritone's Manfredo a suggestion of the essential nobility of mind that it was the librettist's purpose to have the character embody, but the fact remains that, with a splendid voice and imposing stage presence, he made a rather "ungrateful" rôle count for considerable.

The lesser rôles were satisfactorily done, the only thing calling for comment being the curious resemblance between the voices of Ernesto Giaccone, who sang Flaminio, and that of the singer who does the same rôle at the Metropolitan.

The performance moved without a hitch, if the playing of the pizzicato chords that accompany Archibaldo's appearance and the voice off stage in the second act be excepted. Mr. Urban's settings were admirable in their atmospheric suggestion, and there was some effective, if not novel, lighting in the second act. The chorus on the stage did not do too well with the last-act music. The orchestra in general was admirable.

Harry Lauder Here Again Nov. 15.

Harry Lauder will sail for America in two weeks, and Monday afternoon, Nov. 15, will begin his eighth annual engagement in New York. The Scotch comedian had intended opening his season earlier, but was delayed by the illness of his son, Captain John Lauder of the Argyle Sutherland Highlanders, who was twice sent home wounded from the front in France. Mr. Lauder has written several new songs for his tour that have already met with success in England. William Morris will direct the tour.

MISS POWELL'S RECITAL.

De Beriot's Concerto and d'Indy's Sonata for Piano and Violin Played.

Miss Maud Powell has long since established her position as one of the finest and most authoritative of American musicians; wherefore her appearance in a recital has become an occurrence of real significance in the musical season—one that engages the attention of serious lovers of violin playing and that offers them something of importance. She played last evening in Aeolian Hall, and, as she has so often done before, deeply impressed a large audience of the kind of listeners that count. She brought to her performance artistic powers of the highest order: fine taste and intelligence, knowledge and mature insight, an unselfish devotion and a disdain of all that tends to exalt the artist at the expense of the art, and an energy and enthusiasm which, though they sometimes needed a little more poise, were contagious. Her technical powers were at their highest. Only her tone at certain points, and especially in the beginning, her admirers would have wished in some degree more mellifluous.

A mellifluous tone is especially needed in De Bériot's G major concerto, with which she began, for this music, like so much more of its kind, has no other office than a lascivious pleasing of the ear. Violinists' music of this sort has an allurement for violinists, at least, that keeps it alive far beyond the term of its natural life; and Miss Powell played these faded and outworn measures with a brilliancy and an energy that almost carried conviction. She came immediately to sterner stuff that seemed much more alive, though so much older, in a noble and imposing prelude and fugue by Rust, and a sarabande and tambourin by Leclair.

She reached the highest point and the opposite pole of her program in Vincent d'Indy's sonata in C, Op. 59; a long and elaborate work that has not been attempted by many violinists, though it is one of the finest of recent contributions to their literature. It is severe, and, notably in the first movement, which seems unduly long, merits the description of "cerebral" that has been applied to d'Indy's music. But even there, and still more in the slow movement and the finale, there is much of great nobility and real beauty that appeals to the deeper understanding. The themes and their development, often through subtle rhythmic complications and antiphony of great originality and daring novelty, have a splendid breadth and amplitude. The second movement, a presto of fine-spun texture, is full of a crisp brilliancy. Mr. d'Indy in this sonata has not attempted to cast off accepted modes of musical expression; but he has wrought with material of his own and made of it something distinctly characteristic and individual—indisputably his own.

The sonata is difficult, especially in its requirements as to ensemble. Arthur Loesser played the piano part admirably, with fine feeling and unfailing precision, and the two achieved a performance of unusual excellence. In her last group Miss Powell played pieces by Victor Herbert, Percy Grainger, (an arrangement of his "Molly on the Shore,") a new polonaise by Edwin Grasse, and an arrangement by herself of Massenet's "Crépuscule."

COLONEL SEES 'BATTLE CRY'

Motion Picture Preaches Text of Americans for America, He Says.

Theodore Roosevelt saw the exhibition of "The Battle Cry of Peace," a motion picture which has preparedness for its theme, being shown in the Vitagraph Theatre yesterday afternoon. The ex-President was the guest of J. Stuart Blackton, head of the Vitagraph Company, who arranged the picture from Maxim's book, "Defenseless America." After seeing the picture Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I wish I had it in my power to make a law compelling every man, woman, and child in the United States to see 'The Battle Cry of Peace,' particularly the young men and pacifists. It is the primer, the public school, and the college of preparedness. 'The Battle Cry of Peace' preaches the text, not of 'America for Americans,' but of 'The Americans for America.' It is the most educational drama I have ever witnessed. I did not think that motion pictures were so capable of impressing the human mind."

Vernon d'Arnalle's Recital.

Vernon d'Arnalle, a baritone, not known to New York and said to come from Chicago, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall that had pleasing and interesting qualities. These were the result not so much of a voice of itself of inherently beautiful quality or of perfect mastery of vocal art, so much as of intelligence, musical feeling, an interpretative gift that gave his singing some distinction. Most of his songs were drawn from the treasury of the great German modern writers—Schubert, Schumann, Franz, and Brahms; and it was a part of Mr. d'Arnalle's intelligence to choose many that are not hackneyed, that are not well known, and some that are hardly known at all except to curious students. Mr. d'Arnalle's German diction might have been a little clearer and more finished. There were commendable features in his phrasing that contributed to the enjoyment of what he offered. A group of songs in English at the end included two Irish songs, Carpenter's "To One Unknown" and Hadley's "How Do I Love Thee?" Maurice Eisner played the accompaniments sympathetically.

John Drew's New Play, "The Chief."

It has been decided to call Horace Annesley Vachell's new play, in which John Drew will be starred, "The Chief." Since the Frohman Company accepted the play for production in America Sir George Alexander has purchased the English rights. Sir George has agreed to delay the London premier until the play has been produced here in the Empire. Mr. Drew has been rehearsing for several days with a supporting company that includes Laura Hope Crews, Consuelo Bailey, Thais Lawton, Katherine Stewart, Ethlin Gayer, George Graham, and Walter Solderling.

MISS HELEN JUDSON, G. E. PARKS'S BRIDE

Ceremony in Church of the Heavenly Rest Amid Masses of Chrysanthemums.

WEARS STRING OF PEARLS

Bride Has Only One Attendant—Reception at Home of Her Parents—Honeymoon in Far West.

The marriage of George Elton Parks of this city and a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Winant Parks of Providence, R. I., and Miss Helen York Judson, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson and a sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, the wife of the Governor of the Philippines, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the rector of the church, officiated. Masses of yellow and white chrysanthemums decorated the altar and chancel and were placed on the pews along the nave.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white faille silk gown made with a straight, long, full skirt. The corsage extended over it in points and was cut almost square and finished with point lace. Long tulle sleeves extended to the gloveless hands and a white velvet court train depended from the shoulders, being held with pearl clasps. Her full tulle veil was brought in a flat cap over her coiffure and orange flower buds edged it. She carried Farleyense ferns and white orchids with a few lilies of the valley and wore a string of pearls, the gift of her mother.

She had only one attendant, little Miss Nancy Heckscher, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, who was garbed in an embroidered white net frock with a blue yoke, topped by a white straw poke bonnet having old time pink roses banded about it. She carried a tiny basket filled with mignon roses.

Mr. Parks had W. Ledyard Mitchell, one of his Yale classmates, for his best man. There were ten ushers who were James Cox Brady, who married Miss Lady Victoria Pery last year; Edward W. Clucas, G. Maurice Heckscher, D. Raymond Noyes, Arthur P. McKinstry, and Gordon W. Abbott, all of New York; Fayette Brown of Cleveland, Ohio; George S. Musson of Philadelphia, Justice Wilson of Toledo, Ohio, and Daniel Boles of Scranton, Penn.

A small reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 777 Madison Avenue, to which none except relatives and a very few close friends were asked.

Mr. Parks and his bride have gone to Canada and will go by way of the Canadian Pacific through the Rockies and on to the Pacific Slope, where they will spend some time. They have not decided on their future residence here. The engagement was announced last July. Mr. Parks is a Yale graduate, a member of Squadron A, and the Huguenot Society, and is a member of the law firm of Parks, McKinstry, and Taft.

BRIDE'S FATHER OFFICIATES.

Miss Elizabeth C. Price Married to Roland Preston Singer.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth C. Price, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, to Roland Preston Singer, took place last evening at 8:30 at the Washington Heights Methodist Church. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie, District Superintendent of the Methodist Conference of New York City. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride, whose brother, Carl F. Price, gave her in marriage, was attended by Miss Lillian E. Crawford as maid of honor. There were also two little flower girls, the Misses Marjorie Ware of Scranton, Penn., and Betty Middleton of this city, and William Weller, son of Assistant District Attorney Royal H. Weller, was the ring bearer.

Harold E. Weeks acted as best man. The ushers were A. Ray Rohrer of Fresno, Cal.; Howard F. Ashley, Millard N. Roberts, and Adgar A. Sleight.

After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Singer will reside in Philadelphia.

WED BY BISHOP MUNDELEIN.

T. J. Skuse, Deputy Naval Officer, Marries Miss O'Connor.

Miss Anne Marie O'Connor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. O'Connor of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and Thomas J. Skuse, Controller and Special Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New York, were married yesterday afternoon at the Queen of All Saints' Church, Brooklyn. The officiating clergyman was the Right Rev. Bishop Mundelein, who was assisted by Mgr. Duffy, the Rev. Peter Leaher, the Rev. Thomas E. Carroll, the Rev. John S. Grasser, and the Rev. Charles Reilly.

Mr. and Mrs. Skuse have gone on a honeymoon tour of the South and will live in Brooklyn on their return.

MISS SANDS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to John M. P. Thatcher to Take Place on Nov. 17.

Miss Katharine S. Sands, whose marriage to John M. P. Thatcher, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Thatcher of Somerset, Ky., will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 17, in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, will have four attendants. They are to be the Misses Vera A. R. Cravath, Elizabeth P. Thatcher, a sister of Mr. Thatcher; Alice A. Tripp, and Mrs. William S. Thatcher. (Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann.)

Mr. Thatcher will have as ushers Edward V. V. Sands, a brother of the bride; Douglas M. Moffat, Karl T. Frederick, J. Hampden Dougherty, Walter S. Gifford, and D. Chester Noyes. His best man is to be Robert T. Swaine.

The reception, which is to be held at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. Robert A. Sands and Mrs. Sands, 101 East Thirty-ninth Street, will be confined to the relatives and a few close friends.

MARRIED AT SHERRY'S.

Miss Gertrude F. Schwartz Weds J. W. Strauss—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude F. Schwartz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwartz of 924 West End Avenue, to J. W. Strauss of this city, took place at 6:30 last evening at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiated.

The bride wore a gown of silver cloth and tulle embroidered in pearls. Her veil of tulle was caught up with a band of pearls and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. Leon Levinsky, acted as matron of honor.

Mr. Strauss had as best man J. Lax, and the ushers were Leon Levinsky, Sidney Schwartz, Hugo Baer, Henry Miller, William Schwartz, Samuel Sprinz, Max Strauss, and A. Appel. The ceremony was followed by a reception and dance. After a trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Strauss will make their home in this city.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Tuscania were:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Canney, Miss Helen E. Cogar, Clifford Corbridge, Robert Farnworth, Lieutenant A. B. Ford, W. Guthrie, J. A. Henderson, J. E. Jackson, Dr. William Martin, Lionel H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sharp, Jr., Kenneth Murchison, G. L. Murray, and Miss M. Stanley.

FORMER TIMES MAN KILLED IN ACTION

Rawlinson Shot Through Heart at Battle of Vermelles—Had Won Promotion by Bravery.

Word was received here yesterday of the death near Vermelles, France, of Robert Rawlinson, a young Englishman, who came to America three years ago to study American business methods and who worked in the advertising department of THE NEW YORK TIMES from October, 1912, to August, 1914. He returned to England shortly after the outbreak of the war to fight for his country, and he was killed in action at the beginning of the battle between the Germans and the Allies at Vermelles in the latter part of September.

Rawlinson was only 21 years old at the time of his death. Despite the fact that he had had no military training before the outbreak of the war, he had distinguished himself on several occasions at the front, and had been made a Second Lieutenant of the Third Border Regiment. He was attached to the Second Border Regiment when he was killed, having been made a special messenger on account of his coolness under fire, according to a letter to his father from the Adjutant of the regiment. A month before his death he was recommended to headquarters for a decoration for gallantry in saving wounded soldiers under heavy shell fire.

The young man, who came to America in September, 1912, began work in THE TIMES office on Oct. 7. He was the son of an English railroad man, J. B. Rawlinson. While here he made his home at the Garden City Hotel on Long Island. It was his expectation to gain experience and business knowledge by working in several of the most important lines of business in this country, after which, his friends here understood, he expected to return to England and enter business for himself. After leaving THE TIMES and immediately before returning to England to go to the front, he worked in Wall Street for a short time to gain experience in the banking field.

While on THE TIMES Rawlinson made a specialty of statistical work. He also spent some time in the credit branch of the department in which he was employed so that he might become thoroughly grounded in credit systems. He made friends rapidly.

The first news of his death was received in the form of a letter from his father to a friend here. The letter read:

Maidencombe, Teignmouth,
S. Devon, Oct. 9, 1915.

Dear : You will be very sorry, indeed, to hear that poor Robbie was killed in action near Vermelles on Sept. 25 at the very beginning of the big battle. The Adjutant of his regiment writes that Robbie had been specially chosen by the Colonel to act as a communication between the Devons, who led the attack, and the Borderers. Rob's regiment "backed them up" in his gallantry and coolness under fire." Robbie was instantly killed by a rifle bullet through the heart before the first line German trenches were reached. Only about a month ago Robbie was recommended to headquarters for a decoration for gallantry in saving wounded under very heavy shell fire. I am hoping he may be awarded the D. S. O. at least.

Will you please do good as to tell the sad news to his friends in U. S. A. His death has been an awful blow to all of us. As a lad I was proud of him for his good looks, &c. Now I am proud of him that he did not shirk risking his life for this country and for civilization. He has given his life, poor lad, and I pray that his sacrifice may not be in vain. Yours sincerely,

J. B. RAWLINSON.

Rawlinson was an only son. Before coming to America he lived with his parents at Graythwaite, Old Hall, Lancashire, England. He received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in February last.

In a letter to THE TIMES, written shortly before his death, Rawlinson described life in the trenches in France. He said that the soldiers dreaded the uncertain high explosive shells far more than the steady fire of an onslaught, and that it was not the long stretches of restless waiting in the trenches that frayed the men's nerves, but the constant expectancy of the sharp command to "go over the top" for a sudden attack.

AVIATOR REIGRER KILLED.

German World's Record Holder Fell, with Companion, in Aeroplane.

GENEVA, Oct. 26.—Word has reached here from Basle of the death of the German aviator Reigrer, who is said to have established a world's record by flying with passengers to an altitude of 5,500 meters, (nearly 3½ miles.)

Reigrer and his companion, Captain Mogan, were killed by the fall of their aeroplane.

Miss Lavelle a Bride Today.

The marriage of Miss Rosemary Lavelle, daughter of Peter J. Lavelle, a member of the Board of Education, and Mrs. Lavelle of 685 East 170th Street, and William Dougherty of Crotona Park North will be solemnized this morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, in the Bronx.

Mgr. Michael Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral and an uncle of the bride, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Francis A. Barry. The Rev. William Dougherty, a cousin of the bridegroom, is to celebrate the nuptial mass.

To the Orient on Their Honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald C. Lee, who were married on Saturday at the home of the bride's uncle, William T. Day, at Elizabeth, N. J., have left on a trip to the Orient to spend their honeymoon and will not return until January.

Mrs. Lee was formerly Miss Louise Day Putnam, daughter of Mrs. Henry Rice Putnam of 39 West Sixty-seventh Street and Pasadena, Cal. Her maternal grandfather was William Foster Day, a member of the Legislature of New Jersey.

Mr. Lee is a member of the Sleepy Hollow and Squadron A clubs and is a descendant of the Middlesex branch of the Lee family in Virginia. Their engagement was announced in September.

ENGLANDER—SILVERSON.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Silverson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Silverson of 120 West Seventy-first Street, and Paul Englander took place yesterday noon at the Hotel McAlpin. The Rev. Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Luisita Leland of 563 Park Avenue is giving a dinner of thirty covers to this year's débutantes at the Tuxedo Club on Saturday in honor of Miss Muriel Oakes and Miss Madeleine Carey, who are to make their débuts this season.

The wedding of Miss Diantha Fitch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch, and Connor Lawrence, son of Frank R. Lawrence, will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 38 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. James M. Lawton has returned from her place in the Adirondacks to her home at 37 Fifth Avenue.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama are at Ritz-Carlton for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Sterling, who have been at their country home at Mammaroneck, will open their town house, 42 East Seventy-second Street, on Friday.

Governor Robert L. Beeckman and Mrs. Beeckman of Rhode Island arrived at the French Lick Springs, French Lick, Ind., this week in their private car, having among their guests Mrs. George McFadden of Philadelphia, and Lawrence Waterbury and E. A. McCullough of New York.

THE SHOP OF A THOUSAND BLOUSES—
SAMPLE SUITS, COATS & DRESSES
SPECIALLY PRICED for women of limited income. Fur trimmed Models; Sizes, 16, 36 and 38. Startling Values.
MAISON DE LUXE, Broadway & 22d St.

LATEST WAR PLAY IS A QUEER FARCE

"Sherman Was Right" Is Produced at the Fulton Theatre.

WRITTEN BY FRANK MANDEL

Shoes and Ships and Spies and a Wooden Leg All Jumbled Together.

SHERMAN WAS RIGHT, a farce in three acts, by Frank Mendel.

Miss Held	Fulton Theatre.
Office Boy	Susanne Willa
Spencer Craig	Frank Gerbach
Adriene von Rosky	Ernest Cossart
Robert Caldwell	Jean Shelby
Johann Schmitt	Hale Hamilton
Otto Naegel	Martin L. Alsop
Anita Ritter	Sam Sidman
Augustine Ritter	Regine Wallace
Estelle Murphy	George Laurence
Captain Hartwig	Dorothy Dorr
First Officer	Dodson Mitchell
	Ben Hendricks, Jr.

And still the war plays come. The fourth in a still young season was interpreted by a leather-lunged company for the edification of the polite but baffled audience that assembled last evening in the Fulton Theatre. It is called "Sherman Was Right," it is presented by H. H. Frazee, and the program fastens the authorship on Frank Mandel.

This newest in a long succession of war plays is not, like "Moloch," a serious drama, seeking sincerely to paint an impressive picture of the misery and waste of war. It is not, like "Under Fire," a military melodrama played jauntily to the strains of martial music. For "Sherman Was Right" is just a rattle-pated farce that asks only for your easy laughter. Mr. Mandel's piece tries simply to be amusing, and the only fault you can possibly find with it lies in that fact that it is not particularly successful in that endeavor.

It is by no means certain that abundant material for farce cannot be found in the troublous times of the last fifteen months. Indeed, "The Man Who Stayed at Home" is the only war play that has pleased London, and over there it was played frankly and genially as farce. A vague notion that, after all, this was the right way to go about it must have occurred to more than one playwright when he heard his most mysterious spy greeted with titters by the incorrigible playgoer, and surely there is the stuff for an amusing moment in the comic aspects of the frustrated propagandist in this country. There was nothing the matter, then, with Mr. Mandel's idea, but his elaboration of it is clumsy and tedious. The complaint against "Sherman Was Right" is not that it is a bad farce, but that it is a dull farce. Manager Frazee has given us some entertaining plays in the last few seasons, but this, it must be sorrowfully admitted, is not one of them.

"Somewhere in France" has become a phrase to conjure with, but there is the touch of novelty to "somewhere in the Atlantic." That is where Mr. Mandel has cast the lines of his characters. They sail the ocean blue, and their saucy ship's the "Prince Karl," according to the program. This is a converted cruiser doing the unpleasant business of the Kaiser on the ocean in the fleeting weeks of August, 1914. On board are collected, by the beginning of Act II., a miscellaneous assortment of passengers from several neutral ships, including all the folk you had met and grown to love in Act I. Among them are three men, each of whom has been known at one time or another by the strange, haunting name of Johann Schmitt. When it is known that the Imperial Government is scouring the seas for a deserter by that name, you can imagine the complications.

It would be difficult to describe them all in a mere column. You might get some notion from an incident or so. There is the one of the elegant pair of patent leather shoes found in the stateroom of the beautiful Russian lady-spy from the Wilhelmstrasse, the sort of play makes the most of the exquisite humors of this wooden leg. But, after all, these are mere inadequate samples.

"Sherman Was Right" speeds on its ways with that fine, careless disregard for the probabilities which the younger playwrights, even of farce at its wildest, are finding costly sometimes. It is written and played in the approved rapid-fire method, and the players all do their best. Hale Hamilton, as the much beset hero, works like a Trojan. Jean Shelby acquits herself creditably as the loving secret service lady, and Martin L. Alsop helps materially.

Sam Sidman, playing very much a la Lew Fields with the loud pedal on, found great favor with last night's audience. Mr. Sidman made more noise than any of his colleagues, which was quite a feat, for they all roared considerably. Indeed, they all behaved precisely as though they had been directed, to judge of familiarity up the veteran dramatic critic who was dozing so happily during the first act.

Julie Opp Suffers a Breakdown.

Mrs. William Faversham, known on the stage as Julie Opp, wife of the actor, was said yesterday to have suffered a nervous breakdown and to be confined to her home, 213 East Seventeenth Street, with two physicians in attendance. She returned to the stage on Oct. 1 in Syracuse, appearing with her husband in "The Hawk."

At the end of its Chicago engagement she left the company and hurried here, arriving in New York last Thursday. Mrs. Opp, her mother, said last night that she was quite ill, but that the specialists in charge of the case believed that she was improving.

Lillian Russell Coming to Palace.

Lillian Russell will return to the stage next week, when she will appear at the Palace Theatre in a repertoire of songs. This will be the first time Miss Russell, who in private life is Mrs. Alexander Moore, wife of a Pittsburgh editor, has been on the stage since her appearance in the Weberfields revival several years ago. It is said that she is in such good voice she has written George Bernard Shaw and made him an offer to write the book of a light opera for her use. If Mr. Shaw accepts, Miss Russell will try to get Franz Lehar to compose the score.

Andrew Ferrari, Chemist, Dies.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—Andrew Ferrari, a chemist, noted for his research work in connection with glass manufacture, died at his home here tonight, aged 76. For thirty-five years he conducted important experimental work in various New Jersey laboratories, and was regarded as one of the leading authorities on glass in this country.

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RELIEF SOCIETY EXPANDS.

Governor Walsh Helps to Organize a Massachusetts Branch.

The formation of a Massachusetts Branch by the Special Relief Society, which was founded almost a year ago by prominent New York women to further a campaign among women for national preparedness, was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the society, 597 Fifth Avenue, by the President, Mrs. William Alexander.

Mrs. Alexander has just returned from Boston, where she conferred with Governor Walsh and Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston. The Governor appointed a general committee for the organization of the branch, which included Mesdames Larz Anderson, John T. Bottomley, Walter C. Baylies, James M. Curley, A. Laurence Lowell, George von L. Meyer, Nathaniel Thayer, Bayard Thayer, Curtis Guild, Paul Revere Frothingham, F. L. Higginson, W. F. Fitzgerald, G. L. Kittredge, R. M. Saltonstall, Horatio N. Slater, James J. Phelan, Roger Wolcott, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

Governor Walsh said the society would supplement the work of a committee of 100 prominent men of Massachusetts for preparedness, and would be permanent.

"It is the intention of this organization," he said, "to undertake to distribute cards to be signed by voters requesting Congressmen to act for an adequate national preparedness, to arrange meetings and women's clubs and wherever else possible to promote the establishment of military training in public and private schools."

Professor J. Henry Kappes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Professor J. Henry Kappes, an authority on music, died at the home of a son in Evanston, a suburb, last night at the age of 91 years. Professor Kappes was born in Worms, Germany, and while a student at the University of Heidelberg became a leader in the secret society pledged to unify Germany. As a result he was imprisoned, but escaped to France, whence he sailed for America in 1848. He was a protégé of Felix Mendelssohn and was intimately associated with many great composers.

Obituary Notes.

HORACE MANN TABER, for many years in business in this city, died yesterday at his home in Washington, in his sixty-seventh year. He went to Washington last week from Bailey Island, Me., where he had been spending the Summer.

Colonel O. S. STORRS, one of the founders of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Colo., died on Sunday at his home there, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife and son, Lucius S. Storrs, Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, survive him.

ALBERT H. LOVETT, a member of the staff of The Washington Post, died on Oct. 24 in his rooms at the Oxford Hotel, Washington, from uremic poisoning. He was for a time a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Lovett was born forty-five years ago in Los Angeles, where his father was a banker and real estate operator.

ABRAHAM VAN BRUNT BUSH, formerly master mechanic and draughtsman for the Waterbury Clock Company, died on Sunday at his home, 265 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-seventh year.

FRANK M. ZEIGLER, a resident of Long Island for more than twenty years, died recently at his home there, in his fiftieth year. He was a member of the Long Island City Liederkranz, the Exempt Firemen's Association, and of the Masons.

FREDERICK W. KRUSE, known for many years as "The Honest Grocer of Bloomingdale," died on Sunday at his home, 201 West Ninety-first Street, in his eightieth year. During the early '60s he opened a little store on the site that was then known as the Bloomingdale Road, on the south side of 110th Street. He was also at one time the postmaster of the Village of Bloomingdale, and all those living between Ninety-sixth Street and Manhattanville came to his store to get their mail. Mr. Kruse retired twenty years ago.

WALTER BURLEIGH CLARK, one of the best known fish merchants of Brooklyn, for forty years in business on Fulton Street, near Bedford Avenue, died on Sunday at his home, 665 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, in his 76th year. He was a native of London, England, and a member of Fulton Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. JANE HEYWARD GOODENOUGH, 81 years old, widow of Robert Goodenough, died dead at her home, 295 St. James Place, Brooklyn, leaving three daughters. Mrs. Goodenough was born in Devonshire, England, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for half a century.

MICHAEL COOPERMAN, 52 years old, active in Democratic politics in the Second Assembly District of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 125 Bridge Street, that borough, from paralysis. He left a widow.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ELIZABETH NOSTRAND, whose great-great-grandfather, Roge Williams, came over on the Pilgrim ship Mayflower, is dead at her home, 870 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, from pneumonia. Mrs. Nostrand died after years of suffering. She was of Nathaniel Nostrand, for many years a smith of Jamaica and Brooklyn. She was for forty-five years a member of the Hanson Place Baptist Church and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Florence H. Austin.

Mrs. AMELIA HARTZHEIM AMRATH, widow of Joseph Amrath, and for a number of years active in the work of the Women's Home and Abroad of the Second Unitarian Church, died at her home, 90 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, on Monday, aged 74 years.

JOSEPH E. REYDEL, well known as a promoter of carnivals and the manager of the Long Island Baseball Club, died on Monday at his home, 451 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Reydel was a member of St. Cecilia's Day Nursery, Lexington Council, Knights of Columbus, Twenty-third Assembly District Democratic Club, and the Holy Name Society of St. Cecilia's R. C. Church. He was 39 years old and left a widow and a son.

Mrs. MARY DAVIS TAYLOR, 83 years old, widow of Stephen C. Taylor and one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, died from pneumonia on Monday at her home, 154 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of that borough for seventy years, and had lived for sixty years in the house in which she died.

JOHN HENRY WYNNE, who served with the Seventh Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers during the civil war and was later employed for many years in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is dead at his home, 39 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 83 years. He was a member of G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. MARGARETTA SCHMIDT RITTERBUSCH, widow of Frederick Ritterbusch, a retired wholesale grocer and real estate operator, died on Sunday at her home, 490 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. She was the second oldest member of the Zion Lutheran Church and was active in the Ladies' Aid Society.

JOHN C. STRANG, a civil war veteran and a member of the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association and of Winchester Post, No. 197, G. A. R., died yesterday at his home at Oceanside, L. I.

MARTIN A. DRISCOLL, Jr., 30 years old, a practicing lawyer in Manhattan, died recently at Suffern, N. Y. Mr. Driscoll was a graduate of Harvard and Hamilton Colleges and a member of Stony Point Lodge, F. and A. M., of Haverstraw, N. Y.; De Witt Clinton Council, R. A.; Delta Kappa Epsilon the Phi Beta Pappa, the Haverstraw Club, the Rockland County Society, the Oneida Society, and the Harvard Chess Club.

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SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM DIES.

President of Travelers' Insurance Co. and Banker Expires at 79.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—Sylvester C. Dunham, capitalist and President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, died of pneumonia at his home here today.

He was born in Mansfield, Conn., and was in his eightieth year. Mr. Dunham was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came to this country on the Mayflower, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Later he became City Attorney of Hartford, and in 1883 became Secretary of the Corbin Companies in New Britain. Two years later Mr. Dunham was appointed attorney for the Travelers' Insurance Company and sent to Denver, Col.

In 1897 he became a Director and two years later was elected Vice President. In 1901 he was elected President. Mr. Dunham was a Director of the Metropolitan Bank of New York and of the American Surety Company of New York, the Underwood Typewriter Company, and of a number of other corporations. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York and of many organizations in Hartford.

Mr. Dunham is survived by his wife and by a son, Donald A. Dunham, an Assistant Secretary of the Travelers' Insurance Company.

PATRICK F. GRIFFIN D

N. Y. U. PROTESTS FOOTBALL PLAYER BRICKLEY OF TRINITY TEAM—DAY'S GRIDIRON DRILLS

N. Y. U. ASKS TRINITY TO WITHDRAW 'PRO'

Formal Protest Against Hartford Team Playing Brickley Here Tuesday.

Following the course of action adopted by Williams College last week, New York University, it was announced yesterday by athletic authorities, has entered a formal protest to the athletic officials of Trinity College with regard to the alleged ineligibility of George Brickley as a member of its football team.

The communication, which was addressed to the Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics of Trinity College, calls attention to the long existing athletic relations between the two institutions, for whom it has been the custom for many years to meet in an annual gridiron contest on election day in this city.

The Violet, as the next team on Trinity's schedule, while not threatening anything to the latter for the violation of the intercollegiate rule which forbids a recognized institution from playing a man generally conceded to be of professional standing, calls attention to the fact that its Faculty has at all times strictly enforced this rule and has frequently debarred men from participating in various sports represented at the Heights because of ineligibility.

The letter to the Trinity authorities draws attention also to the unequitable basis upon which the game on Election Day will be played, providing professional men are retained on one team and not permitted in the line-up of the other. The request has further been made to Trinity that if any men have been playing on its eleven who for any reason are ineligible according to the regulations which interpret the professional status of a player they be withdrawn before the Violet's contest with the Trinity eleven on Tuesday. The letter was signed by Dr. Theodore F. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Student Organizations, and Martin J. White, who is the student First Vice President of the Athletic Association.

HARVARD GAME IMPROVES.

Eleven Gets Down to Real Work and a Brace Is Apparent.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—The Harvard football men got down to hard work again this afternoon. It was thought inadvisable to send many of the players who went through the Cornell game into the line-up, but the regulars, with the exception of Gilman, all were on the field in playing clothes and had a long drill in signals and new plays. The line-up was important, as it was that which will go into the Princeton game next week. Caner at right tackle was the only substitute.

For several weeks the coaches have been planning to use Mosely Taylor at guard, but could not do so until they were sure that the services of Wallace, last year's centre rush, would be available. Wallace's work in the Cornell game made him a fixture in his old place, and today Cowan was withdrawn from right guard on the 'Varsity team, and Taylor was shifted from centre to guard. In the line-up, however, Dadmun was moved from the left to the right wing, Taylor being flanked by Parson and Soucy and Dadmun by Caner and Harte. Willcox has the call over Watson for quarter back, but there is yet considerable doubt as to who will be the first string man. Watson is a better field general.

In the backfield Enwright took his old place with Mahan and King as half backs. Enwright will bolster up Harvard's backfield strength both on attack and defense at least 35 per cent., and things should move fast provided he is able to keep in trim for the remainder of the season. McKinlock is not improving rapidly, and is still unable to get up much speed.

The drive today was for the substitutes against the scrubs. Taylor, Cowan, and Caner, with Willcox, all were in this, and Enwright showed that he could stand his share of the hard work, running in the backfield for half an hour.

The "subs" were full of ginger, scoring three touchdowns on hard line plays, and Robinson making a field goal from the thirty-yard line. The substitutes also stopped the second team's attack. Football looked better today than for a long time, and the Crimson's good spirits are returning fast. Gilman did not get into football clothes, and he will not be used much this week. Horween again showed power as a line breaker, but his defense was still very poor and he was slow in picking up interference. There was little open play this afternoon, although one forward pass from Robinson to Curtis was completed for a good gain. The backfield is improving on defense under the coaching of Bradlee of last year's team.

Amherst "Prepping" for Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 26.—After a day's rest the Amherst eleven settled down to work this afternoon for the Dartmouth game, the hardest of the season. As in previous years, when the Amherst team has held Dartmouth in the first half, only to give way before a fresh lineup, the lack of substitutes is felt. The scrubs had the ball during the first half of the long scrimmage and made gain after gain through the 'Varsity line before the attack was solved. With the first eleven in possession of the ball, line plunges by Ashley and Knowlton, aided back from the line, proved big ground gainers. "Billy" Washburn was tried at end and handled Knowlton's forward passes in good style. Knowlton and Tow practiced drop kicking and showed improvement in form. After scrimmage there was signal practice for the first eleven until long after dark.

W. & J. Won't Play Rutgers Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 26.—Another post-season clash at the Polo Grounds in New York between Washington and Jefferson College and Rutgers was proposed by Foster Sanford, head coach of Rutgers, when Washington and Jefferson was in New York on its race track trip, but the proposition was turned down by R. M. Murphy, the local manager. As a result of Washington and Jefferson's success again this year a tempting financial offer was made by Sanford. The matter was put up to Coach Folwell and he decided that the campaign for his men would be severe enough, and as no additional honors could be won by playing Rutgers, he did not think it advisable to play the game.

VAUGHN GETS LINE ON SUBS.

Fordham Coach Wants Good Second-String Men for Tuesday's Game.

Coach Vaughn decided yesterday to get a good line on the Fordham substitute material he may use if Georgetown proves the husky football opponent it promises to be next Tuesday. As a result he rearranged the whole team yesterday, Captain Dunn at quarter back, Cartwell at left half, and Butler at right half, together with Bill May, the right tackle, being the only regulars in the line-up. Most of the other 'Varsity players were on hand, but they were kept busy following the scrimmage and picking out the weaknesses of their own substitutes.

The new men in the line-up yesterday were McGuire and Hall at the ends, Dougherty at right guard, Delehanty at centre, and Donnelly in the back field. Delehanty is the only one of these players who has appeared in a 'Varsity game this Fall. In addition, Kendricks, whose aggressive work Saturday piled up one Holy Cross rush after another, was shifted to right tackle, changing places with Dave Mulcahy, who played guard. Yesterday was the first time Dougherty has appeared in uniform this season. He was regular guard last year, but parental objections kept him out of moleskins until yesterday.

After giving the newcomers a chance to get used to their plans, Coach Vaughn ordered a scrimmage with the "Prep," and for over an hour the scrub players tried to show their right to regular places. The presence of the 'Varsity backs proved a big aid, and for the first time this year the Prep tasted defeat by the second-string men. Captain Dunn scored the two winning touchdowns. In the last half hour Treanor, Morcaldi, Kane, Benson and Yule went into the line-up, and tried some plays against the "Prep." The second of the scheduled practice games with New York University will be played at Fordham today.

Practice Resumed at N. Y. U.

New York University resumed its daily football practice yesterday, after a day of inactivity for the entire squad, and Coach Reilley devoted much attention to a general criticism of the playing of the 'Varsity as in the game against Haverford on Saturday. Although preparations had been made for a hard scrimmage against Columbia, these plans were changed at the last moment, and the Violet eleven will not tackle the Blue and White until Friday. Instead, the regular team had a brisk signal drill and some work against the scrub eleven. After Saturday's experience, when Cann, who did the punting for the New York players, had most of his kicks blocked by the Pennsylvanians charging through the line, the coaches decided to give the regular players some difficult work along these lines. Placing the second eleven men in opposition, Coach Reilley gave the 'Varsity a hard workout in supporting Cann in getting off long spirals. This work was followed by signal rehearsal. Olswang, the veteran quarter back, returned to his customary position yesterday, although it is certain that he will be put there permanently in place of "Tom" Manly, the freshman, who has been directing the attack of the Violet ever since the beginning of the season. McCullough, another erstwhile regular, also appeared in his old position at right end, where Egan has been playing a consistently good game. The latter alteration, however, was made because Egan is temporarily out of practice owing to a slight injury received in the Haverford game. It is not expected that this will keep him out of the game long, however, and even yesterday he was on the field following the signal work.

Lehigh Works Out Passing Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 26.—Four complete sets of backfield men and as many pairs of ends practiced an hour and a half at Lehigh University today on forward pass formations. The entire afternoon was devoted to the lateral pass, first in signals and then in a semi-scrimmage. The results were fair. The day proved too warm for a hard scrimmage. Cahall, who was used most of the time, did good work in shooting the forward pass and showed considerable improvement speeding up the team. Maguinness was again at full back, although Halsted was out in uniform, but only had limbering up work. Heuer, the freshman, was advanced to left half back and did good work. Twombly was shifted from quarter back to half back, as was also Hallowell. Both show excellent prospects in their new positions, Twombly being one of the fastest men on the field and Hallowell exhibiting much ability at receiving the forward pass. Cahall was in great drop-kicking form this afternoon, his best effort being one of fifty-one yards.

Stevens Team Battered Up.

Stevens Tech. 'Varsity had a long workout yesterday, and over half the positions were filled by substitutes, owing to the many injuries received in the game last Saturday. The practice consisted mainly of falling on the ball and tackling the dummy, although a short scrimmage was held before dark, and the scrubs succeeded in scoring on the first team once. Coach Rodgers was dissatisfied with the showing the team made last week, and is driving hard for the Columbia game on Election Day. The Manhattan team is expected to give Stevens its most severe test.

Long Session for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 26.—Using a ball painted white Coach Crowell kept his 'Varsity and scrub teams practicing until long after darkness came tonight. There was a brief intermission for supper, and then the team went at it again in a drill in the formations in the gymnasium. To equalize the strength, the 'Varsity backfield played behind the scrub, and vice versa. The scrub team scored two touchdowns on the 'Varsity and defeated them. The spirit of the practice was splendid, and the team is gaining in confidence as it draws nearer to the battle with Pennsylvania. Captain Luhr returned to practice. Livesey played the guard position which Gaynor worked in yesterday. Diamond and Williams played hard in the scrub backfield.

Rutgers Works at Full Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Hard work characterized the practice of the Rutgers football team this afternoon. Coach Sanford drove the regulars at full speed in a thirty-minute scrimmage with the scrubs. The second team tried some of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College plays, but made only slight gains. Several of the first team players were absent because of classes, but the practice was satisfactory. Sanford expects a hard game with Springfield at Newark on Saturday, and is planning several new plays to spring on the Y. M. C. A. collegians.

Dartmouth Still Battered Up.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 26.—Dartmouth's eleven spent today going over the mistakes in Saturday's game at Princeton and had an hour of signal practice. The squad is still a little stiff and bruised and the work was light. Coach Cavanaugh impressed on the men that the important end of the schedule was ahead and not to be too greatly discouraged as there was yet plenty of chance to make up for this one defeat.

YALE IN NO MOOD FOR HARD WORK

Elis Have Not Fully Recovered from Exhaustion of W. and J. Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Worked almost to exhaustion in the Washington and Jefferson game Saturday, the Yale eleven omitted scrimmage practice today and the coaches said tonight that it is likely that it would be skipped again tomorrow. If there is any attempt to play real football before the Colgate game next Saturday it will be a short but sharp scrimmage encounter on Thursday afternoon.

There was some encouragement to the situation today when "Cupid" Black and "Big Dick" Kent resumed their positions as guards and Baldridge entered the line-up, although he was placed on the second team. All three will get assignments in Saturday's game. As Carl White returned to centre yesterday, four first-string players, who were not available against Washington and Jefferson, will face Colgate.

In the search for weight in the rush line and back field a general shake-up was ordered. Paul Wiedeman, who has played tackle, has displaced Allen at right end, and Jim Sheldon, the 'Varsity oarsman, who has been at guard, was today moved out to right tackle, displacing Gates. With Kent and Black in the guard positions and White at centre the rush line averaged eight pounds more individually than on last Saturday. Carrying out their policy of adding weight to the back field, Schmidt, the former tackle, and "Pie" Way, the former centre, were tried as half backs, Way's punting being keenly watched by Dr. Bull. Maurice Smith, the wrestler, was assigned to "Chub" Sheldon's berth at left tackle. Sheldon will be unable to play next Saturday because of the injury to his shoulder, and either Smith, Baldridge, or Schmidt will be selected. Both Joe Neville and Kirksmith were transferred to the second eleven, Higginbotham and "Essie" Waite getting their half back positions. Mike Sweeney, the Hill School coach, was on the side lines. The revised lineup, which will be used with little change in the game against Colgate, was:

Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Smith; left guard, Black; centre, White; right guard, Kent; right tackle, Jim Sheldon; right end, Wiedeman; quarter back, Captain Wilson; left half back, Waite; right half back, Higginbotham; full back, Scovil.

Harry Legore tonight denied that he would begin playing professional football next Sunday with the Humphrey eleven of New Haven. Legore says that he will neither play Sunday nor professional football.

At the offices of the Yale Football Association it was said that the applications for the Yale-Princeton tickets amount to about 40,000. As about 12,000 will go to Princeton supporters the public sale will throw about 7,000 remaining tickets on the market, and they will probably be sold in New Haven instead of in New York or Boston.

PLAN TO GET CHEAP FARE.

Dartmouth Boys to Go to Amherst as Caretakers of Pigs.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 26.—Dartmouth collegians have solved the problem that has balked Pennsylvania State College. The college desires cheap travel to the Amherst game. The Pennsylvanians hit upon the idea of doing their traveling as livestock, but the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that "humans" were not "livestock," but they failed to limit the number of caretakers for the "livestock."

The Dartmouth boys have purchased several pigs and will journey to Amherst to care for them. One pig will have a whole car full of attendants, each of whom is paying fifty cents for the round trip.

Army Backs Fumble Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The 'Varsity eleven was sent into the riding hall tonight to work on the tan bark with a strong scrub combination. There was considerable loose handling of the ball by the backs, which brought forth criticism from the coaches, and the half hour's scrimmage resulted in no score. The mentors were determined to use all the cripples during the practice, and everybody except Oliphant got into play at some stage of the game. The injured men are all back. Coach Graves devoted a lot of time to the linemen, who are being driven at top speed. Neyland's work at end improves with each drill, and he is gradually getting into the form which made him such a high-class wing man last year, when he worked with Merillat. He takes the pass beautifully, and his tackling is hard and sure. Redfield and Britton are fighting it out at the other side of the line for the wing position, both were used there today. Hudnut, too, is looming up prominently, and is being used often enough on the 'Varsity to warrant the belief that the coaches are pleased with his work. Trainer Harry Tuthill arrived home from New Haven today, where he has been putting in a few days with Trainer Mack of the Yale team, observing Yale's equipment and methods of training. Tuthill made a similar visit to Harvard last year.

Indians Back to Rudiments.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 26.—The Carlisle Indian 'Varsity players were put through a stiff rudimentary drill this afternoon on Indian Field, after which much time was spent at signals. Forward passes were also rehearsed. The reserve and scrub elevens battled in a thirty-minute scrimmage with the 'Varsity as spectators. The 'Varsity did not scrimmage, but tomorrow will practice with the Dickinson College eleven on Indian Field. With Flood and Dickerson in the back field, the offense will be much faster than it was on Saturday and much is expected in the coming game against West Virginia Wesleyan.

PROFICIENT IN PASSING.

Middies Make Long Gains In Forward Hurling of Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 26.—The Naval Academy football team showed in this afternoon's practice that it is acquiring real proficiency in the use of the forward pass, with which it has had little success so far this season. A large percentage of its attempts this afternoon were successful, and most of them resulted in long gains. In two cases touchdowns were scored on the play. Near the middle of the practice Westphal took a twenty-five-yard toss from Von Heimburg and crossed the line after a run of fifty yards, the gain being probably the largest made on such a play this year by the Navy team. Later, Blodgett, who was playing end, received the ball and ran forty yards for a touchdown.

The back field, which was used during most of the practice this year, is now practically settled upon unless there is an accident or a reversal of form in some position. Captain Miles, who has improved greatly in carrying the ball and in general play, seems now to be firmly fixed at quarter back. Martin and Westphal are ahead of the bunch as half backs, and Von Heimburg is an easy first choice for full back.

Williams May Play Columbia.

Negotiations to fill the open date of Nov. 20 on the Columbia football schedule are progressing rapidly, and an announcement is certain to be made within a few days. The Columbia management has sifted the number of possible opponents for this date down to less than a half dozen. All are colleges in upper New York State and New England. Williams plays its last game with Amherst on Nov. 13, and if a game can be arranged with the Blue and White on South Field for the following Saturday, it would prove the best drawing card on the Columbia schedule this season. Union and Brown are also on the list of possibilities. Hobart, Geneva, and Albright have also been discussed.

Three Blue and White players who have been on the injured list for the past week or two returned to practice yesterday and engaged in light work. They were Captain Simonds, Kornsand, basket ball player and contender for right end, and Bullwinkel, who has been regarded as a 'Varsity centre. Monroe is still unable to report on account of an injured hip, and Calder and Mansbach, who sustained slight injuries in Saturday's game, will be away for a few days more.

The workout yesterday consisted of tackling, forward passing, and a short signal drill. Coach Metcalf will not put his men through a stiff scrimmage until later in the week, when they are scheduled to play the New York University team in a practice game on Ohio Field.

Columbia Alumni Talk Football.

Football was the main topic of discussion at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia University, which was held at the Automobile Club of America last night. Every one of the several hundred alumni present seemed to take keen delight in hearing about the eleven which defeated St. Lawrence University last Saturday. Head Coach Metcalf and Captain Francis M. Simonds, Captain of the 1915 team, spoke of the work of this eleven, which is the first that Columbia has had in ten years, and Tom Thorp, who was Captain of the 1905 'Varsity, also talked on the football situation.

Resolutions on the death of J. Howard Van Amringe, for many years Dean of the university and for fifty years a member of the Auburnal association, were read by Dr. Reginald H. Sayre.

The following officers were elected: President, Frederick Coykendall; Vice President, Morton G. Boeger; Treasurer, Lyman Rhoades; Secretary, George Brokaw Copton; members of the Standing Committee, Lucius H. Beers, Edward H. Daly, R. Daly, Harold Bagnell, and Rufus James Trimble; representatives of the association on the Board of Directors of the Alumni Federation, Frederick Coykendall and H. Banga.

Old-Time Football at Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 26.—Despite a wet and muddy gridiron, the Williams 'Varsity football squad went through a hard scrimmage here this afternoon on Weston Field. After a short signal workout, the first and second elevens lined up against each other. On a series of rushes the 'Varsity tore up the scrub line for first downs and advanced down the field for a touchdown with little difficulty. Throughout the practice the regulars made use of the old-time hammer-and-tongs game and attempted little of the open-style play. The scrubs were then allowed to take the ball in the middle of the gridiron and the 'Varsity played on the defensive. Repeated rushes by the second-string men failed on almost every occasion to result in any considerable gain.

MALTESE TERRIER BEST.

Yankee Snowball Wins Chief Honors at Hippodrome Bench Show.

Mrs. K. Stinzing's maltese terrier Yankee Snowball was adjudged the best dog of any breed in the show and dog parade which closed yesterday at the New York Hippodrome. Miss Elsie Janis's Chihuahua Coquette received the silver cup for the best "professional dog, or one associated with the stage." There were more than 300 dogs benched, and the exhibition was a success from every standpoint. The winners were:

Boston Terriers, Mrs. H. P. Leake's Chummy Dick; black and tans, Mrs. Kolce's Snookums; Yorkshires, Mrs. M. Thorpe's Clayton Wee; dachshund, A. R. Schmidt's Cinnamon; Chihuahuas, Mrs. Atwood's Benito; collies, Miss Mabel Wilson's Beauty; spitz, Milt Mooney's Snowball; French bulls, Mrs. Pulin's Winkie; English bulls, Thomas Grisdale's Gothani Defender; Maltese terriers, Mrs. Stinzing's Yankee Snowball; Airedales, Mrs. C. B. Holmes,s Reminiscence; German shepherd, T. B. Bell's Wolf; Pekingese, Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tchak Arcady; Pomeranians, H. Hill's Raitts Radium; French poodles, Mrs. A. Panuska's Tiny; Japanese spaniels, Mrs. R. Harrison's Little O-Me; English toy spaniels, Mrs. A. Panuska's Royland; chow, Miss Benton's Cooley Foo; Blenheim spaniels, John Keller's Tapsey; Great Dane, Miss Christine Whitney's David.

Best dog actually engaged in the profession, Miss Elsie Janis's Coquette; puppy Pekingese, Mrs. W. H. Chambers's Cherry; Shetland collies, Miss Mattie Petelle's Lady Beauty.

Athletics at Military Show.

One of the main objects of the Military Show, which will be held at Madison Square Gardeen during the week of Nov. 15, will be to prove the worth of athletics as the best training for the soldier or sailor. With this end in view many events have been added to the program which will demonstrate the indurance and skill of the trained athlete. Rough riding, one of the most exciting events of the past shows, will play a prominent part in the nightly program. In this event the daring military athletes from Fort Myer, Va., will give an exhibition of bareback riding, and will perform other difficult feats of horsemanship. The leading amateur riders from every section of the country will also compete in special events.

TIGERS DEVELOPING POWER IN OFFENSE

'Varsity Success Only Fair, but There Is Evidence of Team Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—There was a much harder day's work for the Princeton football squad today than yesterday. Coach Rush kept all the regulars with the exception of McLean and Eddy, who rested, out on the field all afternoon, and a long session of scrimmage work was indulged in.

The development of the offensive power of the team was again the objective of the coaches, and during most of the time the 'Varsity was allowed to carry the ball.

The success of the regulars was only fair, and although they gave evidence at times of an ability to work together, their general play gave little evidence of any advance over the standard of Saturday. It was the first scrimmage work of the week for the regulars and raggedness in some respects was to be expected. However, as there remains only three days more when serious scrimmage work may be held by the team without fear of overtraining, Rush will probably apportion his hard work in large doses during the next few afternoons.

The first part of the afternoon's practice was in secret on University Field, and it is understood that there were several new formations tried out. In the public work-out in the stadium the regulars lined up against the scrubs, and there was much stress laid on the kicking game. The overhead game was also worked for several long gains. The running of Shea was a feature.

During the first part of the afternoon Driggs did not appear in the 'Varsity line-up, and the Tiger back field was made up of Lamberton, Shea, and Tibbott, the tandem forming in the order named. In his new position, Shea gave evidence of much more speed than he had been supposed to possess. He skirted the end for several long gains from the second back position. The line-up was not permanent, however, and Driggs resumed his position in the back field before the end of the practice.

Semmens appeared on the field in uniform, and some hope was expressed that the star lineman would be able to take part in the Harvard game. He was not called on for any scrimmage, but seemed to be able to get around without showing many effects of the injury that has laid him up for the last week.

The Athletic Association announced today, after the time for the handing in of applications by students had closed at noon, that there would be plenty of room in Palmer Memorial Stadium for all who wished to see the Princeton-Harvard game. Arrangements are being made to have the pasteboards placed on sale in New York, but any one may obtain seats by applying to G. R. Murray, Princeton. The price of all the seats is $2, there being no reduction to students or graduates for the Harvard game.

Four-Mile Jog for Oarsmen.

Coach Jim Rice of the Columbia crews turned his oarsmen into a cross-country squad yesterday afternoon and ordered them to jog along for four miles on the Palisades in the vicinity of the boathouse at Edgewater. It has been several days since the crews have been sent out, owing to the rough water.

CORNELL VACATION OVER.

Coach Sharpe Will Now Prepare for Michigan Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—"Give the boys another day's rest," was the word passed out by Head Coach Sharpe of the Cornell football team when he arrived here today from New Haven, where he had been called after the Harvard game by the illness of his wife's mother. So the 'Varsity team took things easy while the second and third elevens mixed it up in a scrimmage on a muddy field.

Tonight, however, when the 'Varsity squad reported in Schoellkopf clubhouse for its blackboard talk and lecture, the men were informed that the holiday was over and that several days of strenuous practice was before them. Although the Cornell team plays Virginia Polytechnic Institute here Saturday, the coaches will begin tomorrow pointing them for the Michigan game at Ann Arbor on Nov. 6. The coaches told the men tonight that Michigan always has a good kick or two, and although the season has been disastrous for Michigan it would make Yost all the more dangerous for the Cornell game. So the policy here will be to drive hard for the Wolverines as the next big objective point of the season, and every effort will be made to turn out a considerably stronger eleven against the Wolverines than that which played Harvard.

It is certain that the Ithacans will be better equipped in second string men and can keep a strong fresh attack on the field in the remaining games. Men like Lewis, the heavy, fast substitute full back; Toffman, Schlichter, and Benedict, the half backs, are improving fast and will be used more often in the future. There are a number of line men also due to break into the limelight, among them being Welles and Jewett, tackles, and McKeage and Bard, guards. Best of all, Tilley showed in the Harvard game that he was fast approaching form, and when he gets his gait he will no doubt be given a regular place in the line. For all-around hard, aggressive line playing he has no equal here.

WESTCHESTER STAKES.

Entries Invited for Eleven Events to be Run Next Season.

Entry blanks for stakes to be run at the Spring meeting, 1916 and 1917, of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park were issued yesterday. The entries will close on Monday, Nov. 22.

The list includes eleven stakes which will be run next year, and the Belmont and the Withers for three-year-olds, now yearlings, to be raced in 1917. Four steeplechase stakes, which will be run at the Spring meeting, will be closed early in March, 1916.

Contained in the blanks are the conditions of all the early closing events which are best known to racegoers. They include the Metropolitan Handicap, Ladies' Handicap, Amateur Cup, the Suburban, which has been transferred to the Westchester Racing Association by the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Keene Memorial and a number of others.

Herron Wins Princeton Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—S. Davidson Herron, prominent in the national golf championship at the Detroit Country Club last August, today defeated W. A. Lowrie, 6 up and 5 to play in the finals of the Princeton golf tournament, thereby taking the championship and the President's cup. Herron was the steadier and led by three holes on the journey out. He kept his nerve on the return and after halving the first hole, won the next three in succession, taking the match.

KANSAS CITY CLUB'S DEFICIT

Federal Team Lost $35,332.13 Last Season.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—That the Kansas City Club of the Federal League lost $35,332.13 this year, although finishing high in the race, was incorporated in a report made to a stockholders' meeting of the club by Conrad H. Hann, President, today. The report said:

"In order that the season might be finished with credit to Kansas City, the Directors personally advanced considerable sums of money to the company, and it will be seen if the company is to be continued next season and avoid forfeiture of its franchise (now threatened) it must be refinanced immediately."

Only in Kansas City did the Federal League show marked gains in attendance over the figures of 1914.

Mack Proves Himself a Prophet.

Connie Mack of the Athletics was in this city yesterday after a trip that he made looking up baseball material for next year. He didn't have much to say on this score, however, and is making no more predictions. He is resting on the laurels that he has won in that line already. In talking about the Athletics he remarked: "I said at the start of the season that I had the best eighth-place club in the League and it turned out just as I predicted."

Connie didn't make any comment on the report that the differences between himself and Baker had been adjusted. Report had it that some agreement between the two had been reached, even though Baker might never play with the Athletics. The stand which Baker has taken in his dealings with the Philadelphia Club has alienated the sympathy of many of the baseball players, no matter with which club they may be, and the owners, who were making a wild scramble for the services of the home-run king, are beginning to take a bit less interest in Baker. Even if he does come back into the game it is doubtful if his worth from the purchase point of view will be nearly as high as would have been the case shortly after his differences with Mack. A careful estimate of Baker's ability isn't placing him on quite such a high plane as after his sensational hitting in the world's series of two years ago.

Play Baseball at Night.

The first tryout of the new lighting system for playing night baseball at Washington Park next season was made at the Brookfeds park Monday night, and, according to report, proved satisfactory. George S. Ward made the request that the lights be tried and Dick Carroll gathered in a number of semi-professionals who played several innings. While there were some faults which may easily be remedied by adjusting the screens in front of the lights, the scheme generally worked out well.

Cuban Player for Giants.

Rodriquez, a Cuban, who played with the Havana Reds when they toured the East during the past Summer, will get a trial at first base with the Giants next season when the club goes South. It was reported some time ago that this player would be with the Giants at Marlin, but it was not until a day or two ago that the matter was definitely settled.

Americans Win in Eleven Innings.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 26.—The baseball game between the All-Americans and All-Nationals, played here this afternoon, went eleven innings, the American League team winning out by the score of 7 to 6.

Columbia Fencing Practice.

Fencing practice at Columbia has been started and will continue regularly three times a week. Coach Jimmie Murray, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club is again in charge. Louis H. F. Mouquin, last year's captain, is the only 'Varsity man who has returned. Two former freshman captains, S. W. Allison, '17, and S. R. Valentine, '19, have reported and should make the team. Philip S. Harper, manager of the fencing team, has been elected manager of the 'Varsity tennis team at Columbia, to succeed R. W. McCracken, resigned.

NEW JERSEY FIELD TRIALS.

Fred Horn's Dogs Carry Off Honors in Events at Roseland.

Dogs owned by Fred Horn, of Newark carried off the honors yesterday in the field trials held under the auspices of the New Jersey Beagle Club, at Roseland, N. J. The feature event was the race for thirteen-inch bitches of all ages. The winner was Charmion Pearl, which got two kills, in the time limit of one hour. James Van Dyke, Sunbury, Penn., took the second prize with Rosedale Belle, and Midgie, entered by Harry M. Bosburg, Newark, received the yellow ribbon.

By also taking the reserve with Charmion Mettie, Fred Horn not only won the silver cup, but also two purses.

There will be two races today, the first for the Charmion Cup, for thirteen-inch dogs of all ages. The run will be for two and a half hours. The other event for the champion trophy, is an open affair for fifteen-inch dogs and bitches of all ages. August Belmont, Jr., has entered a number of beagles from his kennels at Islip, L. I. The other entries include dogs from Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

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RITCHIE AND DUNDEE DRAW IN BOUT

RITCHIE EARNS DRAW WITH DUNDEE

Lightweight Champion Makes Fast Finish After Being Outpointed Earlier.

Willie Ritchie, the American lightweight champion, had to extend himself to the limit to get a draw in a speedy, slashing ten-round bout with Johnny Dundee at Madison Square Garden last night. The bounding Italian's fast work early in the bout puzzled the champion, and he missed repeatedly. It wasn't until the last few rounds that Ritchie got Dundee's measure, and then he gave him a severe lacing.

The eighth round was a whirlwind, and while Dundee was dancing rapidly about his opponent Ritchie clipped him with a right on the jaw, which took the little Italian off his feet and shot him against the ropes. Ritchie drove Dundee around the ring under his fierce attack, and when on the other side of the ring he again hit him on the jaw and almost knocked him off his feet.

Both boxers had a big following present and as the crowd filed out of the Garden there was such a variety of opinions about the bout that the arguments were flying thick and fast. Although Ritchie was decidedly more like the champion boxer that he is in the last three rounds, he was plainly bewildered by Dundee's freakish boxing early in the bout. Johnny jabbed him repeatedly on the face and got away and hammered his body in the clinches for the first five rounds.

Ritchie easily boxed Dundee's advantage away in the last few rounds and left the honors about even.

The main bout was delayed nearly half an hour by a wrangle about the $8,500 guarantee offered to Ritchie. The crowd was small. It was stated that the gate money amounted to less than $7,000. After the 7½ per cent. State tax had been deducted and $3,500 of the 60 per cent. was set aside for the champion, there was less than $200 left for Dundee's share. Dundee's manager wanted Ritchie to take $3,000 as his share, but Ritchie refused, and was about to leave the Garden when the full amount was offered him. Dundee's manager requested the Boxing Commission representative to weigh the men, as he said that Ritchie was more than ten pounds heavier than his opponent, a condition which would prevent the bout.

The boxers were weighed, and Ritchie tipped the beam at 141¼ pounds and Dundee at 132½ pounds. It was almost 10:30 o'clock when the bout started. Dundee began to jab Ritchie at once, and the champion was unable to stave off the Italian's aggressive attack. Dundee ducked and feinted, while Ritchie's only means of landing seemed to be a straight left jab. For the first five rounds Ritchie was unable to land his right on the Italian.

Ritchie got warmed up in the second round, and his defense was much improved. Dundee, however, landed more frequently.

Ritchie did not wake up until the fifth round, and then the boxers began to slug each other merrily. Both slipped and fell to the ropes, but no damage was done. Dundee was so quick at times that he ran right into Ritchie's extended arms and got out of the way. There was repeated clinching, and the referee had to pry the boxers apart often. Up to this time Ritchie showed nothing like the form he exhibited against Freddie Welsh in his last bout in the same ring.

In the seventh Ritchie became more aggressive and his right arm became effective. He had solved Dundee's jumping-jack tactics and hammered him repeatedly on the face and body. In the eighth the Italian's mouth and ear were cut by the severe punishment. Dundee, however, refused to be suppressed, and poked Ritchie with his left and hammered the champion's ribs in the clinches.

In the ninth and tenth rounds Ritchie showed the style of boxing which made him champion. He struck out straight from the shoulder with his right and left, and his boxing looked superior and polished compared with Dundee's novel style. Two rights to the jaw staggered Dundee in the eighth, but he weathered the storm with rapid footwork. Both boys were slapping each other hard at the finish.

Dundee refused to shake hands with Ritchie at the beginning of the tenth round, and Ritchie made him suffer for the breach of ring etiquette.

Ritchie-White Bout In Doubt.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion boxer, who recently signed an agreement to box Charlie White of Chicago at 135 pounds at 8 o'clock on the day of the bout, now refuses to make the weight, according to notice given the State Athletic Commission today by he promoters.

Ritchie, it is said, prefers to box at catch weights, which is not satisfactory to White. The bout was to have been held here some time in November.

Ted Lewis Beats Mandot Easily.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Ted Lewis, the English lightweight, received the decision over Joe Mandot of New Orleans by a wide margin in a twelve-round bout tonight. Mandot put up a game exhibition, but was knocked down for the count of nine in the first round, and was floored again in the tenth and twelfth rounds.

Thirteenth Regiment Games.

A crowd, which was estimated at 3,500, comfortably filled the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn last night to witness the opening series of regimental games. The feature was the 880-yard handicap run. Thirty-five athletes faced the starter, with the limit handicap allowance at sixty-five yards; but Sid Leslie of the Fifth Company, starting from the honor mark, easily outdistanced the remainder of the field, and finished first, with an advantage of about forty yards. He caught the leading handicap runner at about the 600-yard mark, and thereafter he set a stiff pace. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by C. Faber, 6th Co.; A. Peltier, 12th Co., second; J. Fenton, 1st Co., third. Time—0:11 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. Fisher, 3d Co., (3 yards); E. Kaskell, 1st Co., (5 yards,) second; W. Brown, 1st Co., (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Leslie, 5th Co., (scratch); Walter Leslie, 5th Co., (35 yards,) second; R. Savage, 5th Co., (38 yards,) third. Time—1:53.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. Taber, 8th Co.; F. J. Keller, 5th Co., second; L. Lamberton, 1st Co., third. Time—1:25.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by A. Apardie, 5th Co.; J. De Cross, 1st Co., second; M. Davies, 1st Co., third. Time—8:02 3-5.

NOTES FOR DOG FANCIERS.

The fourth annual show of the Newark Kennel Club will be held in the First Regiment Armory Feb. 12. Ralph R. Littlefield of Gardner, Me., will judge the bulldogs.

The Fort Orange Kennel Club will hold its annual show at Albany on Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2. Among the judges will be Mrs. A. McClure Halley, who will take the Pekingese; H. D. Hoffman, French bulldogs, and C. C. Little, who will award the prizes in the Scottish terrier and dachshund sections.

The field trials of the Beagle Club of New Jersey begin tomorrow at Roseland, near Caldwell, N. J. The hunting ground will be in the vicinity of the Vosburg Homestead, and the headquarters will be at the Roseland House. Besides the regular stakes there will be a thirteen-inch class run for two and one-half hours for the Charmion Cup. The championship will be the last event on the program, and the little hounds will be required to run at least four hours on game until the judge decides the winner.

It is said that the list of ten candidates for the position of show Superintendent for the Westminster Kennel Club has been reduced to three names—those of Harry Mortimer, George Gall, and Wilbur Purcell. It is asserted that Mr. Purcell has asked to have his name withdrawn. He wishes to remain attached, but does not wish to take full charge.

The Collie Club of New York has decided to offer a special prize for the best collie owned by a member and exhibited at the bench show to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Several valuable specials in cups and money are to be offered for the club's show of 1916.

DIEGES'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Old Friends of Athlete Give Him a "Beefsteak" at Murray's.

"Two great historical events occurred in this country in the year of 1865. The civil war came to an end and Charles J. Dieges, Captain 22nd Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y., member of the Ancient Order of Timers, Order of the G. G. F. (General Good Fellows,) an Elk, a Mason and a member of almost every other fraternal and athletic organization of importance, in addition to being a medal maker, first saw the light of day." This mark was made by Terence J. Farley, toastmaster at a beefsteak given in honor of the fiftieth birthday of Mr. Dieges at Murray's last night, and was characteristic of the many speeches made extolling the character of the guest of honor.

Almost everybody who is anybody in the world of track and field athletics, men prominent in politics, members of the judiciary, and men who knew "Our Charley" simply as a friend and business associate, were at the party. It must be said for Captain Charley, that notwithstanding the remarks of Major John J. Dixon of the State Athletic Commission, he did not come to this country wearing wooden shoes.

Among those who extolled Captain Dieges in speeches were former Mayor Ardolph Kline, Major John J. Dixon, General George W. Wingate, P. J. Conway, Evert Jansen Wendell, Congressman Murray J. Hulbert, Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State; Captain R. E. Enright of the New York Police Department, Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, and Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

Among others present were Mortimer Bishop, George V. Bonhag, Thomas W. Churchill, Patrick J. Conway, Lieutenant James P. Cooke, Major W. S. Conroy, Proper Clust, P. J. Carney, John T. Dooling, John J. Deignan, John T. Doyle, Captain N. F. Engel, Terence J. Farley, Captain Dominick Henry, General Henry De Witt Hamilton, Samuel S. Koenig, Arthur McAleenan, Captain J. C. Mansfield, John J. McHugh, Dr. John T. Nicholson, Colonel Frank H. Norton, George W. Pawling, Frederick W. Rubien, Lawson Robertson, William Parry, Martin J. Sheridan, Jacob W. Stumpf, Major C. W. Smith, Major E. N. Snyder, Captain H. Woodward, and Fred W. Wenck.

CHILDREN WILL BE GUESTS.

Inmates of Various Juvenile Institutions to Attend Horse Show.

Following its usual custom, the National Horse Show Association has invited as its guests, on the opening afternoon, which will be Saturday, Nov. 6, thousands of children from the institutions for the care of orphans, crippled children and the blind in Greater New York. The idea originated in 1910 the first year of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Presidency, and the children have been the associated guests at each succeeding Horse Show.

To add to the enjoyment of the visit Mr. Vanderbilt always arranged that every child should receive a gift of candy and a souvenir toy, as they were leaving the Garden. As Lady Bountiful, for the youngsters Mrs. Vanderbilt will continue the custom which has so delighted the children.

A special card that bristles with classes for riding, driving, and jumping ponies has been prepared for the delight of the youngsters, for experience has proven that they take the most interest in the ponies and in seeing children as drivers or riders. As the opening afternoon is free of school duties, it will be children's day, too, in the general attendance and the special program will also be an attraction to them.

Shetland ponies are speeding across the continent from the Panama-Pacific Horse Show to fill their New York engagements and all the pony classes have received record entries. The classes limited to children amateurs have the largest entry, so that the ring will be crowded in their classes on children's day. The ponies entered by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney are to be brought daily to the Garden from Westbury in a motor horse van.

Winners with the Cue.

C. Johnson was unable to overcome a handicap of two points in his game with L. Meyers last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Montmorency Academy, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night, and he lost by the score of 20 to 17. Johnson was playing for twenty-two points, while Meyers had only to score twenty to win.

A close game was played last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at Doyle's Academy in West Forty-second Street, Sutton C. P. Madden, playing at the scratch mark, defeated C. Adair by the score of 25 to 24 in thirty-six innings. The latter received a handicap of three points. Two games were decided in the English billiard tournament, the first resulting in a victory for T. Drew over J. Woods by the score of 150 to 128, while in the other Sutton C. P. Madden defeated Leo Flynn by the score of 150 to 62.

Joseph Stone of this city defeated John Scanlon of Cleveland in an interesting game last night at Thum's Academy, Forty-first Street and Broadway, by the score of 50 to 40, in the Inter-City League. Stone played a steady game from the start and managed to maintain a lead throughout.

To Start Masonic Bowling.

The first series of games in the second Masonic bowling tournament will be held at Louis F. Schutte's alleys on Boston Road at the corner of 177th Street, on Nov. 5. The lodges which will roll then are Guiding Star and Trowel. The others which will compete in the tournament are: Park, Wyoming, Gavel, Azure, Marion, Harlem, Loyalty, Lily, and Wieland.

YACHT SALES AND TRANSFERS

The following yacht transfers have been made through the firm of Cox & Stevens:

Invader, a 136-foot steel auxiliary schooner yacht, has been sold for John Borden of Chicago to Henry D. Whiton, New York Y. C. Savarona, a 114-foot steel auxiliary schooner yacht, has been sold for C. Howard Clark, Jr., New York Y. C., to Colonel L. F. Robinson, New York Y. C. Windward, a steel auxiliary schooner yacht, has been sold for Henry D. Whiton, Larchmont Y. C., to George Bullock, New York Y. C. Lodona, a 75-foot steel auxiliary gasoline houseboat, has been sold for James Godfrey Wilson, Larchmont Y. C., to Edwin A. Richard for use in Florida waters. Ariel, an 80-foot gasoline yacht, has been sold for Harrison S. Morris of Philadelphia to a New York yachtsman for Long Island Sound service. Winsome, an 86-foot racing sloop, has been sold for Phillip H. Johnson of Philadelphia to Peter W. Rouss, New York Y. C. Maris, a 77-foot twin-screw gasoline yacht, has been chartered for George T. Lippincott of Atlantic City to a prominent New York yachtsman. Kosagas III., a 70-foot raised-deck cruiser, has been sold for Charles H. Baker, Columbia Y. C., to Charles Coryell of Bay City, Mich. Reluga, a 78-foot twin-screw gasoline cruiser, has been chartered for A. W. Stanley to a local yachtsman. Mustang, a 65-foot cruiser, has been chartered for H. S. Beardsley, Columbia Y. C., to B. G. Work of New York. Cassandra, a 65-foot high-speed power boat, has been sold for Harry P. Whitney, New York Y. C., to August Heckscher, New York Y. C. Nepsi, a New York Y. C. 80-footer, has been sold for Johnston de Forest, New York Y. C., to Gherardi Davis of New York. Grayling, a 50-foot raised deck cruiser, has been sold for Dr. E. J. Thomas of New York to Henry L. Blum of Baltimore. Chippewa, a 57-foot bridge-deck cruiser, has been chartered for Isaac L. Hunt of Rahway, N. J., to Charles Percival of New York.

Style Counts Little in Putting.

Every golfer is anxious to improve his putting. He tries a new putter, he adopts a different stance, he changes his grip, but often all things fail, and his ball is as far as ever from the cup. If he sees Walter J. Travis on the green he imitates his methods, but rarely obtains the Travis result. First he walks off the green and surveys the roll between his ball and the pin. Then he crosses to the other side and gauges the slope from the pin to his batt. Next he picks up the dew leaves, straws, and other such hazards, brushes away the worm-casts with the back of his hand, gives a last look—and misses his putt. He decides that he is all wrong and goes to the opposite extreme by imitating Alec Smith. Alec strolls on the green, gives what seems a careless glance toward the cup, and immediately taps his ball down without any ceremony. When the aspiring duffer tries this the results are horrible, and he labels Smith's apparent carelessness as a delusion and a snare.

Then he watches Tom McNamara, who has a reputation as a deadly putter, and is astonished to find that McNamara actually gives a slice to almost every ball that he hits on the green. He tries this method in despair and gives it up in disgust. He eventually comes to the conclusion that putting is a natural gift, throws away his old putter, and buys a new one, with which he does just as badly as ever.

RUSSIAN PRINCE NOT OUT FOR SPEED

Paul Troubetzkoy Drives Touring Car Over Course, but That's All.

A small but enthusiastic group of spectators stood huddled together in the chill wind that swept across the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon. They were awaiting the arrival of Prince Paul Troubetzkoy of Russia, who was scheduled to spin around the two-mile wooden course at 3 o'clock. Prince Paul was reported to have agreed to a match race with Harry Harkness, President of the Speedway Corporation, for $10,000, and yesterday was the day for the Prince to qualify with a speed of eighty-five miles an hour, as requested by Mr. Harkness.

As the hour of 3 passed the Prince had not appeared, but it was said that he would surely arrive. For an hour that small enthusiastic group, waiting to welcome the Russian Prince, did everything possible to ward off the chill blasts that came in from the ocean. Finally the chugging of a motor was heard in the distance. A small group of persons emerged from the shadow of the big stand and walked out to the judge's stand and although Princess Troubetzkoy was one of the party, her royal husband was nowhere to be seen.

There was another wait, during which the report that the Prince had left for the Russian front was several times denied. A five-passenger touring car, with a distinguished-looking pilot, finally made its appearance, and in it was the Prince himself. He circled the track in his touring car, first alone and then with his wife and Frank Coffyn, the aviator; Mrs. Coffyn and George Dillenbeck as passengers. After circling the track—the wrong way—the Prince and his party stopped in front of the judge's stand, informed the spectators that he had made a speed of fifty-five miles an hour and then posed for pictures. The cameras snapped like a battery of machine guns.

"Would the Prince make a real trip around the course in a real racing car?" was timidly asked by some one. "Why, surely," was the immediate response. There was another wait while his Royal Highness went to the garage to get a racing car. This wait was an exceptionally long one. The news-gatherers, as the dark shadows of night started to gather over the big racing arena, tramped to the garages and were informed that the Baby Peugeot which Prince Paul intended bounding over the track at tremendous speed, was not built to hold such a big man, and that after he had tried and tried to squeeze his huge body into the small racer without success he was compelled to postpone his flight over the wooden course. Of course, he was sorry, but then it couldn't be helped. The moon was looking on when the trial was called off. The Prince may pilot a racer around the course today.

No car, with the exception of the royal touring car, went over the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. But then, there is plenty of time for the kings to tune up their machines before Election Day. It was learned yesterday that the Harkness Cup, which goes to the winner of the 100-mile special race, in reality does not go to him. The cup is to be a perpetual trophy, and will be the object of competition annually. A gold miniature of the cup will be presented to the winner of the Election Day race.

Bob Burman has his Blitzen Benz in the best possible shape to shatter all existing world's records, but it has no terrors for Barney Oldfield. Yesterday Barney wired from Los Angeles that no matter what time Burman made on the course, he had $5,000 to bet that his front-drive Christie would better the time. Barney's wager was accepted—at least, that it is what was stated at the track.

Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison visited the Sheepshead Bay course recently. Mr. Ford said: "With such a course as this there now is some inducement for American manufacturers to build racing cars. I'm not sure that I will not build one myself."

Colgate Practicing for Yale.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Colgate football team had a long scrimmage this afternoon against the second eleven in preparation for the game with Yale at New Haven on Saturday. Another scrimmage will be held tomorrow, after which the line-up which will start the game against Yale will be definitely selected. Since Colgate triumphed over the Army several of the men on the second eleven have shown marked improvement, and they may win place on the 'Varsity which will play at New Haven. Many of these who have been on the injured list are now practicing, and it is expected that the eleven will be even stronger than when it faced West Point. Colgate is the only team in the East which has not been scored against. On its credit side the team has run up a total of 207 points. There is general regret that Colgate will not have the opportunity of playing Princeton or Cornell, it being the belief that Colgate is the equal of either of them.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

Channel bass are feeding along the South Jersey shore in large schools, according to word received on Monday, and the fishermen from Atlantic City are hooking into a number of them, about three miles off shore. One was landed at Corson's Inlet that weighed twenty-eight pounds. A number of striped bass are also being caught at the inlet. J. Trowbridge of this city landed two weighing eleven and eighteen pounds, respectively. James Mahon, also of New York, landed one weighing eight pounds.

Striped bass are being caught at Highlands, N. J. George Robertson was out last Saturday and caught several, one of which weighed four and a half pounds. He also landed three flounders and two weakfish. One of the latter weighed five and a quarter pounds. Robertson fished from a boat at the bridge.

The members of the Barnegat Fishing and Hunting Club and their friends are preparing for some fine wild duck shooting when the season opens next week. The clubhouse is on the bay, and has all accommodations for the sportsmen, such as guns, guides, boats, &c. Barnegat, along the bay front and on the many points a short distance from the village, offers one of the best wild fowl shooting places in the country, and the latest reports from there show good hunting.

One of the best places to get a good mess of flounders is in Long Island Sound in the vicinity of Sands Point. George Barnard sends word that he caught them on Sunday on board the Lilly O., with a party of six, and that they boated over 400 of these fish, most of them being of good size.

The party boats from Wreck Lead on Sunday brought in some fine catches of porgies and blackfish. Anglers on board the Georgie M. were very successful.

David Gant of Bradley Beach, N. J., shot one of the largest deer of the season in New Jersey last Wednesday. It was a five-pointed buck and weighed 175 pounds.

George Decker reports that he has been having some fine sport recently, fishing at Longlake. Catfish are plentiful in the lake, as are also black bass, and many of the bass caught weigh about three pounds each.

A large number of boats went out Sunday to the fishing grounds in the vicinity of Sandy Hook and the Scotland Lightship. Ling, sea bass, and blackfish comprised most of the catches, with occasional hake and whiting. Codfish are still scarce, but cold weather is needed to bring them around in quantities.

One of the largest catches of weakfish made this Autumn was brought in Friday by Percy McAvoy, Charles Hall, Clarence Thorn, Ed Way, and James Blair, who went out from Great Kills, S. I., with Captain Abe Hapenny of that place. They fished the grounds off Sandy Hook and boated eighty-one fine weakfish.

J. N. Breen sends word that he was out recently with four friends on board the motor boat Humbug on a trip up the Harlem River, where they caught twenty-eight striped bass. They are going out again next Sunday at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson after the stripers.

George Stone and N. Sterne left Monday for several days of woodcock hunting near Belvidere, N. J.

Eleven bass and nine pickerel was the catch made by Arthur Burnham on a week-end trip up to Mombashia Lake. Burnham reports the water low, but says it has not spoiled the fishing in the lake.

Friends of Clinton Mundy are enjoying cuts of venison taken from the big buck he killed last week in the Adirondacks.

BOARD OF SHIP MEN TO MODERNIZE LAWS

Foreign Trade Council Proposes Permanent Body to Keep Congress Informed.

SEE PERIL IN SEAMEN'S ACT

Threat of Government Ownership Pointed To as Discouragement of Enterprise.

The National Foreign Trade Council, composed of fifty merchants, manufacturers, railroad men, steamship men, and bankers, yesterday issued its first statement on the American merchant marine from the offices of its Secretary, Robert H. Patchin, the India House, Hanover Square.

This first word from the council is a condemnation of Government ownership and of the Seamen's act; but the council offers in connection with its criticisms definite suggestions as to what should be done to upbuild the American merchant marine.

The first recommendation is the creation by Congress of a permanent shipping board of five members, versed in shipping affairs, to recommend to Congress revision and modernization of shipping laws. It is proposed that this be a permanent advisory body, to keep Congress informed on the needs of American shipping.

The second suggestion is a modification of the speed requirements of the Mail act of 1891.

The third is that measures be taken to render private investments in American shipping safe and attractive.

Finally, it is proposed that the President be empowered to suspend such provisions of the Seamen's act as it may deem detrimental to American shipping until the suggested Shipping Board shall have acted toward modernizing the navigation laws. If this is not agreeable to Congress, then it is proposed that the provisions of the British law be made to apply to the number of able seamen and lifeboat men.

Driven to Foreign Flags.

Discussing present shipping conditions the report first narrates the original growth of the merchant marine and then its decline, due to "early European advantages in iron steamer construction, heavy civil war taxation, and the preoccupation of Americans in profitable internal development."

The report says the fruition of America's internal development came to demand a wider outlet for products of the soil and industry, and that, seeking this development, Americans did invest in shipping, but were obliged, because of economic and political handicaps, to purchase vessels abroad and operate them under foreign flags.

"The total foreign shipping thus owned by American interests," says the report, "before the present war, was between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 gross tons."

The enactment of the Ship Registry act of Aug. 18, 1914, permitting foreign built vessels of any age to come under the American flag, and by authority of which the President suspended the most disadvantageous provisions of the navigation laws, is described in the report as the first evidence of liberalism in the national shipping policy. The shippers became encouraged and optimistic, but their encouragement and optimism did not endure, for soon came the threat of Government ownership and the Seamen's act.

Government Ownership Threat.

"Government ownership of vessels," the report says, "would be a natural concomitant of Government-made goods, brought to shipside by Government railways, and laden by civil service stevedores. As a commercial proposition, Government-owned ships can only result in disorganization of existing trade routes in which they might engage, while bringing about complete paralysis of individual effort to obtain for private American ships a larger share of American commerce.

"The fear of Government ownership was enough in itself to deter Americans from undertaking shipping ventures, but to increase the dangers and difficulties, another unfavorable policy was introduced by the Seamen's law, which places virtually upon American ships officers and crews burdens in excess of those found in the maritime legislation of any nation with which Americans are expected to compete.'

The "language" requirement that 75 per cent. of the crews of vessels calling at American ports must be able to understand any order given by the officers is declared by the report to place American ships "at an enormous disadvantage as compared with Japanese vessels, whose crews are the only low priced labor understanding the language of their officers." On vessels of other nationalities, the report points out, orders are now passed by subordinates from the officers to the Asiatic sailors.

Only American Ships Hit.

The report further finds that Section 14 of the act, "requiring expensive alterations in life saving equipment and its manning, falls practically alone upon American passenger ships, since the Attorney General has decided that it does not apply to vessels of the maritime nations having 'reciprocity' arrangements with the United States covering passenger carrying certificates."

Answering the argument that the laws that add to the cost of operating American ships apply equally to foreign vessels entering American ports, the report says:

"If, in practice, the laws do apply to foreign vessels, they increase our freight rates and handicap our trade—if they do not apply to foreign ships they drive our ships out of business. There is no escape from one or the other conclusion."

CRUELTY SOCIETIES IN COURT

S. P. C. A. Opposes Power of Arrest for the Animal Relief.

Justice John J. Brady of the Bronx Supreme Court heard witnesses yesterday in the hearing on the application of the Animal Relief Society for power to make arrests. The application is being opposed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Chris Kienan, President of the Animal Relief Society and Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York, admitted that original minutes of the society previously ordered in court by Justice Brady had disappeared. Justice Brady said sharply that he hoped there had been no trifling with the order of the court. Alphonse G. Koelble, a Director of the applicant society, testified that as President of German societies he considered the management of the Animal Relief Society had been properly conducted.

Against the application, Abraham Morris testified that on one occasion when he telephoned the office of the society and asked for a horse ambulance, he was told the society had none, but that he might obtain one from a certain private concern for $15. Thomas Marrian of 219 East Fifty-first Street said the society had promised him legal assistance should any of his drivers be arrested by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or the Bergh Society. He said he joined the Relief Society on the strength of this promise, but was unable to obtain assistance when he needed it.

No date was set for a continuation of the hearing.

AVENUE LIGHTS UNDIMMED.

Budget Committee Disregards Williams—Mayor Outvoted.

The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate took up yesterday the 1916 estimate of Water Commissioner William Williams. The Commissioner said it was purposed to cut down the lighting between Twenty-third and 110th Streets on Fifth Avenue by changing the lights from 400 watt power to 300 watt power at a saving of $1,777. The members of the committee, which included the Mayor, the Controller, President McAneny, and Borough Presidents Matheson and Pounds, thought the saving was not worth while, and the lights on Fifth Avenue will remain as at present. It was also agreed not to do away with the red globes on fire alarm boxes.

When the question of standardizing certain employes of the department came up the Mayor said he was in favor of raising the salaries of certain old and faithful members of the department. Commissioner Williams thought they were worth the money.

"Mr. Mayor," interposed the Controller, "you have recently issued instructions to all your offices regarding the standardization of salaries, and those instructions have been followed until they have been interfered with by this committee."

"We have interfered with them in order to do justice to the men," retorted Prseident Pounds. The increases were granted.

When the question of raising the salary of J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Water Supply, from $10,000 to $12,000 a year came up it was explained that the Chief Engineer had charge of 1,700 employes and jurisdiction over a system worth $200,000,000. The sub-committee had recommended that his salary be reduced to $7,200. The Mayor said he had promised to advocate the increase for Mr. Smith last year, but had overlooked it.

"I now tell the committee," said the Mayor, "that I think his position is worth $12,000 a year."

In the vote that followed the Mayor was the only one who was in favor of the increase. Mr. Smith's salary will remain at $10,000.

The Budget Sub-Committee last night decided to allow Commissioner Katharine B. Davis of the Department of Correction funds for the purchase of night gowns, tooth brushes, and pillow cases for the use of prisoners in the various city penal institutions. Robert McIntyre of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics objected to an allowance of $3,900 for the purchase of sheets. Mr. McIntyre said he could not see any need for sheets unless an allowance was made for supplying pink pajamas to the prisoners. The Bureau of Standards did not make any recommendations and the matter of sheets was referred to the main Budget Committee as a matter of "new policy."

The full Budget Committee will resume public hearings on salary and other reductions today.

DEFIED BY GRIFENHAGEN.

Schieffelin Accused of Attacking Sheriff on Hearsay.

The controversy between Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen and the Citizens' Union over the union's indorsement of Alfred E. Smith, Tammany candidate for Sheriff, was enlivened yesterday when William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, made public a letter he had written Mr. Grifenhagen. The Citizens' Union said it hoped Mr. Smith's election would bring about improvements in the Sheriff's office. Sheriff Grifenhagen immediately wanted to know what prospective improvements were referred to. In reply, Mr. Schieffelin wrote:

You take a lofty position when you assume that the conditions in your office are not susceptible of improvement. Our opinion is that both in personnel and administration there is opporunity to better the condition. For example, we have heard complaints of inefficiency and inattention to duty in connection with the execution of process delivered to the Sheriff's office. Your apparent perturbation at our suggestion that conditions in your office are susceptible of improvement leads us to wonder whether there may be grounds for the unfavorable reports that have reached us from time to time concerning the conduct of your office—which we have not as yet had time to investigate—but the present we feel that we know enough to fully justify us in believing that there is room for improvement.

Sheriff Grifenhagen said he never had taken the position that his office was not susceptible of improvement, but had stated that he was ready to improve the office in any direction that might be suggested to him by competent authority. The Sheriff added:

"If it is violating any confidence, you need not tell me from whom you got this information, but it is your duty to the people and to me to state the substance of any complaint which you have heard of alleged inefficiency or inattention. This is quite beside the question of your relying upon hearsay information and attacking me and the administration of my office upon unsupported hearsay statements which may have come to you."

WOMAN SUES V. J. MAYO.

Charges Lillian Cook's Employer with Fraud and Asks $250,000.

Virginius J. Mayo, who attained notoriety after the suicide of Lillian May Cook, the stenographer of the Mayo Radiator Company in New Haven last March, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $250,000 for alleged fraud. The plaintiff was Wilhelmina Meyer, "also known as Wilhelmina Mayo." She was living with Mayo in his New Haven home at the time of Miss Cook's suicide, and remained there until it was disclosed that Mayo previously had been married to Miss Florence Weeks in Scranton, Penn., in May, 1890. Then she left New Haven and efforts to discover where she went were unsuccessful.

It developed that Miss Mayer was the daughter of wealthy parents who lived in Brooklyu, that she was the niece of Henry Stengel, a wealthy leather merchant, and that she had money of her own. Mayo declared he never married anybody but Miss Meyer.

Only the summons in Miss Meyer's suit has been filed. It was served on Mayo last Saturday in his home at 546 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Ralph Gillette, Miss Meyer's attorney, said last night that his client had married Mayo eleven years ago, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Paul M. Grider. She was 21 years old at the time and Mayo was 45.

Mr. Gillette refused to tell where Miss Meyer was living. She has refused always to discuss her life with Mayo. When the scandal of Miss Cook's death was at its height she said only:

"I do not concern myself with matters that do not appertain to my household."

Mayo was sued also by Miss Susie Wahlers, who formerly worked for him in New Haven. Her suit was an effort to compel him to support her infant daughter.

ACQUITS WOMAN'S SLAYER.

Jury Accepts Decker's Story of Killing in Struggle Over Gun.

It took a jury before Judge Tiernan in the Richmond County Court less than thirty minutes last night to find a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Calvin Decker, 39 years old, indicted for the murder of Marion Hart, 32, in her home at Butchersville on Oct. 13.

District Attorney Fach had testified to the confession of Decker, who declared he was intoxicated at the time the woman was killed. Decker testified yesterday that he reached the house on the Old Stone Road, Butchersville, about 6 o'clock on the night of Oct. 13. He had been drinking, he said. There was a can of beer on the table when he entered the house, and Mrs. Hart asked him to have a drink. He refused, and this angered her, he said, and she retorted, "I'll make you drink it."

A quarrel followed, and the woman, Decker testified, seized a shotgun, but before she could use it he got hold of it. In a scuffle the weapon was fired, and the charge entered the woman's neck and killed her.

AQUEDUCT POLICE HONORED.

Twenty Men Receive Gold and Bronze Stars for Good Service.

Twenty members of the Aqueduct Police Force will appear before the Board of Water Supply Commissioners this morning and receive gold and bronze decorations for bravery and good service during the last five years. It will be the first time that members of the aqueduct force have been so honored. Commissioner John F. Galvin of the Board of Water Supply decided several months ago that the men should receive credit for their service, and after consulting with Superintendent George F. Shrodey of the aqueduct force it was decided to award stars for excellent duty.

It took the Commissioner and Superintendent Shrodey several weeks to go through the records of the department and decide which members of the force were entitled to recognition. The members of the force will assemble in the Commissioner's office at 10 o'clock, and the medals will be presented by Commissioner Galvin and Commissioner Charles N. Chadwick. Sergeant John Rochford will receive both a gold and a bronze star, while Sergeant John N. Doyle will receive two bronze stars. The other gold stars will be awarded to Patrolmen Thomas E. McLarnon, Raymond Leewe and Thomas D. Clapperton. Bronze stars will be given to Sergeants Michael F. Carmody, John Deegan, George Brodford, and Patrick L. Donovan, while patrolmen receiving bronze decorations will be Patrick H. Murphy, Arnold H. Herman, Peter T. Quinn, John J. Connelly, King B. Buchanan, John J. Miran, William Siebeck, Dennis F. Reardon, and Patrick A. Burke.

SHIP ALMOST HIT BY SHELL.

14-Inch Missile in Sandy Hook Test Passes Over the Panther.

According to a report which reached the Navy Yard yesterday, the repair ship Panther had a narrow escape from being struck by a 14-inch shell fired from the proving grounds at Sandy Hook in the morning. The projectile whizzed over Panther and struck the water about a mile beyond her. Immediately after the shot was fired the commander of the repair ship sent a wireless report of the incident to the commanding officer at Fort Hancock.

The Panther, with a number of other war vessels taking part in the manoeuvres, composed a fleet that is defending the entrance to New York Harbor. Three other vessels, which also came within range of the 14-inch gun yesterday, were the mine planters General Mills, General Frank and General Schofield. A flotilla of six torpedo boat destroyers was patrolling further eastward but was out of range of the big gun. The Panther was seven miles from shore when the shell passed over her.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—2d Lt. G. E. Arenburg, 9th Cav. to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Sect., Signal Corps, then to his station.

Promotions in Inf.: S. L. Faison, Lt. Col., 5th, to Col., attached to 5th; L. L. Dufee, Major 26 to Lt. Col., unassigned; J. A. Penn, Major, 1st to Lt. Col., 3d; G. C. Palmer, Capt., to Major, unassigned; O. R. Wolfe, Captain, 10th, to Major 26th; A. J. Booth, 1st Lt. to Capt., unassigned; E. K. Masse, 1st Lt., 11th, to Capt., unassigned; J. A. Marmon, 1st Lt., 15th, to Capt., 2d; E. S. Miller, 2d Lt. to 1st Lt., unassigned; T. C. Lonergan, 2d Lt., 18th, to 1st Lt., attached to 18th, and A. L. Sneed, 2d Lt., 7th, to 1st Lt., 7th.

2d Lt. E. L. Canady, 18th Cav., is detailed in Aviation Sect., Signal Corps.

Leaves—2d Lt. T. H. Jones, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. S. H. Buckner, Jr., 27th Inf., extended to and including Nov. 30.

Navy.

Rear Adl. F. E. Beatty, retired; W. McLean, from Fourth Div., Atlantic Fleet to Commandant Norfolk Yard; A. Gleaves, to Commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, Nov. 22, and H. O. Dunn, to Commander, the present we feel that we know enough to fully justify us in believing that there is room for improvement.

Capts. S. S. Robinson, Assist. to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., to command the South Carolina; R. L. Russell from command of the South Carolina, to await orders and W. S. Sims, from Commander torpedo flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, Nov. 22, to fitting out the Nevada and in command when commissioned.

Comdr. W. V. Pratt, from command of the Birmingham to wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. D. A. Weaver commissioned.

Lieut. Frederick Cancer, Catholic Board for Mission Work Among the Colored People, Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, and the Sisters of Misericorde and the Society for the Propagation of the Faith each received $5,000; Agnes R. Canovan, grandniece, $14,250; Evelyn M. Connell, grandniece, and Margaret Sullivan, not related, each $1,000; residuary estate, $40,778, passed Catholic Missionary Union. Assets: 87 Fifth Av., Brooklyn, $9,259; interest in realty, a portion of the estate of Daniel C. Connell, deceased, $960,250; deposits, $19,581; personalty, $2,187; stocks and bonds, $97,405; share in the personalty of the estate of Daniel C. Connell, deceased, $4,195.

KROHBIEL, HERMAN, (Sept. 1, 1910;) net estate, $26,411. Clara Mogl, B

411 ON TAX ROLL CUT TO 72.

Day's Inquiry Discloses 45 Non-Resident and 7 Dead.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan yesterday examined 411 persons against whom a personal tentative tax assessment for 1916 of $34,006,500 had been made. Out of the number only seventy-two were held for final assessment and their total was $263,900. Those exempted owing to non-residence numbered forty-five, while seven were reported as having died since the assessment was made.

The total number examined since the books were opened is 4,318. Their total assessment amounted to $357,991,500. Of the number 706 have been held for a final assessment of $4,783,241.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE SALE

In the matter of the general assignment of William W. Balke to Robert W. Thompson, Assignee,

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Will Sell by Public Auction on Thursday, October 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., Auctioneer's Salesroom, 115-17 Spring St., Near Broadway, City.

Assets of above, consisting of a very fine and elaborate collection of household furniture, books, carpets, rugs, paintings, bric-a-brac, silverware, and works of art, etc., also Champagnes, Wines of old Vintages, Beers, Ale, Liquors, Groceries, etc.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Esq., Assignee. YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TRUSTEE SALE

SOLID SILVERWARE

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Will Sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, October 28th, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 115-17 Spring St., Near B'way, City, Entire Collection of Henry Knebel, Dec'd, Consisting of

A very elaborate assortment of Candelabras with Brackets, Samovar and Tray, Coffee, Tea, Cream and Chocolate Sets with extra trays, large and small; Forks, Spoons, Knives, Oyster Forks, Ladles, and various other articles, all being solid silver, and will be sold without reserve.

By order of Joseph K. Savage, Esq., Trustee, 27 Wall St., City.

Also by Order of Whom It May Concern.

EXECUTOR SALE

Norma H. Barrett, Deceased, consisting of an exceptionally fine assortment of Furs, such as Russian Sable Set, with extra Scarf, Alaska Seal Coat, Persian Coat and Muff, and a Fisher Set.

SALES ARRANGED AND CONDUCTED BY PHILIP SMITH.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-6912-7004-5 Barclay.

Salesroom 115-17 Spring St., nr. B'way, City. Tel., 4061-5382 Spring.

Exhibition and Descriptive Catalogue Tuesday, Oct. 26th, and Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MERCHANDISE.

About $50,000 Worth of High Speed Steel Tools

BROWN & SHARP, PRATT & WHITNEY, AND OTHER HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

CONSISTING OF

Milling Cutters, Gauges, Reamers, Arbors, Thread Gauges, Lathe and Drill Chucks, Taps, Dies, Face Plates, Tool Racks, etc.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Thursday, October 28, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, the above property.

ALL THESE GOODS ARE PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW.

JOS. SHONGOOD'S SONS

Julius Shongood, Auctioneer

Salesroom, 94 Bowery

Will Sell at Auction

TOMORROW, THURS., OCT. 28

At 10 A. M.

The season's largest and finest collection of

HIGH-GRADE FURS

BY ORDER OF

Jas. J. Ryan, Inc., 132 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Robt. T. Adam Co., 2108 Fifth Ave., Manhattan
S. Silberstein's Sons, 8 & 10 6th Ave., Manhattan
Silberstein Bros., 2457 Eighth Ave., Manhattan

THE ASSORTMENT COMPRISES

RUSSIAN SABLE SETS
RUSSIAN SABLE SKINS, PELTS, SALSKIN COATS, SEALSKINS AND HIGH GRADE FURS AND FUR GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DEALERS PARTICULARLY INVITED.

LIQUIDATION SALE

$10,000 STOCK OF ELLIS BROS., On Premises, 686 Broadway, New York.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Sell To-day at 10:30 A. M.

ON ABOVE PREMISES

500 CARTONS SILK RIBBONS, From No. 100 to 250,

100 BOXES SILK VELVETS, Silks, Malines, Malinettes, etc.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer. REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, OFFICE NO. 65 WILLIAM ST., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27TH, 1915, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS ESTATE OF SARAH KIRKMAN, Dec'd.

$5,000 Southern Pacific Co. 5 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1934.
$7,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4½ p. c. Convt. Bds., 1933.
$5,000 Indiana Steel Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1952.
29 shs. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. common.
52 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
22 shs. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. common.
4 shs. Kirkman & Son pref.
50 shs. General Chemical Co. pref.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

50 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. common.
100 shs. Third Avenue R'way Co.
10 shs. New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
80 shs. First Nat'l. Bank, Seabright, N. J.
8 shs. Flushing Terrace Realty Co.
8 shs. Little Farms Associates.
170 shs. Steinway Park Realty Co.
$20,000 McKnight Realty Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds.
13 shs. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Adjustment 4 p. c. Bds., Stamped Registd.
17 shs. Pennsylvania Ice Co.
5 3-10 shs. Harper & Brothers pref'd.
30 shs. New York Title Insurance Co.
20 shs. Publicity Clock Co., Inc.
25 shs. City of New York Insurance Co.
100 shs. Art Metal Construction Co.
$1,554.69 Claim of United Export Co. vs. L. K. Purdom, Tegucigalpa, San Salvador, for balance of account, in favor of the United Export Co., with interest from Feb. 6, 1914.
$7,881.94 Judgment in favor of the United Export Co. against Alfred P. Moisant, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, April 20, 1915.
$50,000 Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern R. R. 5 p. c. Receivers' Ctfs., due March 1, 1916.

ADVERTISING SUPREMACY.

The New York Times in the nine months, from January 1st to September 30th, 1915, printed 6,678,700 agate lines in total advertising, help and situation wanted advertisements excepted—a greater volume than any other New York newspaper, morning or afternoon—565,878 agate lines in excess of the next New York newspaper.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DEPARTMENT STORE desires at once job suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay spot cash. L 82 Times.

WE ARE OPEN for Amoskeag 32-inch chambrays, all colors; quantity no object; will pay cash. Address Box K 239 Times Downtown.

WANT QUANTITY LINEN wiping cloths, table cloths, napkins. Strong & Hary Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

JOBBERS looking at wash skirts will place immediate orders; call between 2 and 5 P. M. S. Blate & Sons, 55 West 17th St.

JOB 200 SERGE DRESSES to close out. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

JOB OF SKIRTS in latest materials and styles to close out at a price. Wear Well Skirt Co., 30 West 24th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS in job lot, all kinds, to close out for the trade. Room 802, 33 West 34th St.

JOB OF SERGE, silk, and velvet dresses to close out. Graber and Wechsler, 164 West 25th St.

25 PIECES WATERLOO CHINCHILLA colored black, navy, brown, and gray, to close out. Phone Farragut 9165.

ON HAND 1,000 cloth coats, fur trimmed; close out at $4.75. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

JOB of dresses, serges, combinations, and velvets, to close out. 18 West 27th St., 7th floor.

BIG SACRIFICE.—Have 100 doz. waists to close out at exceptionally low figure. Jos. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

JOB OF DRESSES to close out; newest merchandise. Reliance Costume Co., 33 West 36th St.

WE CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL kinds of mixture coats on hand for immediate delivery.

Weinstein & Kilpstein, 139-141 Spring St., Corner Wooster St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, PLUSH COATS AND FUR-TRIMMED MIXTURE AND BROADCLOTH COATS. ALL SNAPPY STYLES AND LATEST MODELS. I. & B. SAFIRO CLOAK CO., 45 WEST 20TH ST.

On hand, COATS, FUR TRIMMED; cloths, pile fabrics, $4.50 to $12.50; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.

In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 28th St. Phones 2198-8618.

WE HAVE NIFTY FUR-TRIMMED DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 W. 26TH ST.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

WILL SELL 12 pieces black, Erlanger's twill back velveteen; reasonable. W 101 Times.

HAVE BROWN 24-inch and black 22-inch imported twill back velveteen to sell. Phone Madison Square 7179.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. M. L. & G. Cloak and Suit Co.; 29 West 17th St.

250 PIECES OF FURS, consisting of scarfs, muffs, and coats, at a sacrifice. Schiller, 224 Sixth Av.

FIVE HUNDRED FUR TRIMMED SUITS, TO CLOSE OUT. KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 W. 25TH ST.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, up-to-date dresses at a price. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

Big job of silk serge combinations and chiffon velvet dresses. Coronet Costume Co., 114 W. 17th St.

JOB of children's and misses' serge and corduroy dresses. Subin, 32 W. 24th St.

SKIRTS, serge and velvet corduroys on hand. L. Chauser, 19 W. 21st St.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 450 Broadway. Spring 358.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 1,956.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Colored Buckskin Offered Now.

Manufacturers of buckskin are now producing their leather in colors similar to the kid used so largely, but it still remains, according to experienced shoe men, to be seen whether or not the colored buck will become popular. The dye used in coloring kid leather now costs $13 a pound, against a cost of 65 cents a pound two years ago. This extra cost means an increase of about two cents a foot on the leather, or about six cents per pair of shoes.

***

Gabardines Show Strength.

About the only feature to the demand for dress goods at the present time is the strength of gabardines and the probability of this fabric taking a much larger share of business than it has. Poplins continue to be well taken for Spring, with nowheres near the amount of cancellations that were predicted a while ago. Mannish serges are also being well received, something that cannot be said for the serges that were formerly sold to the women's wear trade. Buyers are taking shepherd checks more freely than ever.

***

More Talk About Blankets.

There were more rumors yesterday of blanket purchases by one of the allied countries, supposedly Italy, but nothing definite could be got. From all accounts it is not as easy to place this business as some that has gone before because of certain differences in specifications from the ordinary run of army blankets. So marked are these differences said to be that some of the blanket mills cannot touch them at all, and it is thought possible that before all is said and done the buyers in question will have to take, not what they want, but what they can get.

***

Linoleum Prices Unchanged.

Linoleum prices for the Spring season have been named on the basis of the last advance on Fall goods, which took place on Sept. 1. There is no assurance, however, that these prices will be held very long, for the rising cost of the raw material is said to be liable to cause an advance at almost any time in the future. While trading is never very heavy in this branch of the floor coverings trade on the opening day of the season, quite a large number of buyers dropped into the showrooms of the leading manufacturers to look over the new lines and to make selections for confirmation later on.

***

Retail Dry Goods Convention.

The convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Feb. 3, 4, and 5. These dates will give the association two full days for transacting its business and a half day on the 5th, which falls on Saturday. The dinner will be held on the evening of the first day. The membership of the association has increased more than a hundred per cent. since last February, and 500 members will be present at the next meeting, compared with the 200 who were gathered at the Hotel Knickerbocker, where the last convention was held.

***

High-Grade Dresses Did Well.

With the end of the Fall wholesale season for dresses approaching, makers of high-grade goods of this kind report one of the best seasons in years. Buying is steady enough even at this late date, but in some quarters deliveries have been delayed so badly, through inability to get sufficient quantities of the fabrics wanted, that the manufacturers are not anxious for a great deal more Fall business. They want to get their present orders cleaned up and turn their attention to the new season. As a sample of how popular velvet has been this season for dresses, one manufacturer said yesterday that fully 75 per cent. of the street garments turned out by him were made of velvet, in black and colors, while 20 per cent. were of broadcloth, and the remainder of various silks. Colored velvets are said to be especially hard to get just now.

***

Shoe Style Question Settled.

The dispute over shoe styles for the future has been settled in favor of solid colors in the darker shades, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin. Dealers who now have combination colored shoes in stock are cutting prices in order to move them quickly. The bulletin says also that the large stores, which anticipate the wants of their customers early, are doing a fine business on high-priced kidskin shoes, Black, bronze, or African brown, mocha, olive, dark blue, green and purple are highly favored. Patent leather button shoes with black cloth tops and plain toes are again selling well, and the oldtime turn sole opera slippers with French heels, now called spat pumps, are selling better than they ever did.

***

What a Skating Fad May Do.

Manufacturers of various sorts of sporting goods are anxious to have the skating fad, talked of for this Winter, actually develop. Such a fad would spur on the demand for all kinds of apparel. Knit goods manufacturers, however, will receive most of the benefit, and there are signs already in evidence that the trade in their wares will be exceptionally brisk. If such a sport as skating is to be adopted for the Winter months by a large number of people, it will enable manufacturers in many lines to fill in time that is ordinarily very slack for them. Women's knit scarf sets in brushed goods are finding a large sale at present, which would seem to indicate that skating is "coming in."

***

A Scarcity of Jobs.

Buyers of women's ready-to-wear garments will not find much in the way of close out merchandise this season. Those that have put off ordering any large quantities, in the hope of being able to pick up goods at lower prices than now prevail, are very apt to be disappointed. The women's garment trades have been well employed, and prices will no doubt be maintained except in very rare instances. The manufacturing trades are finding it a hard matter to get desirable fabrics and, even where higher prices are paid, deliveries have become uncertain. With an actual scarcity of goods the manufacturers will hardly depart so far from correct merchandising principles as to sacrifice their product.

***

Weather Halts Coal Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that last week was relatively quiet in the anthracite market, but there was no slackening in the rate of mine operations. The producers were busy in catching up on their orders, and so were not disturbed by a temporary letup in demand. The arrival of more seasonable weather over the week-end was promptly felt in retail circles, and its influence is now beginning to extend to wholesale offices. The great problem with bituminous shippers is how to get coal forwarded fast enough to take care of their contracts. The tonnage available for sale in the open market is relatively small, and is gradually becoming more limited.

***

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Staple gray goods were again quiet in this market yesterday, the drop in cotton not giving the buyers any reason to operate further to any extent on spot and nearby goods. More attempts were made yesterday, it was said, to get contract goods than for several days, but the mills apparently have not got to the point where they will take what the buyers are offering for such deliveries. More second-hand goods were reported in the market during the day, at prices ranging from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent lower than those asked by first hands, but it is said that there are not many of these goods to be had. Fancies continued to move actively. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	37-inch, 64-60s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	37-inch, 56-52s	3¾c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

114TH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Company, builder, of 1,884 Seventh Avenue, by Weschler & Cohn for these creditors: Simmons & Mayer, $500; Consolidated Chandelier Company, $500, and Brandt Construction Company, $500. It was alleged that the company had transferred real estate in the 135 West 111th Street to Isidor Reis. Liabilities are stated to be $75,000 and assets about $5,000.

CARUSA FEATHER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Carusa Feather Company of 815 Broadway, which made an assignment on Monday.

PRESSED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Pressed Asbestos Products Company of 451 West Nineteenth Street by Moulton & Marcus, creditors for $581. It was alleged that William Tries, a former employe, obtained a judgment against the company for $1,039 on Oct. 19. The assets were seized by a Marshal, and a sale has been advertised for Oct. 26.

ABRAHAM BERSE, doing business as the Berse Hat Company, wholesale dealer in millinery at 106 West Thirty-second Street, has made an assignment to Louis H. Reichlahi. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him by these creditors: Max Feist, $532; Alexander Brothers, $30, and Thomas Earle & Co., $77. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $7,000. $7,000.

MAX RAPPORT.—A petition has been filed against Max Rapport, dealer in cloaks and suits at 3,493 Broadway, by these creditors: S. Marcus & Co., $417; Economist Waist Company, $446, and Lichtenstein & Reichlahi, $118. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000. He made an assignment on Monday.

J. E. MANIX COMPANY.—The report of appraisers in the bankruptcy of J. E. Manix Company, buyer for department stores, at 320 Church Street, gives liabilities $285,460 and liquidation value of assets $276,359. Deducting liabilities of the receiver, amounting to $38,809, and estimating future expenses at $5,000, leaves net balance realizable on liquidation of $231,750.

MANDEL & REDER, trading as the Regal Waist Company, at 7 West Thirtieth Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $47,000; nominal assets, $45,111, and actual assets, $2,175.

MORRIS GLASSER, glass dealer at 91 Ninth Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $8,255 and assets $2,178.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—James C. Michael, President of the Prosperity Exposition, against which a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed three weeks ago, voluntary petition. Liabilities $12,975, assets $805. The larger portion of the liabilities are for notes and contracts of the exposition guaranteed by him.

A. Tuckhorn, a saloon keeper, voluntary petition. Liabilities $11,496, assets $1,750.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 26.—Thomas F. Dwyer, grocer of New Bedford, voluntary petition. Liabilities $2,633, assets $1,502. Allen Slade & Co., Inc., among the largest creditors with an unsecured claim for $298.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In re Auto Mart. Petition filed that the Auto Mart be placed under a receivership. Petitioning creditor Century Rubber Works. Liabilities, $22,000; assets, $12,000.

Current Electric Company. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $14,491; assets, $10,915.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Sawyer, Regan & Co., warp novelty woolens, have removed to room 1,101, 25 Madison Avenue.

The silk buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will meet today at 75 Spring Street. A meeting of the dress goods buyers will be held at that address tomorrow.

The sixth semi-annual banquet of the Carpet Club of New York will be held at the Hotel Breslin tonight at 7 o'clock. Myron W. Robinson of the Crex Carpet Company is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

Alexander H. Meyer, a resident buyer of this city, has leased the eleventh floor of the new Bijou building, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, for a term of years from the World's Market Corporation, which recently took a lease covering four floors in that building. The Meyer lease was negotiated by Irving M. Crane, who is President of the corporation.

The roads of the Trunk Line Association have notified the Secretary of the National Canners' Association that they will establish a special two-cent-a-mile rate in each direction in conjunction with the convention of the Canners' Association, which is to be held in Louisville, Feb. 7-11. Similar action has been taken by the Central Passenger Association.

The sixth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will be held today at the Hotel Biltmore. Among the speakers at the convention and the banquet will be Percival Farquhar, head of the Brazil Railway Company, John Chandler Cobb of Boston, and Isaac N. Seligman. Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will preside at the convention.

RICE CROP WORRIES JAPAN.

Government Tries to Relieve Market by Buying Up a Large Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Notwithstanding war prices and the steady demand for foodstuffs, there is distress in Japan at the surplus of rice on hand from last year's crop. The Government has bought a large amount, expending thus far $2,400,000 for the purpose of relieving the market, but there is an excess of 10,000,000 bushels, with a similar surplus in sight from this year's crop.

The annual consumption of rice in Japan is 55,000,000 koku or 275,000,000 bushels, and this year there is estimated to be an excess for exportation of at least 2,000,000 koku or 10,000,000 bushels. The tendency of the market during the Fall has been to lower prices and with the new crop coming on there is grave fears of a general slump.

Consul General Sidmore at Yokohama, in a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, states that the purchase of rice in large quantities by the Government had little effect on the price and did not withstand the depression in the market. The Japanese authorities are at a loss how to meet the situation seeing that the recent effort by purchase to help things failed to accomplish any good.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

American Hay Co.—New York Central R. R. Co. $1,099.71
Beck, Harry B.—S. Power et al. 164.49
Brachman, Samuel M.—A. E. Fowler et al. 217.80
Borger, Andrew H.—E. Buckley 819.72
Bemis Realty and Holding Co.—A. Steurmann 178.81
Cean, John—R. Scoble 267.94
Central Moron Sugar Co.—A. R. Conklin 14,129.58
Cullen, Charles—Lawson Piano Co. 196.22
Coakley, Wm. A.—W. J. Carroll 171.22
Cronby, Wilson R.—Algoma Produce Co., Inc. 328.46
Davis, Leonard—Pairs Buffalo Co., Inc. 649.50
Damers, John, and Edward Koles—G. G. Barker, costs 408.19
Epitanis, Augusto—M. Conte 128.91
Erber, Ignatz—J. Lamras 325.14
Elle, Joseph and Emma—Knickerbocker Clothing Co. 107.84
Eagan & Leake—J. F. Morgan 149.97
Egan, Brien J.—Nason Leahy Co., Inc. 258.61
Fennell, Robert—L. J. Field et al. 196.48
Feury, Nellie M.—P. Shanley et al. 485.53
Gutzman, Otto—M. Michaelson 7,554.08
Goldfarb, Isaac—M. Radin 116.80
Goldberg, Joseph—A. S. Rosenberg & Co., Inc. 147.24
George A. Just Co.—M. Bayer, costs 112.10
Genser Feather Co. and Joseph Genser—J. Schemer & Co. 177.85
Hyatt, Mary—K. Siemens 165.80
Hecksoher, August, and Percy N. Furber—T. A. Nevins, costs 110.38
Hirsch, Louis M.—Helen, and Alexander—R. C. Turnbullas 296.38
Harcomb, J. Douglas—J. H. Rooney 110.98
Hoagland, George P., and Wm. F. DuBoyer—Keatsme Type Foundry 264.41
Jucaro & Moron Railway Co.—R. R. Conklin 2,004.54
Same—Same 2,222.94
Same—Same 4,971.44
Ingersoll, Chas.—City Real Estate Co. 320.17
Logie, James—J. C. McGuire 1,534.96
Makowski, Stanley—United Distillers Co. 105.80
McKinstry, Isabel A.—Astor Trust Co. 3,000.83
Mazzola, Louis—A. Hayes 3,980.42
Medici, Mary—H. E. Meeker 5,147.57
Nankin, Hussie—I. Dresner 338.03
Morfoganis, Peter—Cudahy Packing Co. 1,119.00
Pass, Henry—M. Stemtex 146.14
Meisterles, Sigmund—F. Fruehs 120.78
McAleenan, Joseph A.—R. Cimino 13,131.98
Preu, Otto—H. C. Cameron 6,771.62
Pacher, Sophie—Bertis & Co. 171.81
Polo Hygienic Ice Co.—Roessler & Hoslacher Chemical Co. 743.40
Parker, John H. — James McCreery & Co. 145.54
Reiss, Samuel—A. Radin 302.87
Rosenberg, Yosta—Fidelity Bank 478.91
Schwartz, Isaac—M. Solinger 817.57
Stevens, Edwin E. — Cable Construction Co., Inc. 204.81
Schrodel, Frederick J.—Interstate Note and Holding Co. 121.55
Schwartzbarth, Kate and Annie—P. L. Berlinger et al. 171.24
Schultz, Carl W.—Charles B. Towne Hospital 205.96
Spampinato, Vincent—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc. 121.25
Strauss, Wm. L.—C. Hilton 240.22
Van Buren and Y. Bill Posting Co.—Times Square Improvement Co., Inc. 400.75
Vernon, Frank—Neostyle Envelope Co. 183.89
Vanderlofske, Joseph M.—C. P. Leggett 1,439.54
U. S. Trading and Transportation Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 245.12
Thompson, Carey A.—Property Sales Corp. 390.28
Vermilyea, Bessie—H. Wechter, costs 107.27
Twist, Emily A.—E. M. Lynch 876.04
White, Stanford—Dodd, Mead 108.71
Webb Construction Co., Inc.—Empire Lighting Fixture Co. 217.86
William Burke Metal Corner Bed Co., Inc.—American Luxfer Prism Co. 208.74
Water Purification Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 102.84
Wilson, Maude—J. Steneck et al. 106.04
Walters, Albert A.—M. L. Macdonald 276.14
Wolpin, Henry, and Morris Garabrin—C. Kaye 265.66
Wykagyl Reservation, Inc.—P. R. Macneille 3,200.33
Woolsieger, Joseph—United Distillers Co. 219.05
Weiss, Hartog—Henry L. Hunter, Inc. 107.72
Zeller, Joseph—J. Burckel 32.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Green, Michael J.—W. H. Meyer, March 25, 1907 ..... $121.62
Giants, Louis G.—Ruhin Berrson—D. B. Pershall & Son, Aug. 16, 1915 ..... 180.29
Goldan, S. Ormand—E. Thompson, Oct. 20, 1915 ..... 991.61
Hecht, Rudolph—H. A. Budd, May 29, 1914 ..... 288.92
Herrmann, Henry—J. M. Delaney et al., Dec. 11, 1912 ..... 659.40
Israel, Julius and David—J. S. Wright, July 10, 1915 ..... 680.77
Kellogg, Andrew H.—Andrew H. Kellogg Co.—George, March 5, 1915 ..... 2,055.38
Kaufman, Rebecca—M. Metzner, Sept. 23, 1915 ..... 960.94
Metz, Adam—National Lead Co., April 22, 1915 ..... 837.82
Molostowsky, Annie—E. A. Scott, April 22, 1915 ..... 357.32
Mercein, Daniel S.—McCready Pub. Co., July 9, 1915 ..... 424.44
Rosenthal, Frances—M. Weser, Oct. 14, 1914 ..... 188.91
Schleiff, Max, and Samuel Grundwerg—Graf Realty Holding Co., Inc., Sept. 17, 1915 ..... 871.35
Two Hundred and Fourth St. Corp.—Murray & Hall Co., Oct. 25, 1915 ..... 857.05
Weber, Robert G.—Charles F. De Ganahl (vacated) 108,000.00
Wuppermann, Adolph E.—Alhambra Garage Co., April 10, 1914 ..... 229.43
Troegerlith Tile Co.—G. F. Hill, Feb. 3, 1915, (reversed) 2,120.70

In Bronx County.

Keilbert Construction Co., Francis X. Keil, and William T. Hookey & Sons Co., Inc.—M. Kabre, July 27, 1915 ..... $259.51
Lang, Joseph—J. Bogart et al., Oct. 2, 1915 ..... 485.40
Lemlen, Gertrude—A. Kunst, Sept. 15, 1915 ..... 139.29

THE RUG AND CARPET SALE.

Continued Interest and Good Prices Mark the Auction.

While interest in the second day's auction of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company was maintained yesterday, buyers, particularly those from out of town, took time to visit the show rooms of the rug and carpet houses showing the new Spring 1916 lines of merchandise. A good many of the trade visitors concluded that it would be a good idea to see also what other firms were offering.

The auction began with Katonah velvet rugs, and these were followed in order by the other classes of the company's lines in velvet floor coverings. Many of the most popular patterns in the velvet goods brought full value. As on Monday, so yesterday, there was some shading for balances, but the day's prices as a whole held up remarkably well, in the opinion of experienced buyers. Among the classes of rugs sold yesterday, together with regular Spring list prices and single lot prices obtained, were the following:

Class.	List Price.	Auction Price.
12-4 Katonah velvet, 9x12, seamless	$11.00	$11.25
Z 16-4 Axminsters, 12x12.6	29.55	25.00
16-4 Axminsters, 12x15	32.55	28.25
E Saxony Axminstars, 27x54 in..	1.60	1.35
J Saxony Axminsters, 36x72 in..	2.70	2.85
B Axminsters, 27x60 in.	1.75	1.60
J Axminsters, 36x72 in.	3.00	2.60

Buyers at times were disappointed, apparently, at the auctioneer's announcement that duplicates were less than stated in the official catalogue of the sale. One of the features of the afternoon session was the wide distribution on many classes, this applying especially to such goods as small Axminster runners. As nearly as could be estimated, total receipts of the two days' sale closely approximate $900,000.

Today's auction at the Smith salesrooms begins at 10 o'clock with Lot 608, covering Smith Axminster mats. There are still 1,823 lots to be disposed of between today and Saturday night, but the Smith auctioneers hope by speeding up the remaining days of the sale to clear out the last lot late Saturday night.

Across the avenue from the Smith auction buyers made liberal purchases of rugs and carpets offered at special competitive prices for this week only by Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc. This concern is understood to have taken orders so far this week for goods valued at above $500,000.

OTHER PRICES NAMED.

In One Instance an Advance Was Made During the Day.

Prices for the Spring (1916) season were named on carpets and rugs during the day by W. & J. Sloane, wholesale department, selling agents for McCleary, Walling & Crouse and the Shuttleworth Brothers Company of Amsterdam, N. Y., and C. H. Masland & Sons of Philadelphia. The carpet prices ranged from 4 to 10 cents a yard higher than those named at the opening of the Fall season, while the rug advances ranged from 5 cents on certain small sizes, like 9 inches by 60 inches, to $4.10 on the highest priced 11-3 by 15 rug offered. The latter advance is about 6 per cent.

One of the features in this part of the trade was that it became necessary during the day to advance the 9 by 12 size of the McCleary, Walling & Crouse Liberty axminster rugs an additional 25 cents, bringing the price to $13.25, against $12.25 at the opening of last season. All of the prices quoted are subject to change without notice, and all orders are accepted subject to strikes and fires and to the ability of the manufacturers to fill them prior to April 30.

The new season's figures named by the Roxbury Carpet Company and the Firth Carpet Company show practically the same basis of the advances of July 1, when quotations on Fall goods were moved up quite a little. It is expected that J. R. Shoaff & Co., selling agents, will announce prices on the goods they handle today.

EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN.

Those from This Port Last Week Footed Up $67,580,906.

All records for exports from this port were broken in the week ended Oct. 23, when outward shipments of war supplies and general merchandise totaled $67,580,906, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Exports in the week before amounted to $54,657,889, and in the week before that to $29,405,122. Exports in the corresponding week last year were valued at $21,897,327. Exports from this port to date for the year show total $1,241,943,613, compared with $707,606,179 in the same period last year.

England's weekly exports, which have been steadily mounting, reached high-water mark last week when they totaled $24,206,218, or $8,000,000 more than in the week before. Shipments to Wales amounted to $1,350,000, while Ireland's share was $626,216. Scotch exports were valued at $96,710. Exports for the week to British possessions aggregated $8,579,578. Heavy shipments of war supplies to France brought their value up to $10,008,960. Italian purchases of wheat and other supplies had a value of $5,492,728, while merchandise for the Netherlands reached $3,610,625.

Russia continued heavy purchases of locomotives, steel rails, shells, lathes, ammunition, and other supplies, their value for the week being $5,269,652, while shipments to the Russian possessions had a value of $920,202. Denmark led the Scandinavian countries with exports worth $1,470,391. Sweden coming next with $806,159, while shipments to Norway reached $171,134. Rumanian purchases had a value of $5,900.

Argentina headed the South American export movement with merchandise manifested at $2,626,365, Brazil being next with $970,746. Purchases by Colombia amounted to $361,410, while Santo Domingo took merchandise valued at $234,597. Cuban shipments had a value of $1,832,852. No exports were recorded last week to either Germany or Austria-Hungary. Relief supplies for Belgium shipped from this port totaled $1,408,870 for the week.

SAMPLES ARE DISCUSSED.

Trying to Settle What Sized Ones Should Be Admitted Free.

Importers who seek a modification of the present Treasury Department regulations regarding the sizes of textile samples to be allowed entry without being cut or slashed held a conference yesterday with Appraiser of the Port Sague. The Treasury recently promulgated new rules to be followed by customs officials in admitting samples. The importers claimed yesterday at the hearing that the regulations were too drastic and should be liberalized.

Among those present at yesterday's conference were ex-Judge Sharretts and Carl W. Stern, representing the American Importers' Association; H. Forsch of the William Meyers Company, L. Reichenbach of Reichenbach & Co., and R. Muser of Muser Bros., representing the lace and embroidery importing interests; Blanchini Ferier, Coudurier, Fructus & Descher; Keller & Megroz, C. J. Bonnet, Kobbe & Co., and the Remond-Beaufils Company for the silk importing trade.

It was recommended by these interests that laces, embroideries, &c., except flouncings, when plain and narrow, be allowed to enter up to nine inches in length without being mutilated. In cases where samples are required to show repeat designs, eighteen-inch samples were advocated. It was suggested that eighteen inches for silk samples, the same length for table damask, and nine inches for all plain lines would be satisfactory to the importers.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers submitted a brief in opposition to any change in the present regulations, it being stated that American cloth manufacturers had been affected by the importations of large quantities of so-called "samples" which in reality were often several yards long. Appraiser Sague will make a report on the subject to Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

RIKER-HEGEMAN INQUIRY.

Government Seeks to Learn If Anti-Trust Act Is Violated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—An investigation by the Department of Justice of the operations of the Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores has been in progress for several weeks. The extension of this system of drug stores throughout the country has been rapid. The chain system has made it possible to give many small places drug and notion stores that under any other plan might be impracticable.

The Government investigation is being made to ascertain the methods and scope of the project and to

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Peace Rumor Checks Advance, with Some Confusion—More Startling Trade Figures.

A hint of what might be expected to take place in the stock market if serious peace overtures were made by one side or the other was given early yesterday afternoon when an unconfirmed rumor reached the financial district that Prince von Bülow, former Imperial German Chancellor, had prepared a proposition for submission to King Alfonso of Spain and President Wilson. This report came from Madrid, and lacked any corroborating evidence, but its publication was sufficient to check a rapidly advancing market and send some of the specialties back in short order.

The peace rumor came shortly after noon. The market had looked inviting for short sales to the professionals for several days, and with a weapon in their hands they started a drive against some of the issues which have been moving to new high levels without the customary reactions. In a few moments Maxwell common had sold from 93 down to 83, the first preferred from its high of 103 down to 99¾, and the second preferred from 65½ down to 64. Crucible Steel slumped from 93¾ to 88, Bethlehem from 580 to 550, Baldwin from 141½ to 138, and Industrial Alcohol from 124 to 120¾. Not all of these declines started from the day's high price with the receipt of the Madrid report; most of the specialties had already received a slight downward impetus from profit taking. But the lack of support clearly indicated to brokers that they had not erred in exacting large margins for purchases of the war stocks.

The market yesterday was even more active than on Monday, and the close, although irregular, showed gains for a great many issues. Railroad shares participated to a larger extent in the trading, and sentiment toward them was much more favorable, particularly for the lower priced stocks. Those lines which reach the Eastern seaboard are recovering their prestige with the circulation of stories of congested terminals.

As usual on a Steel Corporation meeting day, the action of Steel common was watched as a barometer of the feelings of insiders toward the business situation. The stock was very active, selling from 87¼ down two points and closing at 85⅞, with a net gain of half a point. The showing of $38,710,644 in net earnings for the quarter was gratifying except to those who had misled themselves into expectations of from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000. The ratio of increase in earnings as shown in the reports for July, August, and September by months, was equalled in October, and the outlook for dividends at the conclusion of the current quarter is encouraging.

The public mind is becoming so satiated with record-breaking trade figures that the export totals announced yesterday evoked little response. The average trader is at a loss to know whether he should construe each new total of exports as a good or bad sign. Nevertheless, the statement of exports from the twelve principal ports for the week ended with Oct. 23, which showed a total of $96,777,000 against imports of but $28,167,000, challenged attention in banking circles, where the arrangements for new commercial credits are taking shape. Sterling exchange was only slightly weaker, selling down to $4.61⅜ and closing an eighth above that figure at Monday's low point. There was evidence of a further improvement in the bond market, dealers reporting a good demand for New York State and City issues on the part of investors who had found banks unwilling to accept more deposits at interest.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	*4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	*4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2⅝	6 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.62¾	$4.61⅝	$4.61¾	— .00¾
Cables	4.63⅛	4.62⅛	4.62¼	— .00¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.61¾	$4.62¾
Paris	5.97½	5.96½
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36½
Scandinavia	25.83	25.98
Berlin	.81⅛	.81⅝
China—		
Hongkong	48.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.17	5.18
Holland	.40⅞	.41
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.45½	6.44½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.87	41.50
Rio	28.37	28.50
Spain		19.12
Austria	14.60	14.65
Russia		33.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.—		Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.58½	$4.56½	$4.58¾	$4.54¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $601,026,997; balance, $22,493,174; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,670,813.

The local banks have gained $54,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d, unchanged; New York, 48¼c, unchanged.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	114	111	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F	145	153	145	153
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	185	190	185	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	410	425	410	425
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	119	122	119	122

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Cheer Follows Gloom.

Naturally a great many traders who waited in Wall Street until United States Steel Corporation's figures appeared were disappointed. Some had expected net earnings as high as $45,000,000, and $40,000,000 was the very least looked for in some quarters. When the total proved to be less than $39,000,000 there were many gloomy faces about the news tickers, but this condition did not last long. When it was found by reference to the corporation's records that only twice in seven years had this quarter's total been surpassed, the watchers cheered up. When they finally dispersed after prolonged discussion of the earnings, many remembered the September total and gain over August more distinctly than the entire income of the three months.

***

A Time of Large Figures.

Preliminary estimates of enormous earnings for the Steel Corporation might be considered a product of the atmosphere of expansion found in most corners of the stock trading district. The Street has been thinking in big figures and talking in huge totals for many a month now. It was known that the steel industry had grown until the mills were choked with work, and orders were being turned away. Hence the natural assumption was that earnings would reflect this condition. No allowance was made by the enthusiasts for the fact that profits are not yet what they were in other big boom periods, and that the mills were not crowded with orders through the entire period of the quarter.

Smaller Ratio of Depreciation.

The corporation set aside for sinking fund and depreciation accounts $1,026,400 more than in the preceding three months. As expressed in terms of net earnings, the ratio of depreciation to income was less than in the quarter preceding. In the second quarter the reserve was $7,688,471, against net revenue of $27,950,655, or about $1,000,000 in the reserve account to each $3,500,000 of net. In the last quarter the ratio was about $1,000,000 of reserve to each $4,500,000 of net earnings, the totals being $8,664,853 and $38,710,644 respectively.

***

Atchison Gains Again.

The September figures for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe exhibit further strides of a well organized road. The gross earnings were $10,795,298, an increase of $156,002, compared with September, 1914, and the net earnings were $4,125,198, an increase of $28,099. The net earnings were $203,000 greater for September than for August. Since July 1 the Atchison has made an increase of $1,706,089 in gross and $949,345 in net.

***

No Bethlehem on Curb.

Efforts of promoters to start trading in "when and if issued" Bethlehem Steel stock on the Curb were nipped in the bud yesterday by the Curb Association. Notices will be sent to members of the association today not to trade in the mythical securities. There is a movement under way to get the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to approve of changing the par value of Bethlehem Steel common stock from $100 to $10. So far, it is understood, the appeals have been poured into deaf ears. Anyway, promotors took up the reports and offered "when and if issued" $10 shares on the Curb on Monday. The stock has been offered all the way from $65 to $75, equivalent to $650 and $750 for the valid shares, but so far as reported no one has bought. Bethlehem Steel common closed yesterday on the Stock Exchange at $580 a share. It was reported yesterday on the Curb that the New York Stock Exchange had requested the Curb Association to send out a warning, but it was said on behalf of the Exchange that no such request had been made.

***

Two Hundred and Eleven Varieties.

Tiring of investing his enormous profits in gilt-edged bonds, a prominent Stock Exchange trader has hit on a new plan, which, he insists, has given him much satisfaction and pleasure. For the last month he has diverted his profits to buying ten shares of each dividend-paying stock in the Stock Exchange list. He has paid for all his stock in cash. This trader showed his list of stocks to friends yesterday, and it showed that he had 211 different stocks paying yearly dividends all the way from 2 per cent. to 50 per cent. He calls his method the "balanced investment method," but admits that his scheme is a hobby. He is looking about for other corporations which are having no trouble in keeping the wolf from the door. His friends, however, fear he will get a notion some day to sell out all his holdings. It is evident that the odd-lot dealer who will get the order will have his hands full and his brains whirling.

***

It's Up to "F. D."

Some time ago F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie, was quoted as saying that he would not quit the Erie until the Erie paid dividends. Friends of "F. D.," as some intimates call Mr. Underwood, are now worrying about a new job for the railroad man.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅞
Atlantic Refining	630	640	625	635
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	150	160	135	145
Continental Oil	250	255	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. Line	62	65	62	65
Eureka Pipe Line	250	260	250	260
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	158	160	159	162
Illinois Pipe Line	150	153	150	153
Indiana Pipe Line	110	114	110	*114
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit	31	33	33	33½
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	106	108
Ohio Oil	158	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	420	408	413
Prairie Pipe Line	215	218	215	218
Solar Refiner Co	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South. Penn. Oil	335	340	335	340
South. West. Penn	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal	315	318	314	317
Standard Oil of Ind	459	463	460	465
Standard Oil of Kan	435	445	430	440
Standard Oil of Ky	325	330	325	330
Standard Oil of Neb	345	350	345	350
Standard Oil of N. J	455	460	450	455
Standard Oil of N. Y	199	201	199	201
Standard Oil of Ohio	505	515	505	515
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	84	86
Vacuum Oil	219	221	219	221
Washington Oil	43	46	43	47

*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
6s —Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4½s—June, 1965	102	102⅛	102⅛	102⅜
4½s—Mar., 1963	102⅝	103	102¼	103
4½s—Nov., 1957	102⅝	103	102¼	102⅝
4½s—May, 1957	102⅜	103	102¼	102⅝
4½s—Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s—Mar., 1964	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
4½s—Mar., 1962	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
4½s—Sept., 1960	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4½s—Mar., 1930-60	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4s —May, 1959	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s —Nov., 1958	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s —May, 1957	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s —Nov., 1956	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s —May, 1955	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s —Nov., 1936	95	..	95	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	85	85¼	85	85¼
3½s—Nov., 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s—May, 1954	85¼	86	85¼	4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,156,382
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	138,650,458
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.78 — .15
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33½	33⅝	15,000	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅝	34½	32	33½	+1⅝
43	43½	4,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg	43⅜	44½	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
73½	73⅝	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73½	73½	73	73⅛	— ⅝
71⅛	72	1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	72⅜	72⅝	71½	72	+ ⅛
65	65½	1,900	Am. Best Sugar	65	65⅞	64½	65	— ½
63	63⅝	3,600	Am. Can	63¼	63⅞	62⅝	63	..
106⅝	107	200	Am. Can pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ¼
88	88¼	17,325	Am. Car & Fdry	89½	89⅝	87½	88	— ½
115	117	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	— ½
153	155	200	Am. Coal Products	154½	154½	154	154	— ½
61	62¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	62½	63	62½	63	..
107	115	200	Am. Express	116	110	109	109	—2½
13¾	13¾	2,100	Am. H. & Leather	13⅝	14	13½	13½	..
57	57½	2,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	58	58⅜	57	57⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	25¼	4,900	Am. Ice Securities	24¼	25⅜	24¼	25⅜	+1⅛
27⅝	28	16,300	Am. Linseed	30	30⅛	27	28	—1½
46½	47⅜	3,900	Am. Linseed pf	49⅝	49⅞	46	46⅜	—2½
71½	72	13,700	Am. Locomotive	71⅞	73½	71¼	71½	— ⅜
7⅛	7⅜	1,400	Am. Malt	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	31	700	Am. Malt pf	29	30	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
93	96¼	5,500	Am. Smtl. & Ref	92⅝	94½	92½	93	+ ¼
100	100¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
86	87	230	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	86⅞	86¾	86⅞	+ ⅛
82¾	82¼	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	82¾	82¾	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
70	70½	3,950	Am. Steel F'dries	70¼	71⅜	69½	70	— ⅝
111⅝	112½	600	Am. Sugar Ref	112½	112½	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅛
115	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅛
124¼	124⅝	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124¼	124⅝	124¼	124⅝	+ ⅜
230	232	1,400	Am. Tobacco	231	231	228½	230⅛	— ⅝
110	110¼	100	Am. Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
55¼	55¾	2,700	Am. Woolen	55⅝	56¼	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	600	Am. Woolen t. r	53⅝	54⅜	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
97	97⅜	200	Am. Woolen pf	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	+1⅛
96½	98½	100	Do., t. r	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	+1¼
99	102⅞	700	Am. Writing P. pf	114	114	102	102½	+1
76½	76¾	5,488	Anaconda Cop. Co	75¼	76⅝	74⅞	75½	+1½
9½	12	2,000	Assets Realization	8½	11½	8½	10¾	+5
107¼	107¾	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	107	107¾	106½	107¼	+ ⅝
100⅜	101	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100½	100½	— ⅜
138	138¼	17,300	Baldwin Loco	139	141½	138	138	—2½
93	93¼	4,200	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	93½	92½	93	— ⅛
75¼	75½	400	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝	— ⅛
..	15	15	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	..
1⅛	1⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	..
575	580	950	Bethlehem Steel	580	580	560	550	..
177	182	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	182	182	180	180	..
83½	86⅞	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¾	87	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
86	91	100	Brown Shoe pf	88	88	88	88	+1
7	8½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ½
87	88½	600	Burns Brothers	91	91	88	88	—2½
65¼	65½	7,900	Butte & Superior	64	66	64	65½	+2½
18½	18⅝	1,000	California Petrol	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
41½	42	100	California Pet. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ½
173½	173⅝	11,100	Canadian Pacific	173	173	171¼	173⅜	+2½
79½	81	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80	80	80	80	..
57	57¼	14,400	Central Leather Co	58⅝	59⅝	58¼	57½	—2⅛
107½	108	200	Central Leather pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
57⅝	58	5,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅝	600	Chi. Great Western	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	1,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
93⅝	93¼	1,900	Chi. Mil. & St. P	93¾	93¾	92½	92⅝	— ⅝
129½	129¾	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129½	129½	128½	128⅝	— ⅜
131	131¼	200	Chi. & Northwest	131	131¼	131	131¼	— ⅛
17¼	17½	4,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
50½	52	10,300	Chino Copper	49½	52	49½	50⅝	+ ⅛
50	53	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
73½	77	100	C., C. C. & St. L. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
09	69¾	400	Cluett, Peabody Co	70¼	70¼	69¾	69¾	—1½
58⅝	59	10,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	60⅞	60⅞	58	58½	— ½
33½	34	600	Col. & Southern	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	+ ⅛
54	56	100	Col. & Soth. 1st pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
54	56	42	Do., odd lot	53½	53½	53½	53½	..
140¼	141½	8,900	Consolidated Gas	141¼	141¼	139⅝	141¼	+ ¼
102	103	1,800	Continental Can	101¼	103	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅛
204	208	14,500	Corn Products Ref	211	211¼	204	208	—1½
89	90	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89⅝	90⅛	89½	89½	— ⅛
80⅝	90	15,400	Crucible Steel	92¼	93¼	88	90	—2
108	109	700	Crucible Steel pf	108½	105⅞	104	108⅝	— ⅝
141	148	600	Delaware & Hud	148	148	146⅞	147⅜	— ⅛
129	130	230	Detroit Edison Co	130	150	130	130	+4½
47½	47⅝	15,150	Distillers' Secur	49	49	46¾	47⅝	— ⅛
27½	27⅝	22,500	Dome Mines	22⅝	27¼	22⅝	27¼	+4⅜
9	12	100	Du., S. S. & A. pf	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
70	71¼	450	Elec. Storage Bat	71½	72	71¼	71¼	— ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	98,000	Erie	39⅝	40⅜	38⅝	39⅞	+1⅛
56¼	56½	18,500	Erie 1st pf	56⅞	57⅜	56¼	56½	— ⅛
47¼	47⅞	3,700	Erie 2d pf	48	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
178⅜	179	5,300	General Electric	181	181½	178½	178⅞	—1½
368	372	100	General Motors	375	375	375	375	+2
113	113⅜	200	General Motors pf	113½	113½	113	113	..
77	77⅜	19,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	77	79⅛	77	77⅜	+ ⅜
100	100	100	Goodrich pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅛
120	122¼	1,900	Great Northern pf	122¼	122⅜	121½	122	— ⅛
51¼	51⅝	17,300	G. N. certs. ore prop	51¼	53⅜	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
38	39	1,280	Greene-Cananea	38	39	37⅞	39	+1⅛
67	67⅜	2,700	Guggenheim Explor	67	68¾	67	67¼	+ ⅜
119	120	22	Homestake Mining	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ⅛
44½	45	23,700	Inspiration Copper	44½	45⅝	44½	45	+ ½
22¼	23	1,800	Inter.-Met.	22¼	22⅝	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	6,300	Interboro Consol	23⅛	22⅞	22	22¾	+ ⅛
78½	78⅞	1,152	Interboro Con. pf	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝	..
54	55	500	Int. Agricultural pf	54	54⅜	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
100	100½	600	Int. Harvester, (N.J.)	100	100½	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
193½	194½	2,000	Int. Nickel pf. tr. ctfs	195	197½	193½	193½	—2½
107	108	100	I. Nickel pf.v.tr.ctfs	107	107	107	107	+ ½
11¼	11½	2,900	Int. Paper	11½	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
41½	42	2,400	Int. Paper pf	42	43½	42	42	+ ¾
28⅜	29	7,200	Kansas City South	28½	29¼	28⅜	29	+ ⅛
61¾	62¾	500	Kan. City South. pf	61¾	62½	61¾	62¼	+ ⅜
127½	129¼	100	Kings Co.El.L. & P	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ ⅛
225	250	100	Kresge. (S. S.) Co	240	240	240	240	+35
107½	109	100	Kresge (S.S.) Co. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ⅜
83¼	83⅝	2,100	Lackawanna Steel	83⅜	85	83¼	83¼	— ⅞
104½	105	100	Laclede Gas	105	103	103	103	..
10½	12	900	Lake Erie & West	10¼	12	10¼	11½	+1¾
27	32	1,200	Lake Erie & W. pf	26½	30⅞	26½	29½	+5
77⅞	78	15,510	Lehigh Valley	77⅞	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
117	119	100	Liggett & Myers pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	— ⅞
25	27½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26	27	26	27	+1
180	181	275	Lorillard (P.) Co	182	182	181	181	+1
63¼	63⅝	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¾	65⅞	63⅝	65⅜	+1¾
128	129	250	Manhattan Elev	128	128⅞	128	128⅞	+1
86	86½	43,400	Maxwell Motors	91	92	83	86	—4½
100½	101	12,300	Max. Motors 1st pf	99¾	106	99¾	100⅞	+4
64⅝	64¾	28,290	Max. Motors 2d pf	65½	68½	64	64¾	+ ⅝
50	52	100	May Dept. Stores	51	51	51	51	—1½
89	90¼	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	91	91	88⅝	89	—1
34⅜	34⅞	12,040	Miami Copper	34⅜	35¼	34	34⅞	+ ⅝
13¾	14	300	Minn. & St. Louis	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ½
29	31	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	20	29	29	29	+3
29	31	50	do., odd lot	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
120½	122	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121¼	122½	120½	120½	— ⅝
5⅝	6	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
..	..	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	1,100	Missouri Pacific	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
..	..	700	Nat. Biscuit Co	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	100	N

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U. S. STEEL QUARTER RETURNS $38,710,644

Earnings Less Than Expected, but They Compare Well with Previous Periods.

NO DIVIDEND ON COMMON

Balance of $18,000,000 After the Payment on Preferred Is Equal to 3½% on Junior Shares.

The United States Steel Corporation earned a net income of $38,710,644 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, after operating and maintenance expenses had been met and interest paid on bonds of subsidiary companies. In the preceding quarter the net earnings amounted to $27,950,055, and in the third quarter of last year the Directors' statement showed $22,276,002 earned. The total announced yesterday was smaller by about $2,300,000 than preliminary estimates had it, but the disappointment first felt in Wall Street when the figures were made public was mitigated by the fact that no quarter since the second in 1910, with $40,170,000, had displayed such large earnings, while only two preceding quarters since the busy days of 1907 had records to surpass that of the last three months.

The Directors took no action yesterday on the common stock dividend. Chairman E. H. Gary declined to comment on the quarterly report, and the time the Directors were together in the Steel offices was shorter than that usually spent in dividend meetings.

The balance of $18,087,241 for the quarter after the preferred dividend had been paid was equivalent to more than 3.5 per cent. on the common stock, but the management evidently decided to let earnings accumulate as an offset against two large quarterly deficits since the middle of last year before resuming payments on the common shares. The three quarters of the year have brought all told a total balance for the junior shares of about $20,700,000, equivalent to approximately 4 per cent. on the common stock. There was a deficit of more than $5,000,000 in the first quarter.

The results of the quarter, with comparisons, were:

	Quarter End. Sept. 30, 1915.	Quarter End. June 30, 1915.	Quarter End. Sept. 30, 1914.
Net earnings.	$38,710,644	$27,950,055	$22,276,002
Dep., sinking fund, &c...	8,064,853	7,638,471	7,583,980
Net income..	30,045,791	20,311,584	14,682,022
Int. U. S. S. bds. & pre..	5,703,681	5,739,020	5,746,111
Balance....	24,342,160	14,572,564	8,935,911
Dividends: Preferred...	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Common ..	.....	.....	2,541,513
Surplus	18,087,241	8,267,645	89,479

The monthly net earnings for the three-quarters of the year compare with those of the previous two years as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$1,687,150	$4,941,337	$11,342,533
February	3,638,578	5,655,611	10,830,051
March	7,132,081	7,397,433	12,254,217
First quar..	$12,457,809	$17,994,381	$34,426,801
April	$7,288,409	$6,920,879	$13,072,801
May	9,320,576	6,845,823	14,554,569
June	11,343,070	6,690,894	13,592,537
Second quar.	$27,950,055	$20,457,596	$34,426,801
Half year....	40,407,864	38,451,977	75,646,614
July	$12,048,218	$7,475,998	$12,036,658
August	12,889,099	7,584,926	12,657,430
September	13,793,327	7,215,083	12,856,312
Third quar.	$38,710,644	$22,276,002	$38,450,400
Nine months.	79,118,508	60,727,979	114,097,014

A study of the monthly earnings figures shows that the corporation made substantial strides forward. The August total was $820,000 higher than July's and July was more than $600,000 ahead of June. September brought $924,000 more in net than August. This persistent improvement by months was looked upon in financial circles yesterday as one of the most encouraging items of the statement, as it was seen that if the same percentage of gain were continued in the final quarter the net income would be in the neighborhood of $45,000,000.

The usual quarterly preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared, payable Nov. 20 to shareholders of record Nov. 1. The statement showed unfilled orders amounting to 5,317,618 tons when the quarter ended.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French 5		Oct., 1920	97½	98	5.45
Aus. Gov't.6		Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Argen. Gov't.6		Dec., 1916	101⅛	101½	4.60
Argen. Gov't.6		Dec., 1917	101	101¼	5.35
Argen. Gov't.6		May, 1920	99	99⅜	6.20
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	99	99½	5.13
City of Q'b'c.5		Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.5		Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.5		Apr., 1916	99¼	99¾	6.50
German Gov't.5		Jan., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Gov't..6		Oct., 1916	99⅞	100	6.09
Norway Gov't.6		Oct., 1916	100	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.6		Oct., 1917	100	100¼	5.70
Swedish Gov't.6		Dec., 1916	98½	99¼	6.70
Swiss Gov't...5		Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't..5		Mar., 1918	96¾	96⅞	6.45
Swiss Gov't..5		Mar., 1920	95½	96	6.15
Company Issues.					
Ala. Power...6		Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.5		Nov., 1917	100⅜	100½	4.45
Am. Loco. Co.5		July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.00
A. T.&T. sub..5		Apr., 1916	100¾	101¼	2.75
Ana. Cop.....5		Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.10
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.55
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1918	100	100¼	4.45
B'klyn R. T...5		July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. North'n.5		Sept., 1917	98	98¾	5.75
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	102¾	102⅞	5.60
Ches. & Ohio..5		June, 1919	96	96¼	6.30
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1917	99	99⅜	5.30
Chi. El. Rys.5		July, 1916	92	94	18.65
Con. Pow. Co.6		May 1,'17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Bal.5		May, 1917	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.6		June, 1916	100	101	5.60
Erie R. R...5		Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	100⅞	101	4.80
E. Pr. & L...5		1918	96¼	96⅝	6%
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed..5		May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.78
Gr. Rap. Ry..5		June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.88
Hav. El. Ry..6		Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val 5		Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Int. Harv. 5		Feb. 15,'18	101	101¼	4.55
Lack. Steel...6		Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
Louis. G. & E.6		Apr., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	6%
Mich. Ry....6		June, 1916	100	100⅛	5.85
Minn. Gen. E.6		June, 1917	100¼	101	5.30
Mont. T. & P..6		Apr., 1917	98	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav....6		May, 1917	97¼	97⅜	6.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		May, 1916	100⅜	100⅜	3.50
North. S. P...6		June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Penn. Co 4½		June 15,'21	99⅜	100½	4.45
P. S. C. N...5		Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Sea. Air Line.5		Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	3.30
Southern Ry.5		Mar., 1917	99⅜	100	5.00
Sulz. & Bond.6		June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	98¼	99¼	5.25
U. S. P. S.Co.6		Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.40
Union Typew.5		Jan. 15,'16	94	97	19.50
United Fruit..5		May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.10
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.5		Oct., 1917	101	101¼	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.6		Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	98¼	100¼	6.55
W. Pr. Co...6		Mar., 1917	98¼	99½	6.25
W.V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	96	98	7¼

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	79.16	78.16	78.48	+ .14
Industrials	108.83	105.54	107.09	— .45
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Oct. 19.....	91.52	90.10	90.36	— .20
Oct. 20.....	91.52	90.33	91.24	+ .88
Oct. 21.....	93.55	90.08	91.93	+ .69
Oct. 22.....	94.13	91.91	92.84	+ .91
Oct. 23.....	93.79	92.60	92.92	+ .08
Oct. 25.....	93.90	92.04	92.93	+ .01
Oct. 26.....	93.99	91.85	92.78	— .15

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Oct., 1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	92.93
Oct., 1914.	Exchange closed.		
Oct., 1913.	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20
Oct., 1912.	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47
Oct., 1911.	75.33	Oct. 16	72.01
*Year, 1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90
Year, 1914.	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47
Year, 1913.	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09
Year, 1912.	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24
Year, 1911.	84.41	June 26	69.57
*To date.			

Oct. 6 92.78
Oct. 17 67.73
Oct. 30 82.80
Oct. 4 73.88
Feb. 24 92.78
July 30 60.20
Feb. 1 68.04
Feb. 1 78.30
Sep. 25 77.60

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Huge Business in the War Loan Feature of Day's Trading.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Money was in good demand today for the payment of the last call on the war loan, amounting to about £80,000,000, which was completed without trouble. Discount rates were steady. American exchange was erratic. Cable transfers opened at 4.62½ and later advanced to 4.63¼.

The stock market was quietly firm. The feature of the trading was the huge business in the war loan, which advanced to 98⅝, while the rights for conversion realized ⅝. South American stocks improved, and Brazilian bonds gained 2 to 3 points, but traction stocks and Mexican rails were easy.

American securities were active with United States Steel, Erie and Canadian Pacific the most prominent leaders. Prices declined at noon, but later hardened and closed firm.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Monday, Nov. 1, All Saints' Day.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 66 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 61 centimes.

GAIN IN WABASH EARNINGS.

Gross for Third Week in October Shows Increase of $117,000.

The newly organized Wabash Railroad Company, with capital stock of $143,460,000, made a good showing in its first week of operation, according to reports received yesterday. The gross earnings for the third week in October were $690,206, an increase of $117,673, or 20.5 per cent. compared with the same week in 1914.

Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who was Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, spoke optimistically yesterday of the prospects of the company under the management of E. F. Kearney, its President.

"The reorganization," he said, "has been an arduous task. We have passed through a period of business depression and this period has been one of peculiar anxiety to those concerned with the welfare and future of the great railway enterprises of the country. I believe this period has passed, and as a result of the more favorable attitude of the public toward the railroads the feeling of anxiety over the country's railway interests is gradually subsiding.

"It is our belief that the reorganized Wabash Railway comes into existence at a time when the public is informed and friendly and at the beginning of a new constructive period."

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Ahmeek	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
6,265	Alaska Gold ..	32½	34¾	32¼	33½
5	Algomah	2	2½	2	2
1,000	Allouez	54	55½	54	54½
11,670	Am. Zinc	66½	69½	67½	68
603	Anaconda	75	76⅝	75	76⅛
240	Ariz. Com'l...	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8
10	Butte-Bal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,935	Butte & Sup..	64	66	64	65
290	Cal. & Ariz..	63¾	64½	63¾	64¼
180	Cal. & Hecla..	541	545	541	543
503	Chino	49½	51¾	49½	51¼
1,273	Copper Range..	55⅞	57¾	55½	56½
695	East Butte ..	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13
25	Franklin	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
754	Granby	82¾	85½	82¾	85
990	Greene-Can. ..	37⅞	39¼	37¾	38½
75	Hancock	16⅞	17	16¾	17
195	Hedley	27	27	27	27
100	Indiana	5	5	5	5
180	Inspiration ...	44¼	45½	44¼	44¾
25	Island Creek..	43¾	43½	43½	43½
24	Island Cr. pf..	87	87	87	87
805	Isle Royale ..	28¼	29½	28¼	29
15	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Lake	13	13⅜	13	13⅛
225	Mass. Cons ..	10¾	11¾	10⅜	11¾
125	Mayflower	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
175	Miami	34½	35¼	34	34¾
100	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,605	Mohawk	79	81	78¾	80
10	Nevada Cons..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
570	New Arcadian.	10	11	10	10½
265	New Idria	9½	10	9½	10
130	Nipissing	6¾	7	6¾	7
1,130	North Butte ..	29⅜	31	29¼	29¾
130	North Lake ..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Old Colony ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Old Dominion..	54	54	54	54
100	Osceola	83	85	82½	84½
170	Pond Creek ...	17	17	16½	17
68	Quincy	83	84	81	82
420	Ray Cons	25¼	26	25¼	25¾
2,585	Santa Fe	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
160	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7	7
1,445	Shattuck	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½
110	South Lake ..	6	6	5½	6
300	South Utah ..	30c	30c	30c	30c
100	St. Mary's ...	56	56⅝	56	56
375	Sup. & Boston.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
800	Sup. Copper ..	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27
200	Tamarack	53	54	52	52
425	Trinity	8¾	9½	8½	8⅝
200	Tuolumne	43c	43c	43c	43c
640	U. S. Smelting	42¼	43¾	42	43
62	U. S. Sm. pf..	47½	47½	47	47
325	Utah Apex	3	3	2½	3
335	Utah Cons	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
480	Utah Copper..	69⅛	71¾	69⅛	70⅝
126	Wolverine	58	59½	58	58½

RAILROADS.

100	Bos. & Albany.	180	180	180	180
254	Boston Eleva..	84	85	84	85
40	Boston & Me..	34	34	33¾	33¾
20	do pf....	44	44	42	42
25	C. Jct.& S.Y.pf.	103	103	103	103
406	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	81½	83	81	82
1	Nor.& Worc.pf.	140	140	140	140
1	Old Colony....	150	150	150	150
50	Rutland, pf...	25	25	25	25
24	Union Pac. pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
79	West E. S. Ry.	64	64	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

24	Am. Agr. Ch..	71¾	72½	71¾	72½
21	do pf.....	98½	99	98	98
45	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
2,250	Am. Pneu. Ser.	3½	3½	3	3
15	do pf.....	17½	17½	17	17
35	Am. Sugar....	112¼	112½	112¼	112¾
42	do pf.....	115	115½	115	115¾
621	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124½	125	124	124⅝
128	Am. Woolen..	55	55⅝	55	55⅝
229	do pf.....	97¾	97¾	97	97¼
3,116	A., G. & W. I..	24½	25	24	24
1,292	do pf.....	39	39¼	38	38⅝
100	E. Boston Ld..	9	9	9	9
98	Edison	239	239	239	239
8	Ga. Ry.& Elec.	119	119	119	119
45	General Elec..	180¾	180¾	180	180
7	Mass. Gas pf..	87	87	87	87
40	McElwain pf..	98	98	97½	97½
20	N.E.Cot. Y. pf.	50	50	50	50
110	N. E. Tel....	134	134	133¾	133¾
120	Swift & Co....	119	119¼	118⅝	119
5	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
15	do pf.....	29	29	29	29
382	United Fruit..	133½	134½	133¼	134½
339	Un. Shoe Mach.	49	49¼	49	49¼
10	do pf.....	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
3,570	U. S. Steel....	85¼	87½	85¼	86¾
3	do pf.....	115	115¼	115	115¼
1,450	Ventura, Oil ..	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅞
147	Western Union	80¼	80¼	80	80
50	Wollaston L....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$18,000	Am.T.& T.4s.	90	90	90	90
19,200	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	103½	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
21,000	A.G.& W.I.5s.	75	75	74½	75
1,000	C.B.& Q.Jt.4s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Mass. G. 4½s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
20,000	N.E. C. Y. 5s	74½	75	74½	75
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
3,000	Swift 5s.....	97	97	97	97
1,000	W. T. & T.5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.80	1	McK-Dar..	.30	.32
Bay S Gas	.20	.23	Mex Met..	.23	.24
Binghan..	7¼	7½	Mines of A.	2¾	2¾
Bohemia...	2	2¼	New Baltic	3	3½
Begole	.50	1	N Cornella.	8	8¼
Boston Ely	.20	.23	Nev-Doug..	.70	.75
Butte & L.	.31	.32	Old Dom ..	.50	.75
Calaveras..	1⅜	1⅞	Ohio Cop..	.14	.15
Chief Con.	.95	1	Oneco	1	1¼
Con Ariz...	1½	1⅝	Onondaga..	1⅝	2
Con Cop....	1⅜	1⅝	Rikon	5¾	6
Cortez	.50	.70	S W Miami	.50	.70
Crown Res	.35	.45	Stewart M	.65	.70
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1⅝	U V Ext..	5⅜	6
Eagle & B	1½	1⅝	Utah Met.	9¼	9⅜
First Nat..	5	5¼	Ton Belm..	2⅜	2⅝
Goldf Con.	1¼	1¾	Tono Min.	5¼	5½
Houghton..	2¾	3	Yukon	2¼	2⅜
Iron Blos..	.70	.73	Cal-Corbin.	.02	.05
La Rose...	.40	.50	Butte N Y,	2⅜	3
Majestic ..	.65	.70			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
220	Am. Ship. com.	34	35	33¾	34½
210	Chi. Pen. Tool.	86½	88½	86	86
80	Chi. Rys. Ser.2	17½	17½	17½	17½
10	Com. Edison...	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
15	Deere pf.	95½	96	95½	96
140	Diam'd Match.	102¾	102¾	102½	102¾
210	Lindsay Light com.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
50	Mont. Ward pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930.	97½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96½	..
2s, c. 1930.	97½	..	Pan 3s, r. 1961	100¼	..
3s, r. 1918.	101	..	Pan 3s, c. 1961	100¼	..
3s, c. 1918.	101	..			
4s, r. 1925.	109	..			
4s, c. 1925.	109¾	..			
Pan 2s, r. 1936	96½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	100	105	Do pf....	127	135
Am Ag Ch	98	99¼	Cleve & P.	77	..
Am B Sug pf.	92½	93¼	Cluett-P pf	110	112
A B S & Fdy.	102	106	C & S 2d pf.	42	45
Do pf....	194	199	Cont C pf.	105	106½
Am Coal..	20	25	Crex Carp.	40	60
Am Coal F pf.	117	..	C-Am Sug.	115	120
Am Cot Oil pf.	99	100¼	Do pf....	99½	100
Am Ln.	19	19¼	D & Co pf.	91	97
Am Snuff.	150	155	D P & L.	36	50
Do pf....	107	109½	D & R G.	8	9½
Am T & C.	63	64	Do pf....	15	16
A M 1st pf.	62	95	D M & Fr	6	7
Atl C L.	110	113	East Kod.	500	..
Bald L pf.	108	112	F M & S.	28½	30
Booth Fish.	30	40	Do pf....	50¾	51½
Do pf....	70	79	Gen. Ch....	345	350
B Un Gas.	132	135	Do pf....	112	..
Brown Sh.	37½	42	Granby C.	80	90
B. R & P.	75	95	Hav E R, L & P....	82¾	88
Burns Bros pf.	102	110	Do pf....	100¾	..
But'k Co..	30	32	Hock. Val..	..	112
Canada So.	54½	..	Int-M pf...	82	..
C R of N J	275	370	Int Agric..	23	24½
C & S A Tel.	130	135	I H, N & C pf.	116½	118
Chi & Alt..	8	14½	Int H Cor.	66	69¾
Do pf....	17	30	Do pf....	..	116
C & N W pf.	170	190	Iowa Cent.	5	10
Chi Sec (P M & Om.	116	118	Do pf....	10	20
			Kan C, F S	..	..
			K & M pf.	62	..
			Kayser (J)		

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
& Co....	83	88	Pitts, Ft W & C.....	154½	..
Do 1st pf.	106	112	Pitts S pf.	97	98½
K & D M.	1½	..	Pub S N.	111	113
Do pf....	240	247	Quicksilver pf.	2½	4½
Lgt Co.	240	246	Rock Isl'd.	¼	⅜
Long Isl'd.	24	26	Do pf....	¾	½
L-W Bls 1st pf.	91	95	Rumely (M) Co cfs..	3¾	4½
Lorill'd Co pf.	113	116	Do pf....	7	8
Louis & N.	126½	127	Do cfs....	9	9
M'kay Cos.	78½	80¼	St L & S W.	15½	16½
Man Beach	2	8	Sears-R pf.	124½	..
Man Shirt.	54½	65	S-S S & I pf.	90	94
Do pf....	103	..	S P R Sug pf.	105	110
May D S pf.	98	98½	So Ry, M & Ohio cfs.	60	75
Mex Pet pf	86	87	Stand Mill.	77¾	80
Mich Cent.	110	..	T P L Tr.	100¼	..
M, St P & S S M pf.	127	129¾	Tob Pr pf..	99¾	100½
Do 1 l...	72	75	Tol, St L & West.	4¼	5½
Mont Pow.	57	58½	Do pf....	10	12
Do pf....	107	108	Twin City R T....	95	99
Mor & Es.	81	..	Under Typ pf.	106	110
M & B pf.	60	75	Un C Stores pf.	110	..
N C & St L.	126	135	Un C Mfrs pf.	11½	12½
Nat C & S pf.	109	110	Un C Mfrs 1st pf.	20	22¾
Nat L pf.	110¼	113	Un Dry G.	23	50
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	20	22¾	Do pf....	70	76½
N Y C & St L 1st pf.	80	85¾	U S I Alco pf.	106	108
Do 2d pf.	52	68	U S R & I.	2¾	2⅝
N Y, L & W.	112¼	..	U S R & R	2⅜	3½
N Y S Rys.	5½	..	Do pf....	2¾	4
Norf So....	16	26½	U S Rubber	75	90
Norf & W. pf.	82	92	2d pf..	15	18
N W Tel..	51	..	Va Ry & P	33	..
Ont Min...	3	3⅜	Vulcan Det	15	..
Pac T & T.	43¾	44½	Wabash	..	⅛
Peoria & E	9	12	W Md pf..	47	49
Pettib-Mul.	75	85	West A B.	140	145
Do 1st pf.	95	105	W & E M 1st pf....	80	85
Pitts. C, C & St L..	80	83	W'worth (F W) pf....	121½	122½
Do pf....	93	99			

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	People's Gas...	119	119	119	119
115	Pub. Serv.com.	98½	99	98½	99
65	Pub. Serv. pf..	99	99	99	99
10	Quaker O. com.	295	295	295	295
25	Stewart Warner pf.	107	107	107	107
135	Sears-Roebuck com.	157	157	156¾	157
598	Stewart Warner	75

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ANNUITIES
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Generally Higher in a More Active Session of Curb Trading—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 382,232 shares of stock and $471,0000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 178,788; oil, 6,229, and mining, 199,215. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,570	Am.-Br. Mfg...	40	41	38	39
5,005	Amer. Zinc...	69	69¾	68¾	69
510	‡Can. C. & F...	106	109	106	107
760	‡C. C. & F. pf.	119	121	119	120
60	‡Carbon Steel..	132	132	125	132
3,000	‡Car. L. & P...	9¼	9¼	9	9
200	‡Central Fdry.	16½	16½	16	16
100	‡Cen. Fdry. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,350	‡Chev. Motor Co., w. i.	126	129	122	123
3,850	‡Cosden Refin.	6¾	7	6¾	7
350	Cramp Ship...	86	86	85	85
1,500	Dzus-Sea...	135	145	135	145
450	Emer. Phon...	11	11¾	11	11¼
300	Guan. Sugar...	68	69	68	69
300	‡Hall Signal...	35	35¾	33	33
675	‡Hendee Mfg...	37	37	35	35
860	‡Hop. & A. A.	70	70	50	50
35,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	10½	12¾	10¼	12½
45,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma. pf.	43¾@44	46	42½	44¾
5,885	Int. Mer. Mar. Cen. Tr. ctfs.	43¼	45½	42¾	44¼
2,000	‡Inter. Motors..	45½	46½	45	46
100	‡Int. Mot. pf.	71	71	71	71
785	Kath. B'ze. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
450	Kelly S. Tire..	278	285	278	285
80	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	95	95	94	94
3,000	K. S. T., w. i.	75	76½	75	75
800	‡Keystone Ord.	10¾	11¾	10¾	11
3,000	‡Lake T. Boat.	17½	19¼	17½	19
800	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	18	19	18	19
600	Mem. Transit...	¾	¾	¾	¾
81	‡M. H. P. Car.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Marconi of Am.	4¾	4½	4¼	4¾
25,000	‡Midvale St. l.	95½	95½	92¾	93
20	Nat. Steel C...	49½	49½	49½	49½
42	Nat. S. C. pf...	90	93	90	93
1,500	C. of R. & Hog	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	‡M. Rum., w. i.	22	22	22	22
1,500	‡Stand. Motors.	12¾	12¾	11¾	12
1,700	Sterling Gum...	2½	2½	2½	2½
7,000	‡St. Jo. Lead..	14¾	14¾	13¾	14
5,000	Sub. Boat.....	42¼	45¼	42¼	43
1,000	‡Tob. Products.	39	39	36	36
2,000	‡Tri. Bullion...	6¾	7¼	6¾	6¾
1,500	Un. Profit S...	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
10,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	5¾	6½	5¾	6
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf....	5¼	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,400	‡World Film...	4	4½	3½	3¾

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	‡Houston Oil..	19½	19¾	19¾	— ¾
40	Illinois P. L...	153	152	153	
500	‡Int. Petrol'm..	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
20	Northern P. L.	108	108	108	
100	Ohio Oil	158	156	156	— ½
75	Prairie O. & G.	420	416	420	+18
74	Prairie P. L...	217	214	214	+ 4
115	S. O. of Cal..	324	315	315	+ 4
35	S. O. of N. J..	488	482	486	+ 1
20	Union Tank L.	85	83	83	— 1
350	Ventura Con...	11½	11½	11½	..
4,600	‡Victoria Oil...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,700	‡Alaska Jun..	12	13¼	11⅞	12½
1,000	‡Al. Con. Min.	22	22	22	22
2,300	‡Am. Com'dr.	9	9½	9	9¼
3,000	‡Atlanta	28	28	25	25
1,000	Big Ledge Min.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
6,500	Braden Cop...	9¾	10	9¾	10
1,800	Bu. C. & Z. cfs.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	Butte & N. Y..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,300	‡Caledonia....	98	99	98	98
25,000	‡Can. Copper..	1¼	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	‡Cashboy	7	8	7	8
10,400	‡Chile Cop....	23¼	23¾	21¾	23⅝
1,000	‡Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,700	††Emma Cop...	27	28	26	28
100	Davis-Daly C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	First Nat. C..	5	5	4⅜	4¾
2,840	Gold. Con....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	‡Gold. Merger	19	19	19	19
300	Howe Sound..	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
1,500	Jumbo Exten..	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼
8,355	Kenne. Cop....	54	54½	53¾	53¾
4,500	††Kewanas	34	34	33	33
500	Magma Cop....	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
700	‡Majestic M...	65	65	65	65
2,700	‡McK.-Dar. ...	29	30	29	30
2,000	††Marsh. Min..	31	32	31	32
26,500	††Mother Lode.	35	36	34	35
1,200	††Nat. Z. & L.	72	75	72	74
600	Nip. M. Co....	7	7	6½	6½
2,000	‡Oro	6	6	6	6
3,000	Ray Hercules..	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
2,800	††Rex Con. M.	45	46	45	45
1,800	††Sand. Kend..	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼
2,700	Santa Fe C....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
14,000	††San Toy....	22	24	21	24
1,225	Stand. S.-L...	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Stewart	1½	1½	1½	1½
25,000	††xSuccess M..	68	70	64	69
4,100	‡Sup. Min. Co.	24	25	24	24½
1,100	Tono. Ext....	21⅞	23⅛	21⅞	21⅞
1,800	Tonopah Min..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
200	Tri-Bullion...	½	½	½	½
4,100	†W. E. Con....	70	75	70	74

BONDS.

$351,000	B. Cop. 6s...	198	200	193	199
120,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170	172	170	172

†Sells cents per share. xEx dividend. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	85	105	85	105
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord..	14	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r..	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric..	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	85	95	85	95
Car'ge Fac., Can....	52	54	52	54
Cramp Shipbuilding..	86	89	86	89
Dominion Steel.....	47½	48¾	47½	48¾
Fisk Tire	122	126	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect).....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf.....	52	55	53	55½
Kathodion Bronze pf.	3¾	4½	4¼	4½
Mutual Pr. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation.	15	17	15½	16
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	16	16¾	16	16¾
Sherman Carbide....	7⅝	8¼	7¾	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada..	35	36	35	36
Wayland O. & Gas..	3¼	4	3¼	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16¼	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	13⅝	14¼	13	13½

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne..	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Booth	34	37	35	37
Cerro de Pasco Cop. per Corp.	47	48	47	48
Howe Sound.....	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Iron Blossom	68	72	68	72
La Rose Cons.....	⅞	1	⅞	1
New Utah Bingham..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Santa Fe Mining....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Silver Pick	8	10	8	10
Stewart	⅝	1	⅝	1
Tuolumne Copper...	½	¾	½	¾
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s.....	97¾	98	97¾	98
Con. Arizona 5s.....	25	30	25	30
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s.	85	90	85	90
Western Pacific.....	33	34½	33	34½
Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives ...	160	165	163	166
Aetna Explosives, pf..	84	87	84	87
Atlas Powder	268	273	263	268
Atlas Powder, pf....	95	99	95	98
Bliss (E. W.).....	410	430	435	455
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives.	390	415	390	415
Can. Explosives, pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	925	870	890
Du Pont Pow., new..	445	450	445	450
Du Pont Powder, pf..	100	102	100	103
Hercules Powder....	434	440	434	440
Hercules Powder, pf..	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel.....	350	450	400	475
Midvale Steel & Ord.	94	95	95	96½
Niles-Bement-Pond...	195	200	193	200
Niles-Bement-Pond, pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	385	400	390	405
Scoville Mfg. Co....	400	420	375	390
Winchester R. A....	2900	3000	2850	3000

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.50	4.35
Balt. & Ohio....	1916-'28	4½		4.45	4.35
Buff., R. & P....	1916-'30	4½@5		4.55	4.40
Can. Pacific.....	1916-'28	4½		4.82	4.68
Can., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5		5.12	4.85
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½		4.80	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'28	4½		4.45	4.25
Chi. Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½		5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		5.00	4.75
Del. & Hudson....	1925	4½		4.47	4.35
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'23	4½@5		4.88	4.65
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4	@5	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5		4.60	4.38
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5		4.45	4.28
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'22	5		6.25	5.25
Mount Pacific....	1916-'23	5		7.00	5.75
N. Y. Central L...	1916-'28	4½@5		4.85	4.65
Norfolk & West..	1916-'24	4½		4.40	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Pr'p'ty.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5		4.85	4.70
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5		4.80	4.30
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.38
Virginian Ry....	1916-'19	5		4.75	4.50

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9¼	9¾	Isabella ...	10¾	10¾
Elkton	25	28	Jackpot ...	6½	7½
El Paso....	75	85	McKinney..	85	87
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland ..168		180
Golden Cy.177		180	Vindicator .150		155
Gold Dol....	2½	5	Rav. B. H.	3½	4¾
Gold Sov...	6½	7			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Throughout the day trading attention on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was particularly centred upon United States Steel common. It advanced sharply early in the session, but fell back again in the later dealings. Many of the railroad issues moved up decidedly in the early trading and their advance had an encouraging influence upon trading sentiment in regard to the whole market. The copper shares also strengthened decidedly early. The late afternoon tone, however, was reactionary all through the list.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alaska Gold...	32¼	34	32½	33½
240	Allis-Chalmers.	44	44¼	43¾	43¾
60	Am. Beet Sug.	65	65¼	65	65¼
1,400	American Can.	63¼	63¾	62¾	63
440	Am. C. & Fdy.	89½	89¾	87¾	88¾
30	Am. Cot. Oil..	63	63¼	63	63¼
330	Am. Ice Sec...	24½	25¾	24¼	25¼
290	Am. Linseed...	29½	30	27¾	27¾
850	Am. Locomot..	72¼	73¼	71	72
570	Am. Smelting.	93	94	92¼	92¾
10	Am. Steel F...	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¾
8,340	Anaconda Cop.	75	79¾	75	76¼
70	At., T. & S. F.	106¾	107	106¾	107
200	Baldwin L. Co.	139¾	141	138½	140¼
190	Balt. & Ohio..	93	93¾	93	93
20	Brook. R. T..	87	87	87	87
40	Cal. Petroleum	19	19	18½	18½
910	Cent. Leather.	59¾	59¾	57	57½
370	Ches. & Ohio..	54¾	55¼	54¾	55¼
80	C., M. & St. P.	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾
270	C., R. I. & P..	17½	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Chino Copper..	51¾	51¾	50	50
970	Col. Fuel & I..	59¾	60	55	55½
1,440	Corn Products.	21¼	21¾	19¾	20¼
630	Crucible Steel.	92	93	88	90
200	Dist. Securities	48¼	48¼	46¾	47¼
8,720	Erie	39¾	40¾	39	39½
250	Erie 1st pf....	56¾	57¼	56¼	56½
1,010	Goodrich Co....	77¾	79¼	77¾	77¾
500	Gt. Nor. Ore...	51¾	51¾	49¾	50¾
10	Gt. North., pf.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
620	Inspir. Copper.	44½	45¾	44¼	45
20	Inter. Metro...	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¼
210	Interbor. Con..	22¼	23	22¼	22
100	Kan. C. So....	29	29	29	29¼
480	Lehigh Valley.	77¾	78¾	77¾	78
1,290	Maxwell Motors	91	91	84½	86½
60	Maxwell 2d pf.	67½	68¼	64½	64¾
280	Mexican Petrol.	90½	91	88½	89
500	Miami Copper.	34¾	35¼	34¼	34½
100	Mo. Pacific...	5	5¼	5	5
130	Nat. En. & S..	35¼	35¾	33¾	34
240	N. Y. Central..	100¾	101¾	100¾	100¾
390	N. Y., N. H. & H....	81¾	83¼	81¾	82
80	N. Y., O. & W.	30¾	31	30¾	31
60	Pennsylvania ..	59	59	58¾	58¾
50	Pitts. Coal...	39	39	37	37½
560	Pressed S. Car.	71¼	74¾	71¼	73¾
40	Ry. Steel S....	48¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
250	Ray Con	26¼	26¼	25½	25¼
6,500	Reading	79¾	81¾	79¾	79½
320	Rep. Iron & S.	54¾	55¾	53¾	54
620	South. Pacific..	98¼	99¼	98¼	98¾
210	Southern Ry..	21¼	22¾	21¼	22¼
170	Studebaker	184¾	190	184	186
330	Tenn. Copper..	63	64¾	63	63¼
200	Tenn. C. rights	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	Third Av	62	62	60¾	61¼
1,020	Union Pacific..	135¾	136¼	135½	135¼
330	U. S. Rubber..	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾
24,880	U. S. Steel....	85½	87¼	85¾	86
610	Utah Copper...	70¾	71¾	70¼	70¾
480	Va.-Car. Chem.	50¾	52	50¼	50¾
6,740	West. E. & M.	74	74¾	73¼	73½

71,940

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.25¼	.25¼	.25½	.25½
1,000	Cash Boy	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Con. Va	.32	.32	.32	.32
300	Goldfield Con..	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
500	Gold. Merger.	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Jim Butler	.80	.81	.80	.81
300	Jumbo	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
400	Mexican	.46	.46	.46	.46
1,000	Montana	.29	.29	.29	.29
500	Sandstorm K..	.11	.11	.11	.11
300	Savage	.15	.15	.15	.15
300	Ton. Mining..	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
300	Ton. Merger...	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
300	Tonopah Ext..	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
200	Union Con	.85	.85	.85	.85
800	West End	.72	.73	.72	.73

7,800

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twelve roads.....	$9,139,345	+$1,740,814
One road.....	642,655	— 44,727
Total (13 roads).....	9,782,000	+1,696,087

ATCHISON, TOP. & S. F. for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	11,242	11,092	10,800
Gross	$10,795,294	$10,639,292	$9,740,766
Net aft. tax.	3,639,361	3,636,666	3,042,462
3 mos. gross.	32,122,013	30,415,024	28,615,708
Net aft. tax.	10,580,830	9,903,504	8,314,041

BUFF., ROCH. & PITTS. for September—

Gross	1,016,388	867,942	1,049,744
Net aft. tax.	282,833	218,850	328,150
Other inc....	47,130	62,086	59,435
Total inc....	329,964	280,935	387,585
Sur. aft. chg.	151,359	101,982	221,422

CANADIAN NORTHERN for September—

Mileage	4,965	4,670	4,520
Gross	$2,014,600	$2,109,900	$1,994,900
Net	662,600	590,700	524,900
9 mos. gross.	4,413,600	5,071,900	5,748,500
Net	1,186,600	1,265,900	1,447,800

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.
Oper. rev.....	$2,260,775	$2,679,208
Oper. exp.....	1,192,309	1,255,267
Net oper. rev.....	1,068,466	1,423,921
Taxes	164,266	131,822
Oper. inc.	904,199	1,292,598
Other inc.....	292,573	373,822
Total inc.....	1,196,772	1,666,420
Charges	889,966	966,305
Surplus	147,805	700,114

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$12,108,184	$14,326,575	$2,218,391
Expenses ...	8,973,511	10,785,764	1,812,253
Net	3,134,673	3,540,811	406,138
Sur. aft. chg.	1,202,005	1,091,942	*110,063

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total inc.....	$3,089,116	$2,289,032	$2,108,000
General exp., losses, and misc. Inter..	874,872	781,916	789,429
Int. on bonds and debts.....	459,551	459,551	459,551
Net	1,754,693	997,565	909,569
Pref. div., pay Oct. 1.....	582,782	582,782	582,782
Surplus	1,171,961	414,883	326,857
(Nine months:			
Total inc.....	7,964,606	7,424,740	6,781,659
General exp., losses, and miscel. Int..	2,689,285	2,525,274	2,227,030
Int. on bonds and debt.....	1,378,656	1,378,650	1,423,182
Net	3,946,666	3,520,811	3,132,045
Pref. divs.....	1,748,196	1,748,196	1,748,196
Surplus	2,198,470	1,772,615	1,383,849

HERCULÆS POWDER COMPANY for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	8,675,567	5,974,427	2,701,139
*Net	2,859,464	996,966	1,862,498
Int. & pfd. div.	310,983	305,135	5,848
Surplus	2,048,481	691,831	1,356,650

*After deducting all expenses incident to manufacture and sales, ordinary and extraordinary repairs, maintenance, &c.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross profit...	1,844,799	1,934,494	1,718,832
Expenses	al,198,816	1,170,151	1,054,441
Net	645,983	764,342	664,391
Other income..	18,000	208,780	.....
Total income..	663,983	913,072	664,391
Bond inter....	616,890	646,529	650,000
Amortiz'n of bond disc't..	207,106	241,686	.....
Net deficit....	160,022	*84,908	*14,391
Pfd. divid'd...	.....	.....	457,308
Deficit	160,022	*84,908	442,912
Prof. on bonds	336,799	222,060	.....
Prev. deficit..	1,152,502	1,459,470	.....
Total deficit..	975,725	1,152,562	.....

*Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,981,758	1,829,614	102,144
Net	773,147	541,854	231,293
6 mos. gross.	11,879,055	11,728,946	150,709
Net	4,987,772	4,048,387	889,385

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This mo.	Fiscal yr.
Customs	$13,898,347	$59,368,179
Ordinary internal rev..	27,307,460	116,238,458
Income tax.....	727,189	11,772,290
Miscellaneous	2,065,603	13,017,787
Total receipts.....	$43,768,600	$200,396,707
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rec..	7,289,267	40,685,184
Excess of total disburse over. total rec.	3,528,984	39,929,486
Expenditures	51,057,867	241,071,892

Kelly-Springfield Stock Change.

Directors of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company voted yesterday to amend the certificate of incorporation so as to reduce the par value of the common stock from $100 per share to $25 a share. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held Nov. 30 at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, to approve this action. The par value of the 6 per cent cumulative preferred and the 7 per cent. second preferred stock will not be reduced.

STOP-LOSS ORDERS AID COTTON BEARS

Prices Decline About a Dollar a Bale, Partly on Poor Spot Demand in the South.

FARMERS REFUSING TO SELL

Reported That England Is Discouraging Buying in Order to Help the Exchange Situation.

The cotton market showed decided weakness again yesterday and made a new low record for the month, closing about $1 per bale under closing prices of the previous day. Business on the Exchange was active, and there was a great deal of long cotton closed out on stop-loss orders.

During the early morning the market did not show the weakness which developed later in the day. There was a good tone at the opening in spite of the fact that Liverpool was as good as due, and prices worked up to a level about 10 points higher than the close.

It was scattered outside buying that caused the early advance, and the trade soon supplied all the cotton that was wanted, and the market turned very weak on reports from the South that there was little or no demand for spot cotton.

Some wires from the belt were to the effect that farmers were holding tight and refusing to cut prices, but information of this sort had little market weight when it was considered that there was little demand even at a lower basis. It was reported that England was discouraging the purchase of cotton in order to make it easier to hold exchange rates. Whether this was true or not it looked reasonable enough for the market to believe that it might be so and had a bearish influence.

At the low point of the day January cotton was 115 points under the high of the season. This decline has been a rapid one and has about wiped out the scattered long interests. The trade is now as bearish as it was bullish a short time ago, and the market is rapidly getting into an over-sold condition. The market closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.34	11.94	12.06@12.07	12.24@12.26
Jan.	12.44	12.05	12.16@12.17	12.35@12.36
March	12.64	12.25	12.35@12.36	12.55@12.56
May

COLORADO TOWED TO PORT.

Badly Damaged by Fire, but Much of Cargo Can Be Saved.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 26.—The Mallory Line freight steamer Colorado, which caught fire Sunday night while en route from Charleston to New York with cotton, was towed into port early today. The vessel is badly damaged, but it is believed much of the cargo can be salvaged. The blaze started in the superstructure from a cause not yet determined.

The fire was burning so fiercely at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the tugs Cecelia and Waban reached the Colorado that it was necessary to play streams of water on the steamer for some time before a line could be attached.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous and feverish and after numerous price changes both ways closed with net losses of ¾c to ⅞c. Early in the day values sold off 2 cents a bushel under renewed liquidation and more vigorous operations on the selling side by leading bears, prompted by continued favorable weather conditions over the West and the belief that Monday's advance had been due almost entirely to technical conditions. In the local cash market No. 1 Durum was quoted at 1.11¾, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.04¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.04¾, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	.....	...	1.07⅞	1.08⅝	1.14⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Dec.	1.02	99¼	1.00⅜	1.01¼	67¾
May	1.04	1.01⅝	1.02¾	1.03⅝	70⅜

CORN.

While prices in the corn market were influenced more or less by the action of wheat, the undertone was firm and at the close values were ⅝c net higher. Weather conditions were highly satisfactory for curing the new crop and for the movement of old corn, but country offers were comparatively light. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oct.	68⅛	63¾	65⅛	...	67⅝
Dec.	59¼	57⅞	58⅝	58⅝	67⅝
May	60⅝	59⅝	60¼	59⅞	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active with feverish price changes. The undertone was steady, however, and at the close of the day values were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady. No. 3 white quoted at 41 to 41½c, No. 4 white, 40 to 40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40 to 44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38⅞	38	38⅛	38¼	40¼
May	40⅝	39¾	39½	39¾	52⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices showed a declining tendency throughout the day, closing at about the lowest. Receipts of hogs were fairly liberal and it was thought that packers were on the selling side. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000 head, estimated for Wednesday, 24,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 2,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
January	8.82	8.82	8.82	8.97	10.60
May	9.20	9.10	9.10	9.22	9.85
Ribs—					
January	8.82	8.77	8.77	8.87	9.75
Pork—					
December	13.40	13.30	13.30	13.50	18.77
January	16.07	15.82	15.90	16.15	19.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

Price changes in the cottonseed oil market were irregular and closing bids ranged from 8 points advance to 5 points decline. The active positions were generally heavy, however, and sentiment was influenced by the weakness in cotton and lard.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	...	7.78@7.90	7.70
October	7.80	7.75	7.75@7.79	7.80
December	7.73	7.72	7.76@7.78	7.76
January	7.79	7.75	7.76@7.77	7.75
February	7.84	7.84	7.83@7.85	7.78
March	7.90	7.83	7.86@7.87	7.87
April	.....	...	7.92@7.93	7.93
May	8.05	7.99	8.02@8.03	8.04

COFFEE.

Peace rumors from abroad, as well as buying for foreign account, caused a quick rally in the coffee market at the close of the day, and after having shown a rather heavy tone throughout the greater part of the session, the market closed firm with net gains of 6 to 11 points. The spot market was inactive, but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
October	.....	...	6.46@6.50	6.39
November	.....	...	6.46@6.50	6.39
December	6.43	6.43	6.50@6.55	6.43
January	.....	...	6.52@6.55	6.44
February	.....	...	6.54@6.56	6.47
March	6.57	6.44	6.56@6.57	6.50
April	.....	...	6.61@6.62	6.55
May	6.70	6.54	6.66@6.67	6.60
June	.....	...	6.72@6.73	6.65
July	6.80	6.65	6.76@6.80	6.70
August	.....	...	6.85@6.86	6.75
September	6.91	6.80	6.91@6.92	6.80

SUGAR.

Futures opened dull and easy, unchanged to a decline of 6 points, with no business reported on the call. Business remained quiet until the later afternoon, when a little trade buying sent prices up a few points, the market closing barely steady, 1 to 3 points net decline, with sales for the day 5,850 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	.....	...	3.17@3.20	3.18
Nov.	3.17	3.16	3.17@3.20	3.18
Dec.	3.12	3.08	3.11@3.12	3.13
Jan.	3.03	3.03	3.02@3.04	3.05
Feb.	2.95	2.94	2.95@2.97	2.98
Mar.	2.96	2.96	2.98@3.00	3.00
Apr.	.....	...	3.01@3.03	3.04
May	.....	...	3.05@3.07	3.08
June	.....	...	3.09@3.10	3.12
July	.....	...	3.14@3.15	3.17
Aug.	.....	...	3.16@3.18	3.19
Sept.	.....	...	3.18@3.20	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 50,896 packages; last week, 58,203 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 2,150 packages; to other countries 401 packages. Slight weakness followed the last weekly report, but this did not last long, the market soon recovering and then making a further gain of ½c. At the present writing there is a very firm feeling on the better grades of creamery with current quotations easily obtained. The quality has been running off of late and the decreasing proportion of fancy stock is the main cause of the present strength. Quite a good deal of fresh creamery to be had from 26¾@28¼c. Home trade good, but less export business. European advices are decidedly weaker. Quiet trading in renovated and ladles have moved rather slowly. Packing stock in good demand and quite firm. Creamery, extras, ninety-two score,) 28¾@29c; higher scoring, 29¼@30c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@25c. State Dairy, finest, 28½c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23¾@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½@21¾c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20¼@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 46,133 cases. The arrivals have been light and the proportion of new-laid qualities has further decreased. Stock showing a large proportion of high-grade eggs fit for the best class of trade has been promptly salable at hardening prices. Medium and lower qualities are still fairly plentiful, but accumulations have been reduced and there has been some improvement in average prices, although the range of prices is still very wide. Storage eggs have moved rather slowly; there is no speculative demand, and buyers are confining their purchases to immediate needs. Sales reported as generally in the range previously quoted, at which there is still a very free offering. Near-by eggs in very small supply and of irregular quality; fancy new-laid stock is very scarce and wanted at firm prices; white eggs of large size would probably exceed our quotations for uniform new laid, but there are scarcely any such obtainable. Receipts gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 34@36c; firsts, 29@33c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds and poorer, 25@25c; dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20¼@21c; culls and inferior, 15@20c. Refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 20c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 22@22½c. State, Pennsylvania, and, near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52@55c; ordinary to good, 35@30c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@52c; Western, gathered whites, 35@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@38c; near-by, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(V.) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—P. Wagner v. O. Lesser—Argument continued.

26—The Peterborough Ry. v. Boston & Maine Ry.—Argued.

33—H. W. O'Neill v. J. F. Leamer—Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 27: Nos. 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, (and 224 and 242,) 42, 43, and 44.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Barrett vClauses.
Schwartzman vB T Babbitt.
Cuppy vGebrueder-Stollwerck.
Eaidwin vEidman.
McLaughlin vNat Fire Ins Co.
Same vOrient Ins Co.
Same vRoyal Ins Co.
Cray vLeh Val Coal Co
Prairie Oil & Gas Co vGlobe & Rutgers F Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Case on—Universal Saving Corp'n vMorris Plan Co. of N. Y.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A.M. Admiralty.

US vTug North America, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Trumbenki vErie RR, Gleason vThaw.
Dicherson vPenn R R, Colucci vPenn RR.
Meares vD, L & W R R.
Noot vInter Mer Mar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Criminal calendar:
US vJan De Sand.
US vJohn Oltman.
Common law calendar:
Yonaitis vStandard Shore and Mich. Southern Rr.; Packer v. White et al., aplts., Huffman v. The State et al.; Clancy vHardware Co, aplt.; Croxson, aplt., v. Flynn Plumbing and Heating Co.; The Union Land Co., aplt., v. Gwynn; Howatt, aplt., v. Barrett, Pfeif., Adams Express Co.; Geltner v. Westinghouse Machine Co., aplt.; Point Gratiot Sand and Gravel Co., aplt., v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; Merriam v. Moyer et al., aplts., Schenke Piano Co., aplt., v. Philadelphia Casualty Co.; Stephen Colletti Co. v. L'Hommedieu et al., aplts. Judgments affirmed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

People vSchmidt.
Haight vBrown et al.
Hecht vCox et al.
Roughan vDiango Val Savs Bank.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co vL I RR.
Snyder vRedhead & Co
Battle Isl'd Paper Co vJessup & Moore Paper Co.
Yuengling vCNY.
Katz vMatthews.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Re NY Rys vPrendergast.
Re Durant.
Zelshoff vZeishoff.
Re Smull.
Re C S Leavy Co.
Re Knudsen.
Sigman vNY, NH & H RR. (2.)
Adirondack League Club vSnyder.
Simpson vLevy. (2.)
Mann Lbr Co vWilward Rty Corp.
Jenis vLenox, Inc.
Hecht vBurchell-Johnston Corp.
McGillicuddy vMeyering.
Meegan vLuitwieler Pump Eng Co.
Girard vSt Denis.
Freibrun vNY Con RR.
Murphy vRoss.
Frawley vPersch.
State of Yucatan vArgumendo.
Helpershausen vMarx.
Cardani vBookman.
Wood vBissell.
Richards vAetna Accid & Liability Co.
Re Feinsot.
Re Bernson.
Curry vW J Brady, Ltd.
Beattie vHopper. (2.)
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk vIvory.
Reich vCochran.
Asch vSchulman.
Herrlich vHerrlich.
Morris vDu Luart.
Rabinowitz vRabinow's Greenwich Sav Bk vMcAleer.
I D Wolfson, Inc vStark.
Greenberg vWaldes.
Mann Life Ins Co vVon der Driesch.
Cohen vCohen.
Barnard vMcIntyre.
Kirby vAm Art Galleries & Auc R, &c.
Weeks vSawyer.
Bein vMahoney.
John vSchmick.
Sullivan vKraus.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Hirsch vHirsch.
O'Toole vHammer.
Townend vTownend.
Richards vAetna, &c. Co.
Same vLondon, &c. Trust Co.
Behar vBehar.
Geiger vGeiger.
Uberino vMenitasti.
Pitofsky vPolansky (2.)
Kucher vKucher.
Schoenfeld vHecht.
Ganopoulos vAlexion.
Shapiro vShapiro.
De Bow vDe Bow.
Wehrt.
General calendar:
Westchester F I Co vSyracuse, &c., Ry.
Sheldon vLocvin.
Snedeker vSnedeker.
Rosenfeld vRosenfeld.
Zuber vZuber.
Lobsitz vE Lissberger Co.
Ball vLoth.
Tiedemann vTiedemann
McCormick vTyler.
San Lucas vBornne & Co.
Monorieff vMoncrieff, Lewis vSragow Realty.
Marmann vMarmann.
Kilpatrick vDe Ambri.
Kinstler vKinstler.
Johns vEllis.
Metchnikoff vBerlin Laboratory, Ltd.
Kirschenbaum vKirschenbaum.
Flowers vFlowers.
Peerless Pattern Co vMcClure Public't'ns.
Pitolsky vPolonsky.
Inter R T Co vCNY.
Title Guar & Trust Co vGreen.
Overlander vHolbrook, C & R Co.
Rogers vRogers.
Giuliano vGiuliano.
Male vMale et al.
Ross vSanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Rothschild vRothschild.
Star Co vWheeler Syndicate, Inc.
Carson vCarson.
Whiting vWhiting.
Ansonia M'f Co vPotter Pines vWelch.
Cosby vHeinze.
Hoenig vHoenig.
Gilroy vStraus Bldg & Realty Co.
Furman vHershkowitz.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.

Troy Realty (same (2).
Rafel (same.
Norwood Park (same.
Bellas Hess & Co (same.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Riley vRiley.
Sturm vDavis.
Sherman Natl Bk (Basin (2.)
W T Keogh Amus Co (Wm Fox Amus Co (2.)
Same vFox (2.)
Rush vFields.
Mitchell Motor Co (Chandler.
Schorsch vLondon Guar &c Co.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dunn vCNY.
Tangeman (same.
Smith (Cunard SS Co.
Pyres vCNY.
Armstrong (Mulcahy & Gibson.
Levin vHarris.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Reilly (J P Parker Co.
Glasser (C I & B R R.
Cohen (Morgenstern.
Magnanimo (Coast Coaling Co.
Geschwind (Heydt.
Goldfarb (Wolfberg.
Gross (Smith.
Herk (B H RR.
Barisch (Postal Transfer Service.
Faber (CNY.
De Barberi (Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Ludvigh (Thurnauer.
Wherier (Kny. Scheerer.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Genckelman (E Riv Wet Wash Co.
Scheslinger (C I & B RR.
Fischer (Singerovitz.
Schlesinger (C I & Brooklyn RR.
Williams (New Eng S S Co.
Glynn vRoth.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—Monglass (Pitts Cont Co.
Woods (Yonkers L, &c.
Buckley (Von Claussen
Cinquemani (Taylor.
Huhle (Verschleiser.
Abrams (Smith.

PART VII.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cullinane (Cons Gas.
Leppanen (Irvel Rity Co.
Halmans (Int R T.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weinstein (Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cowgill (Rieser.
Lake (Keller.
Leavitt (O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Johnston (Wave Imp & Const Co.
Muslin vFargo.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Hennessey vCNY. No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY vNY Steam Co.
Posner (Kurzrok Bros Co.
Shalek (Eppig.
Fischer (Schram.
Reich (Moody.
CNY (Bradley Cont.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lake (Pioneer Fin Co.
Moore (McDermott.
Fed Trust (Carberry.
Archer (Amsdell.
Lykes (Morgans.
Ryan (Bailey.
Schloss (Hoffman Co.
Sleicher (Wilbur.
Muller (Cohen.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Alexander & Co (Gelberg.
Hanna (De Paoli.
Hathaway (CNY.
Hillyard (Brande.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.: Finch (Hall.
Jacobs (Dowling.
Sutton (MacBride.
Hauth (Gorman Co.
Felt (Lorberbaum.
P J Carlin Const Co (CNY.
St'd Elranger Elev Co (Regan.
Shaen (Bachmann.
Solar Light Co (Steel Prod Engrg Co.
I Mark (Wener.
N Mark (same.
Penn Cement Co (Gustav Rader Co.
Whitcomb (Burr.
The Ausonia (Hein.
Sugarman (Rosenblum.
CNY (B'klyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Burkhart (Jamaica Estates.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Merc Nat Bank (Fleitman.
Sturtevant (Fiss Doerr Co.

Schnurmacher (Schiffman.
Eckford (Westley.
Scandore (Scandore.
Seocafico (Seocafico.
Weinberg (Weinberg.
Taylor (Fitzer.
Masten Co (Hacker.
Stember (Stember.
Totten Film Co (Sawyer Film Corp.
Municipal Liens Co (Sturgis.
Van Nort (Van Nort.
Paris (Paris.
Kilpatrick (Crown Infants' Wear Co.
Tower (Mass. &c. Co.
Moran (Midville Rity.
Mollver (Lee (2.)
Fishbone (Bellwood Realty Co.
Fishbone (Lee.
Mme Irene (Vulcan Metals Co.
Turner (Turner.
Kait (Kait.
Exch Buffet Corp (Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co.
Gargullo (Frevola.
Repetti (Repetti.
Grossman (Grossman.
Jones (Humphreys Homeopathic Med.
Yennie (Sterns.
Snyder (Met L I Co.
Atkin (Atkin.
Riley (Riley.
McCaddon (Central Tr.
NY Trans SS Co (Crossing.
De Wolfe (Neuhauser.
Walsh (Walsh.
Mendelson (Eidlitz & Son.
Bway Apt Rity Co (Rickert-Finlay Rity.
Wel (Ill Surety Co. Case on.
Adler (Stueber.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motions:
Anthony Hoffman,
George W Riley.
Accountings:
Rebecka Kortjohann.
Wills for probate:
Joseph Beckhardt.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz S.—Contested will: Charles Lowen.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Simpson-O'Toole Co vKresner (Colton Rlty. Apex Paint Co.
TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.
Schwartz (Hyaas.
Fine (Turek.
Rubsam (Union Ry.
Rothstein (Int R T.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Benjamin W. B. Brown (Abraham Abelman — Henry W Goddard.

Knopp vBurke.
Drossal vBescheim.
Salomon (Steinhardt.
Leifer (Schaumann.
Margolies (Hanrahan.
Acardo (Rodgers & H.
Feinberg (Horkheimer.
Glickman (Leaser.
Flood (Schmidt.
Warner (Wills & M Co
Weiss (Linch.
Prager (Amsterdam Bldg Co.
Jahrman (Touroff.
Mariona (Luccia.
Hoffman (Weiss.
Hays (Pearson.
Blaustein (Amabia.
Owens (Traitel Marble.
Unger (5th Av Coach.
Brown (Plaza Oper Co.
Davis (Blauner.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Bernstein (Ashman.
Risner (Fox.
Zimmerman (Ferdinand.
Michaels (Kaetzer.
Upfeld (Greenberg.
Treacy (Myers.
Atlas Port, &c, Co (St Paul, &c, Inc. Co.
Halpern (Brookfield.
Hollberg (Cowen.
Sonn (Greenbaum.
Brown (Trachtenberg.
Cagwin (McLean Rity.
Litter (NY Rys.
Gillman (Prosner.
Rhodes (Hinternhoff.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar:

Goldman (Northwestern Nat Ins. Co.
Weil (Jacobson.
Kohn (North British & Mercantile Ins Co.
Kohn (N J Fire Ins Co
Meyer (Blagner.
Gabel (Kemp & Carton Co (Lionel Mfg Co.
Parsons (Terhune.
Flippen (Padell.
Clark (Mt Olivet Baptist Church.
Pinkes (Oringel.
Volk (Sheriff.
Meyercorn Co (Forest, &c. Co.
Rubel (Honig.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelitz, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Philbin, J.—Macy (Levy & Weinstein Realty Const. Co.—A. Wells Stump, Biddle (Biddle—Alfred J. Tulley, Maynard (Messinger—Albert De Silver, Lebaudy (Carnegie Trust Co.—John G. Dyer.

SUPREME COURT.—Erlanger, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. (Michalover (2)—Jerome Hess. Koelsch (Harper—Abraham B. Kene.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Waldman vElbetz.
Natale (Fumingello.
Cecela vBoulevard Rty

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.
Ginzberg vGinzberg.
Barner (Margraff.
Crossin (Bannon.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motions:
Isaac Shalanowsky.
Mary V Roest.
Louis C Markert.
Carolyn V Hicks.
Philippina Zinsmeister
Bertha Harris.

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Rubel (Honig.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelitz, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

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BRONX COUNTY.

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Surrogate's Court.

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Louis C Markert.
Carolyn V Hicks.
Philippina Zinsmeister
Bertha Harris.

Baker (Ocean S S Co of Savannah.
Wesbiria (Hay & Hudden Mfg Co.
Tilton (Goulock.
Reilly (B H RR.
Roth (Edison El Ill.
Dillworth (NY Con RR
Haluska (Ehret.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Agnes Dorsey,
Catherine Worthley,
William Krohme,
Administration of:
Patrick Holland,
Joseph E. Casserly.
Accounting of:
Patrick Holland,
Edmund A. Cross,
Peter Delap,
David Kuttner.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Mary M. Barry.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.; PART V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.

Inq: Murphy (Rider.
Puchkaber (Nas Elec R R.
Walker (B H RR.
Zingsem (Nassau RR.
Schlers (B H RR.
Henning (Foley, Jr.
Schumecher (Reilly.
Russo (Tappella.
Berhanel (Engel.
Capone (Law.
Kennedy (Rosenberg.
Ferraro (B H RR.
Lauffer (C I & B R R
Mendalis (Mansdorf.

W. Edwards,
Elizabeth Meacham,
Henry Aller,
A. F. Wilson,
Elizabeth Vanderveer,
Mary McMenamny,
Robert T. Ryan,
James Dykman,
George Swenson,
Eleanor Jones,
Theresie Kinneth,
Louis Magenheimer.

PART V.—Room 10.

Blanc (B H R R.
Lopes (same.
Aschenbrand (Ruppert.
Segal (B H R R.
Gersh (Atl Fixture Co
Brady (Loeser & Co.
Rothman (Levine.
Boyles (B H R R.
Martin (same.
Hulse (Gartenlaub.
Safier (Nas Elec R R.
Miller (Hoar.
Livingston (Karsork.
Cook (Nelson.

Pope, an inf (L I RR.
Carney (NY & Q Co Ry
Messmer, as admx (Atlantic Hygienic Ice Co.
Tucker (Kohn.
Hannigan (Jones.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Lindeke, an inf (L I RR.
Jench (same.
Lynch (C I & B RR.
Ochsen (NY & E R R.
Fenn (same.
Anderson (Degnon Con
Michels (Boyd.
Meyer (Ellas Brew Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 441.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Seekamp (Loewe.
Fiance (Ferris.
Scheuer (N Y & Q Elec L & P Co.
Wood (L I RR.
Hart (Sus.
Corcoran, an infant (B H RR.
Costello (same.
Van Wicklen (B H RR

Highest number reached on general calendar is 76.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Twenty-five corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capital stocks were $5,510,100. They include:

Cerro De Pasco Copper Corpn., copper, gold, silver, lead, coal, coke, minerals, by-products, 1,000,000 shares of no par value, to carry on business with $5,000,000; E. G. Peters, G. H. Makepeace, Milton Ferry, all in Broadway.

Lawoka Power Corpn., Corning, realty, construction, install systems of machinery, electrical generators, $300,000; E. L. Conklin, R. G. Hart, H. W. Baldwin, Corning.

Musof & Bichwit Embroidery Works, Brooklyn; $36,000; W. Rabinowitz, H. Musof, S. Bichwit, 744 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

The Worden Chemical Works, chemicals, aniline, colors, dye stuffs, surgical apparatus, $30,000; J. T. Ross, W. A. Harwood, J. Doster, 175 Skillman St., Brooklyn.

Putnam Pneumatic Fluid Lift Corpn., Buffalo, oil and gas well appliances, $25,000; G. C. Koester, A. J. and H. H. Argue, Tulsa, Okla.

Marcus Millinery Co., Esopus, millinery, shoes, caps, apparel, ornaments, $10,000; L. Darrah, H. Cohen, E. Adler, 6 West 107th St., Manhattan.

Kohlberg & Hirsch Tobacco Co., smokers' articles, $20,000; A. M. Grill, R. H. Raphael, E. L. Kohlberg, 490 West End Av.

Kohinoor Diamond Co., diamonds, precious stones, jewelry, $15,000; A. Van Beek, I. Gursky, A. Van Woudenberg, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Art of Music Sales Corpn., publishing, printing, engraving, newspapers, magazines, $10,000; M. F. Wallace, T. F. Bourne, R. H. Raphael, 520 West 122d St.

The Mercantile Agencies Assn., Bronx, cooperation between mercantile agencies operating in the United States and Canada, $10,000; H. J. Curtis, A. J. Cole, E. J. Connelly, 110 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

Trio Leather Goods Co., leather goods, kindred articles, $7,000; B. Fradin, A. and J. Sherman, 1,159 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

S. L. Goldberg's Son, tobacco, $5,000; S. G. Smith, W. C. Beinert, D. L. Goldberg, 515 West 143d St.

Ely Robert Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Parker, L. Fein, E. M. Simon, 3,498 Broadway.

B. Gelbstein, Inc., wearing apparel, fabrics, $5,000; B. Budnick, G. Cherburg, H. Block, 1,399 Third Av.

New York Millwright Co., steam fitting, engineering, millwright, machinists, $5,000; M. H. Hirschberg, R. C. Cline, H. P. Rush, 80 Warren St.

Jamestown Garage Co. of Jamestown, N. Y., autos, accessories, $5,000; C. Nelson, A. G. Haglund, C. O. Nelson, 229 Fulton St., Jamestown.

Diamond Farm Products Co., butter, lard, eggs, produce, $5,000; J. Bernstein, J. Green, M. Sapiro, 181 West 116th St.

Audubon Piano and Phonograph Co., musical instruments, $5,000; A. Davis, E. C. Schiffmacher, H. F. Kolle, 548 West 164th St.

Authorizations: Frank L. Young Co., to take over the business of Frank L. Young and Kimball, Massachusetts, oils, soaps, chemicals, seeds, $300,000. Representative, J. M. Lane, Jr., 120 Broadway, New York.

The General Waste Paper Recovery Co., Dover, Del., pulp products, mills, $2,000,000. Representative, L. R. Brandenburg, Woolworth Building, New York.

Superior Meter Co., Jersey City, N. J., mechanical appliances, devices, $50,000. Representative, J. J. Curtin, 259 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Nagler's Brass Works, New York, $5,000 to $15,000.

Capital reduction: J.-S. Hirsch, Inc., New York, $150,000 to $24,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Columbia Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan; Bell, Mack & Lavy Co., Manhattan; Inerborn Realty Co., Manhattan; Cushman Bread Co., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 26.—Charters filed here: Saxon Motor Car Company, $8,750,000; to buy, sell, and deal in and with automobiles, motor cars, and trucks of all kinds; Wilmington, Del., parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

The Alaska Handy Gold Mining Company, New York, $500,000, to crush, quarry, smelt, refine, and prepare for market all kinds of metals, ores, &c.; Frank G. Smith, Robert P. Hussey, Jeremiah C. Crowley, all of New York.

Hennel (B H RR et al.
Mikulasco (Weiss.
Kelly (Nassau RR.
Hahn (Loeser & Co.
Keegan (Vredenburgh.
Parejka (Barnsgaal et al.
Rubin (Seelig Rlty & Constn Co.
Chrocscell (NY C & H R RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

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CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Mary M. Barry.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.; PART V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.

Inq: Murphy (Rider.
Puchkaber (Nas Elec R R.
Walker (B H RR.
Zingsem (Nassau RR.
Schlers (B H RR.
Henning (Foley, Jr.
Schumecher (Reilly.
Russo (Tappella.
Berhanel (Engel.
Capone (Law.
Kennedy (Rosenberg.
Ferraro (B H RR.
Lauffer (C I & B

MORE TROOPS SENT TO ARIZONA LINE

Funston Ordered to Guard American Territory in Threatened Villa Attack.

TRENCHES DUG AT DOUGLAS

Citizens Prepare to Flee — Guns and Carranza Troops Being Rushed Through Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The War Department is taking steps to meet any emergency along the Arizona border as a result of the extensive military operations threatened in that region by the effort of the Carranza de facto Government to crush the remainder of the Villa movement.

The situation is shaping itself that serious trouble is expected in the vicinity of Douglas unless the Mexican factions observe strictly the neutrality of the American border.

Secretary of War Garrison today instructed Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the United States Army forces on the Mexican border, to send any of the troops of his own force of 20,000 men to Douglas or wherever he pleases to dispose them, and that such men of the Funston border patrol as thus assigned will be replaced by the War Department with forces from other parts of the United States.

Senator Ashurst of Arobona, visited the War Department today and asked that something be done to protect the American border at threatened Arizona points. As a result of this conference General Funston was instructed to send more troops to Douglas.

Reports from the border state that General Villa and George C. Carothers, American special agent with Villa, had begun negotiations with a view to arranging for Villa to find refuge in the United States. These reports have not been confirmed in official circles here, though it is believed by officials that certain Villista Generals are arranging to bring about arrangements with the Carranzistas for granting general amnesty to the Villistas.

All reports to the State Department from Mexico today indicated general improvement in conditions and these were considered gratifying at the State Department.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 26.—Every preparation is being made to meet the expected attack of Villa troops on Agua Prieta.

Today trenches were dug by the Carranza garrison facing Douglas, and only about 300 feet from the border. They are designed as a defense should General Villa attempt to slip around to the east and west of Agua Prieta, and attack from the American side.

Sixteen field pieces, shipped from Piedras Negras, are due to arrive, and with these General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander, will have twenty guns.

General Benjamin Hill, who with his staff and troops, received permission to pass over American territory from Laredo to Douglas, will arrive about twenty-four hours ahead of the soldiers. When these reinforcements arrive General Calles expects to take the field against the invading Villa army.

Villa detachments were reported today at Fronteras, at Colonia Morelos, and at a point on the border thirty-five miles east. Yaqui Indians under Urbalejo now hold Anavacachi Pass, twelve miles southwest, while General Costa and approximately 1,500 men are at Santa Cruz, between Nogales and Cananea.

C. O. Ellis, Mayor of Douglas, has sent a telegram to the State Department at Washington, it became known today, asking that assurances be given that the attack on Agua Prieta will not be permitted.

Residents of Douglas and vicinity are becoming alarmed and many are preparing to leave at the first signs of an attack.

VILLA CONFISCATES AMERICAN SMELTER

Guggenheim Property to Be Operated by Mexicans—Protest May Be Sent to Carranza.

EL PASO, Oct. 26.—Confiscation of the Chihuahua plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company by the Villa State Government of Chihuahua was announced today by S. L. Baker, legal representative of the corporation.

"There are 2,000 tons of fuel at the plant," said Mr. Baker. "My advices are that the Villa government is operating or is about to operate the plant."

Recently General Villa denied that he had ordered the smelter or any other foreign-owned property confiscated. Governor General Avila of Chihuahua State later announced that the smelter plant had not been confiscated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The State Department had not been officially advised today of the confiscation of the Chihuahua plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, but the news was not surprising.

Representations recently were made to both Carranza and Villa. Carranza informed that department he was extending his zone of protection as rapidly as possible, and that he would do all within his power to protect American property.

If officially advised of the confiscation of the Chihuahua plant, additional representations, it was said, might be made to the recognized de facto Government. No official representations can be made to Villa, all relations with him having been severed. However, there was said to be a possibility of making unofficial representations or of warning Villa to refrain from confiscating American owned property.

Confiscation by Villa of the American Smelting and Refining Company's properties at Chihuahua had long threatened, and consequently did not come as a surprise. In anticipation of such action, William Loeb, Jr., visited Washington recently to confer with the State Department on measures to be taken after the seizure.

The American Smelting and Refining Company owns plants in fifteen cities four of which are in Mexico. The plant at Chihuahua is a lead smelter covering 200 acres. There are three furnaces there, with an annual capacity of 153,000 tons. What Villa will do with the output of the plant, if he runs the furnaces, has been puzzling Wall Street, for the domestic consumption in Mexico is small and it will be impossible to export any of the lead.

None of the Guggenheim officials could be reached last night in an effort to learn what action, if any, the company will take.

LONDON SAFER THAN MEXICO.

English Banker Says He Will Withdraw from Republic.

Lionel H. Miller, an English banker of Mexico City, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Anchor liner Tuscania, said he was going to withdraw all his interests in Mexico and go back to live in England.

"I prefer to be in London and take my chances with the Zeppelins rather than remain in Mexico and risk the Mauser rifles," he said.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Appraisers Classify a Number of Imported Articles.

Modeling clay under the present tariff was held dutiable yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as an article unenumerated. The Collector was reversed in returning the commodity at 20 per cent. as an earthy or mineral substance. The importers were the Embossing Company, and William A. Brown & Co.

Redden & Martin imported goods invoiced as "shoe buttons." Appraiser Sague described them as button blanks composed of gallilith, duty being taken at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed the goods to be properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as shoe buttons, or at the same rate as unenumerated manufactured articles. Neither of the claims were held by the board to be applicable.

The board reduced the Collector's assessment on paints and colors imported by L. Reusche & Co. and B. F. Drakenfield & Co. They were returned for duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, and claimed properly dutiable at 15 per cent. It was shown that the paints were enamel, and of the kind specified in the paragraph carrying the lower duty.

So-called cyclone, or siren, whistles composed of brass nickel-plated, imported by E. V. Halpin & Co., Chicago, were held to be properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The Collector claimed that the whistles were articles carried on or about the person, and on this account took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. At the hearing, witnesses for the importers testified that the whistles were never carried about, but attached to the wall of a building and used to make weird noises in moving picture shows, or theatres. As this evidence was not contradicted by the Government, the board sustained the protest and reversed the Collector.

F. Pustet & Co. were partly sustained in protests relating to crucifixes and statuettes. The Collector returned both classes of goods for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for articles gold or silver-plated. The claim was for entry at 20 per cent. ad valorem as metal manufactures. The Government chemist reported that the crosses were not plated, but that the corpus accompanying each cross was, its value being greater than that of the cross. The statuettes were found not to be plated. Judge Sullivan affirmed the Collector's rate on the crucifixes, but reversed the higher tax on the statuettes.

The G. M. Thurnauer Company, Inc., lost in protests against the Custom House rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem taken on bellows returned as leather chief value. The importers claimed a 20 per cent. tax as manufactures in chief value of metal, or other rates lower than assessed. The report of the Government chemist established to the satisfaction of the board that leather predominated in the make-up of the bellows.

PROMISES DIVIDEND SOON.

Canadian Car Co. Expects Business of $150,000,000 This Year.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, which has been prominent in the war munition business since the war began, issued a letter to shareholders yesterday, saying that gross sales in the current year, to end Sept. 30, 1916, should be in excess of $150,000,000. The best previous year in the company's history, President Nathaniel Curry says in the letter, brought gross business amounting to $27,000,000.

"It is the desire of the board" the letter continues, "that the stockholders shall have as clear a view of the situation as it is possible to give them, both regarding the amount of war orders and the progress which has taken place in the manufacture of the same, although, for obvious reasons, it is not considered wise to publish much detail regarding the orders received. The company's railway equipment business is less than in former years. Several of the plants, as well as those of Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., have been equipped for the manufacture of parts of shells, the production of which is well under way. Plants are working twenty-four hours a day and production is constantly increasing in a satisfactory manner. A large part of the work is for the British Government on which substantial deliveries have already been made.

"The transaction of this business has involved the negotiation of large contracts for parts of shells between this company and manufacturers of the United States, as well as Canada, greatly increasing the magnitude of the operations of your company. While the directors do not feel at this time that they should make any definite announcement as to the disposition of the surplus earnings which will accrue from this business, they feel that the shareholders may look forward with confidence to an early resumption of dividends."

President Curry states that two contracts were made several months ago with the Russian Government for shells, and that a third order is under negotiation now. It is learned that this amounts to $3,000,000 worth of high explosive and shrapnel shells. Early last Summer the company distributed among companies of this country and Canada heavy orders received under a single contract for $83,000,000 worth of munitions.

RAILROAD CLERKS STRIKE.

Labor Trouble Causes Michigan Central to Close Detroit Terminal.

DETROIT, Oct. 26.—Clerks employed by the Michigan Central Railroad in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana went out on strike tonight to enforce a demand calling on officers of the road to meet a committee representing the clerks to discuss alleged grievances.

J. J. Forrester, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who issued the strike order, declined to state the exact nature of the demands the committee wished to present to the railroad company. It is understood, however, the clerks seek recognition of their organization, an increase in wages, and standardization of working conditions.

Twenty men on the night force at the Detroit Terminal walked out tonight and the offices were closed. Reports received from other cities in Michigan indicate the strike order was obeyed.

ONE DEAD, FOUR ILL AFTER NURSE ERRS

Atlantic City Hospital Doctors Fight to Save Patients Who Got Poison for Medicine.

KEPT THE MISTAKE SECRET

Woman's Fatal Blunder Not Revealed Until Death of Victim Was Recorded in Vital Statistics Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—Every physician connected with the Atlantic City Hospital is aiding in a fight to save four persons from the death by poison which came to Joseph W. Thomas almost two weeks ago, after a nurse had given to him and the others a poison liquid in mistake for a remedy resembling it in color. Until tonight the fight had been made a secret. None but the hospital authorities, Prosecutor Charles S. Moore, and the county medical authorities knew of the error of the nurse.

Tonight the record of Thomas's death was discovered in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and an investigation was begun which disclosed the tragedy of his end and the danger which still threatens four others. Even now the identity of these victims is kept secret. They are said to be persons well known in this city, but their names are carefully concealed, and it is believed even their own families do not know that their condition is due to any cause other than the maladies which sent them to the hospital.

Prosecutor Moore said tonight he had agreed not to prosecute the nurse or to make any investigation other than that which he might be said to have made when he verified statements made to him by the Board of Directors of the hospital. According to the Prosecutor, the Board visited him, explained the mistake of the nurse, assured him that everything possible was being done for the four persons endangered, and, for the sake of the hospital's reputation, asked that he refrain from a prosecution which could have no result other than unwelcome publicity to the institution. Mr. Moore said he had agreed to this after assuring himself that Thomas's death and the condition of the four patients were due solely to the mistake of the nurse.

All five patients, it was learned tonight, were suffering from the same illness, though what this malady was the hospital refused to disclose. All accordingly, were receiving the same treatment and all received the poison in approximately the same quantity. County Physician Louis Souder explained that Thomas's death resulted from his generally weak condition.

"He had just undergone an operation," Dr. Souder said, "and had not the strength to fight against the poison which the other four possessed."

The conditions of these four are said to be precarious, but the fact that the mistake was discovered almost at once and prompt treatment given lends hope that the lives of the four may be saved.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

31st St, 184 West, s s, 400 ft w of Sixth Av, 25x182.10x25x148, four-story tenement and stores and rear tenement; Union Dime Savings Bank against M. J. McDonald et al; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; R. F. Weeks, referee; due, $47,258.71; taxes, &c., $1,262.41, to the plaintiff for $48,000.

Second Av, 2,276, s e corner 117th St, 25.5x84.10, four-story tenement and stores and one-story store; J. J. Vail against H A. Winget et al; Chalmers Wood, attorney; Russell H. Robbins, referee; due, $20,832.21; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

By Samuel Marx.

103d St, 166 East, s s, 150.6 ft w of Third Av, 27x100.11, five-story tenement; L. N. Wheelwright against F. C. Hirleman et al; E. M. Scudder, attorney; Alex. Wolf, referee; due, $17,869.53; taxes, &c., $1,182.90; to the plaintiff for $17,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Kelly St, 1,118-20, e s, 149.2 ft n of 167th St, 50x111.7x50.8x100.3, five-story flat; Max Edison against Jua Realty Corp. et al; Action 1; Abr. Rosenblum, attorney; M. B. Bernstein, referee; due, $5,835.29, taxes, &c., $216.98; subject to mortgage of $37,500; to the plaintiff for $40,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Kelly St, 1,122 and 1,224, e s, 99.2 ft n of 167th St, 50x116.11x50.8x111.7, five-story flat; Max Edison against Jua Realty Corp et al; Action 2; same attorney and referee, due, $9,141.28; taxes, &c., $217.12; subject to mortgage of $35,000; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Brown Place, 164, n e corner of 155th St, 33.4x100, five-story flat and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Security Mortgage Co. et al; Cary & C., attorneys; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $31,669.37; taxes, &c., $625.21; to the plaintiff for $26,250.

Webster Av, e s, 375 ft s of 171st St, 100x121x100.4x112.10, vacant; A. M. Nelson, guardian, against Maria Zibelt et al; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $10,029.65; taxes, &c., $308.40; to Robert C. Baker for $5,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Cedar Av, 1,957, w s, 91.8 ft n of 179th St, 16.7x100.9, two-story dwelling; F. T. Hoffman against Edson Building Co. et al; Ernest Hall, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $4,418.49; taxes, &c., $206.97; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

Cedar Av, 1,959, w s, 107.11 ft n of 179th St, 16.7x100.9, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $4,418.49; taxes, &c., $206.97; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

150th St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, for a six-story tenement, 150x86.11; 114th St and 7th Av Construction Co., 1,884 7th Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $200,000.

Park Av, e s, 108 ft s of 176th St, for a two-story brick garage, 48.8x700; Robert Boyian, 4,144 Park Av, owner; Adams & Kirby, Arthur and Tremont Avs, architects; cost, $15,000.

Grand Concourse, e s, 14.93 ft s of 187th St, for a one-story brick store, 25x82.6; Edward Kehoe, 2,584 Creston Av, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $3,800.

167th St, n e corner of Findlay Av, for a four-story brick house, 200x200; Home of the Daughters of Jacob, Mrs. A. J. Dworsky, 801 East Broadway, owner; Louis A. Abramson, 220 5th Av, architect; cost, $400,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

11th St, 311 to 315 East, to a three-story factory; Adelaide Watson, Los Angeles, Cal., owner; H. Neus, 1,827 Topping Av., architect; cost, $14,000.

8th Av, 424 to 434, to a ten-story department store; F. V. and J. H. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., owners; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$327,200 Paid for 225 Lots in Dash Estate Auction Sale—Remainder to be Offered Today—$9,100 for Broadway Lot at 237th Street—Bronx Buyers—Good Leasing Market.

Interest in the realty market centred yesterday in the auction sale of the Dash estate property, comprising 329 lots with Broadway frontages, just below Van Cortlandt Park. The sale was conducted under the auspices of J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day, the latter being the auctioneer, in the Vesey Street Salesroom and brought to the room a large number of prospective investors. The sale began early and was continued until after 6 o'clock, at which time 225 lots had been disposed of at a total price of $327,200, averaging $1,454 per lot. Under the present conditions of the financial and realty market Mr. Day considered the results very good, although he admitted that many of the buyers had secured veritable bargains.

Chief interest naturally centred in the Broadwaly lots, of which there were practically three block fronts on both sides of that thoroughfare between 236th and 238th Streets, the subway station being at the latter street. The choicest lot was at the very foot of the station, at the southwest corner of 238th Street, fronting 46.10 on Broadway and 81.14, a circular line, on Kingsbridge Avenue, it went for $15,000, but the buyer failed to pay the required deposit at the close of the day's sale and it will be resold today.

Next to this the highest price obtained for a single lot was $9,100 for the 25 by 100 lot at the northeast corner of Broadway and 237th Street. It was bought by Herbert F. Rawll, and he took three adjoining ones on Broadway, paying $4,750 each for two and $4,400 for the third, a total of $23,000 for his four lots, with a frontage of 100 feet close to the subway station.

Two blocks west of Broadway the lot at the southwest corner of Corlear Avenue and 238th Street was bought by William M. Blair for $3,650, and he took the adjoining one on the street for $2,000. The next four street lots went to David Zipkin, who has been an active Bronx builder, for $7,675 each. The two adjoining lots on the corner of Tibbett Avenue went to Margaret A. Burkhead for $3,650. M. L. Knapp paid $1,500 for the northeast corner of Tibbett Avenue and 236th Street, and Eugene D. Brooks $1,200 each for the next two lots on the street. The fifteen inside lots on Tibbett Avenue went for from $975 to $1,100. Cornelius Doyle paid $9,000 for a row of nine.

Robert F. Bonsall took seven lots at the northwest corner of Tibbett Avenue and 244th Street, directly opposite the grounds of Manhattan College, for $11,150. The adjoining corner lot at Waldo Avenue brought $3,200, and four inside lots on the avenue $2,100 each. Four lots on 244th Street at Waldo Avenue went to Walter B. Parsons at $1,700 each, and the northeast corner of Tibbett Avenue and 244th Street, 86 by 100, brought $5,850.

Aaron J. Binsky paid $5,100 for the four lots at the corner of Tibbett Avenue and 236th Street. The two adoining lots on the avenue went to Thomas A. Ryan for $1,000 each, and the next two for $925 and $1,000. The average for the lots in this westerly section of the tract was from $1,100 to $1,200. The remainder of the lots will be sold today. Mr. Day stated that today's sale will include about 100 of the best lots, including the choice corners on Broadway and Kingsbridge Avenue at 238th Street.

Frederick Brown, Operator, a Heavy Buyer.

Frederick Brown, an operator, is the buyer of 530 West 144th Street, a six-story flat resold last week by the Benenson Realty Company. Mr. Brown has also purchased the following properties: 1,820 Clinton Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 137, near McKinley Square, from Margaret McKay; 100 East Broadway, a seven-story loft building, on lot 25 by 75, between Pike Street and the Manhattan Bridge, from the State Banking Department in the matter of Max Koven, bankrupt; 1,301 to 1,305 Brook Avenue, from David Rausch, three four-story flats, each on plot 28 by 100, between 159th Street and Alexander Place; also 235-237 Avenue B, adjoining the corner of Fourteenth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 40.6 by 61, from F. D'Onofrio, to whom he gave in part payment two lots on the west side of Webster Avenue between 205th and 207th Streets.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Delco Holding Company, Inc., the vacant plot of land, 50 by 100, on the north side of Hornaday Avenue, (formerly West Street,) 71 feet east of Crotona Parkway.

Peter Herlick has purchased from Eberhard & Podgen the new five-story flat 2,482 Valentine Avenue, on a plot 50 by 130. In part payment the buyer gave the five-story flat 916 Kelly Street, on a plot 37 by 100. Richard H. Scobie negotiated the sale.

An investor has purchased from the Paterno Construction Company 1,051 Prospect Avenue, a business building, on a plot 42.6 by 144. Cohn & Pittman and F. Oppenheimer negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

Frank M. Smith has purchased from the Alco Building Company 2,137 Sixty-seventh Street, a one-family brick dwelling on a lot 24 by 100.

G. M. & B. L. Sykes sold a plot, 40 by 100, adjoining the new Bay Ridge Theatre, to a builder, for improvement with a business structure.

Long Island.

The J. Albett Johntra Company has sold the property owned by Emma E. Annett at 53 Linden Avenue, Flushing, to Joseph Wegmann of Flushing, consisting of an eight-room house on a plot 25 by 200.

Frank Novotny bought at foreclosure sale yesterday the plot 100 by 100 at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Washington Place, Long Island City, for $8,025.

The Germania Business Corporation has purchased from Kilian Schruger a plot at Ridgewood, with a frontage of 100 feet, at the corner of Stephen and Seneca Streets, for $14,500.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Clyde D. Hutton a lot on Brookside Avenue, 50 by 203 feet, to Edward J. Hart of Ridgewood, N. J.

The Simpson Merritt Company has sold a six-family brick apartment house on Summer Avenue, in Montclair, for Edward H. Holmes of Montclair. The new owner is Dr. John T. Eddy of Newark.

Sale at Westport, Conn.

John Crawford has sold for Mrs. Elizabeth P. Gault to George W. Alger a country place at Westport, Conn., consisting of two and one-half acres, with a house, barn, and garage.

Commercial Leases.

Carstein & Linnekin, Incorporated, have leased, for a term of years, at a rental of about $8,000 per annum, the entire six-story building 155 and 157 West Thirty-fourth Street, to Budd & Co., dealers in office equipment and furniture. The Budd firm recently leased the building at 371 Broadway as its downtown branch.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Incorporated, have leased for the Kouwenhoven Estates 23 East 115th Street, for a period of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $50,000. The property consists of a five-story stable, on lot 25 by 100. The tenants expect to make extensive alterations.

William Stonebridge has leased for John M. Susser of 547 East 183d Street, the Bronx, to the Royal Skirt Company the lower part of the premises 2,381 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, for Charles Immor of Brooklyn to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company the lower part of the building 2,133 Arthur Avenue, and for Julius & August Kuhn to the Madame Adele Millinery Company the entire corner building 607 East 183d Street, the Bronx.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for Mary J. Lynn the store and basement in 25 West Thirty-fifth Street for a term of years to Rubin & Dawidsohn.

G. Schwager has leased to the Schulte Realty Company the ground floor and basement at 142 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, extending through to Pacific Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. William Armstrong the five-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 100 feet, at 19 West Forty-eighth Street, to Mrs. William Grosvenor of Newport, R. I., and the residence at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, for John V. and Maitland F. Griggs to Mrs. Richard Hudnut.

Goodwin & Goodwin rented for Wallace Van Doorn to Dr. Joseph Kraner the three-story and basement private dwelling at 51 West 119th Street.

New Industry Locates in Long Island City.

The Cobal Company, manufacturers of electrical goods and supplies, have just leased through Clay, real estate brokers, for a term of years, the factory building on Thirteenth Street, west of East Avenue, Long Island City, owned by the Wilson Remover Company of Newark, N. J. The company will begin operations about Nov. 1, as soon as improvements are completed.

$28,000 Bronx Loan.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $28,000 on the five-story and basement brick and stone apartment on the west side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 223 feet north of 184th Street, recently completed by the Nista Construction Company.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Alexander A. Koswick has opened a real estate office at 489 Fifth Avenue.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

27th St, 132 to 142 West, s s, 380 ft w of 6th Av, 120x98.8, two six-story loft buildings; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against 140 West 27th Street Corporation; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due, $220,331; taxes, &c., $2,736.50.

70th St, 222 West, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2, four and five story dwelling; Samuel R. Welser et al. against Omar A. Jenks et al.; George E. Coney, attorney; James M. Vincent, referee; due, $24,565.68; taxes, &c., $681.47.

Hillside St, s s, and St. Nicholas Av, n s, part of Plot 147, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 170.8x206.9x168.8x143.9, vacant; New York Mortgage and Security Co. against Mary A. Moriarty et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Augustus R. McMahon, referee; due, $6,583.33; taxes, &c., $2,891.58.

By Joseph P. Day.

107th St, 213 East, s s, 380 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Caroline E. Heath et al. against Joseph Iscar et al.; Warner & Korb, attorneys; John J. Rooney, referee; due, $10,704.64; taxes, &c., $158.90.

111th St, 138 and 138 West, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, five-story tenement; Mary J. Kingsland against Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation et al.; Charles P. & William W. Buckley, attorneys; Charles O'Sullivan, referee; due, $38,776.32; taxes, &c., $941.50.

111th St, 232 and 234 East, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100.11, six-story loft building; John A. McVickar against Realty Realization Corporation et al.; Clarence R. Freeman, attorney; Thomas L. Feitner, referee; due, $25,684.07; taxes, &c., $384.07.

Oliver St, 52, e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x102x24.1x101, two-story brick tenement and stores and six-story rear tenement; City of New York against Michael A. Sofrano et al.; Frank L. Polk, attorney; Henry A. Deimel, referee; due, $33,055.28; taxes, &c., $2,625.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Monticello Av, w s, 92.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Rd, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 300 ft n of Sorsang Av, 75x100; Seton Av, e s, 300 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Dora Pines against Horatio N. Meredith et al.; Schwartzman & Schwartzman, attorneys; William J. McKeown, referee; due, $839.50; taxes, &c., $266.72.

Roberts Av, s s, whole front between Gainsborg Av and Eastern Boulevard, 200.1x100; Dora Pines against Washington Savings Bank et al.; Theodore I. Schwartzman, attorney; William J. McKeown, referee; due, $883.62; taxes, &c., $1,623.44.

By J. H. Mayers.

Union Av, 993, w s, 266.2 ft s of 165th St, 45.7x164.5, five-story brick tenement; William L. Condit against Davis Israel et al.; Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, attorneys; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $41,504.85; taxes, &c., $1,300.38.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIAN O. HANFT and J. FREDERICK HANFT, individually and as co-partners trading as HANFT BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 682 Madison Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of florist fixtures, ice box, safe, vases, baskets, plants, etc., and further sells at 15 E. 58th St., Borough of Manhattan, on October 27th, at 11 A. M., two delivery wagons.

FREDERICK C. LEUBUSCHER, Receiver.

OTTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON, Attorneys for Receiver, 200 Fifth Av., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JULIUS OLIN and WILLIAM MOSES, trading as OLIN & MOSES. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 8th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 W. 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of coats, suits, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, electric motor, electric cutting machine, pressing plant, office fixtures, safe, etc.

LIONEL C. KRISTELLER, Assignee.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Assignee, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID SILBERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 19 E. 114th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolen piece goods, dress goods, velvets, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS ISRAEL, Trustee.
LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Trustee, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREEMAN HESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 11, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 103 Fifth St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wheelbarrows, plow, brooms, rake, pitchfork, pickaxes, stamper, lamps, cement mixer and tar pot.

EDGAR A. WESTHEIMER, Trustee.
PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Trustee, 41 Park Row, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS HIRSHLER & SON.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Saturday, the 6th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 38 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of merchandise used in waist manufactory, also machines, power tables, motor, fixtures, safe, etc.

HERBERT A. CONE, Assignee.
MAX BERG, Attorney for Assignee, 53 E. 21st St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALTZMAN & LEVY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 118 West 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dress goods, machines, counters, shelving, fixtures, &c.

GERTRUDE GREEN, Receiver.
GRAHAM FOSTER, Attorney for Receiver, 14 Wall St., New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell Friday, Oct. 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, stock consisting of about 1,000 yards of carical cloth.

MOSES COHEN, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,540.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SALVATORE FERRARI, also known as CHARLES FERRARI, and NICHOLAS FERRARI, individually and as copartners doing business as FERRARI BROS., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Salvatore Ferrari, also known as Charles Ferrari, and Nicholas Ferrari, individually and as copartners doing business as Ferrari Bros., bankrupts, have filed their petition praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as copartners and members of the said firm of Ferrari Bros. and said firm of Ferrari Brothers, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 29, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,410.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ZALE SCHWARTZMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Zale Schwartzman, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 29, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,585.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH EDELSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Joseph Edelstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 29th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 8th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, October 25th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,632. In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL A. KRULEWITCH, Bankrupt.

Samuel A. Krulewitch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 28th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 8th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, October 25th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,158. — U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VOLTURNO ITALIAN WORKERS CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Volturno Italian Workers Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 27th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 9th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Oct. 26, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,262. — U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASA J. FAULKNER, Bankrupt.

Asa J. Faulkner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 6th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 9th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
October 26, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

If Ever There Was

a chance to make REAL MONEY

It is **TODAY**

at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., at 12 o'clock
at the DASH ESTATE SALE

Realize this

Yesterday $500 ($150 cash) to $1000 ($300 cash)

bought lots within a block of the B'way & 238th St. Subway Station.

lots which are actually worth $2000 to $5000 each

Profits have already been offered

to a number of the buyers

You can't help but Double or Triple

the money you put into these lots IN A SHORT TIME

The shrewdest Real Estate operators in New York City are buying

Some of the Best Lots on Broadway, 238th St.

and Kingsbridge Ave. MUST BE SOLD TODAY

For Whatever They Will Bring

Go to the Sale---
Pick up Some Lots---

And know that you have made Real Money

You will never have another chance of buying B'way Lots

At a Subway Station—at These Prices

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic Country Home

Near the Water.
Actual Water Rights.

PRICE $5,500.

Terms to Suit
Responsible Purchaser.

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO CITY EXPRESS STATION.

A most delightful home on large grounds, 100 by 824 feet, in select neighborhood. Large living room with inglenook, open fire

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, w s, 50.6x105x50.2x100, s 's, being e part of Lot 46, map Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Carrie S. Weiss to Becker Building Corporation, 42 Broadway, all liens, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SHERIFF ST, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25 x100; Hyman Schiff to Sara Schiff, 3,675 Broadway, Oct. 8; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row $100
WEST ST, 419, e s, 50 ft n of Perry St, 23x66.6; Louisa O. T. Boynton to Alfred H. Ackers, 233 West 128th St, Aug. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$100
SAME PROPERTY; Alfred H. Ackers to Louisa O. T. Boynton, at Pleasantville, N. Y., (mtg $9,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, same.$100
WILLIAM ST, n w s, 83.11 ft n e of Spruce st, 23.10x77.6x24.4x82.11; Wm. H. Zinsser, 1 W 10th st, to William H. Zinsser & Co., Inc., 195 William st, Oct 20; attorneys, Peale & McLaughlin, 61 Broadway.....$1
1ST AV, 154, e s, 66.2 ft n of 9th st, 23.1x100; Rosie Spitz, (Huppert,) New Brunswick, N J, to Regina Huppert, 35 South 10th St, Flushing, Borough of Queens, 1-3 part, all titles, all liens, Oct 25; Attorney, A. F. Silverstone, 150 Nassau st.....$100
8TH ST, s s, 158.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24x97.6, Hyman Schiff to Sara Schiff, 3,675 Broadway, Oct. 8; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row $100
8TH ST, 333 East, n s, 164.3 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11; Dora Schiff to Rhea Hirschkorn, 506 West 135th St, Oct. 1; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100
9TH ST, 220 East, s w s, 307.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 21x75; a. t.; 3d Av, 100, n w s, 129.6 ft n e of 12th st, 26x100, s. r.; 78th St, 56 East, s s, 193.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x102.2, a. t.; also land in St. Louis, securities, personal property, &c.; Comelia M. Rogers to Julius P. R. Frazier and William B. Rogers as trustees, Kenneth Frazier during life, party 1st part, all liens, March 4, 1915; attorneys, Gould & Wilkie, 2 Wall S.....$100
11TH AV, s e corner of 36th St, 100.5x200; Alida B. Emmet, Stony Brook, L. I., to Lewall Realty Co., 32 Liberty St., c. a. g., all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, Henry L. Morris, 37 Liberty St.....$100
49TH ST, 235 East, n s, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100.5, (foreclosure Oct. 21;) Kneeland Moore, referee, to George Kilian, 244 East 68th St, one of defendants, Oct. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $11,250
55TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, runs w 100 x n 25.5x w 100 x s 25 ft x e 75 x e 200 x s 100.5 to beginning; Francis S. Chanler, Barrytown, N. Y., to Lewali Realty Co., 32 Liberty St, c. a. g., all liens, Oct. 18; attorney, Henry L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$100
58TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th av, 100x200.10 s s of 59th st; Wm. H. Zinsser to William H. Zinsser & Co., Inc., 195 William st, Oct. 20; attorneys, Peale & McLaughlin, 61 Broadway.....$1
69TH ST, 243 and 245 West, n s, 465 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5; Richard C. Murphy, referee, to Rosina Volhart, 250 West 82d St, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$23,450
74TH ST, 105 East, n s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; John H. Taylor to Sophia Mayer, 41 East 72d St, (mtg $35,000,) May 26, 1914; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100
74TH ST, 101 and 103 East, n s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 50x102.2; John H. Taylor to Sophia Mayer, 41 East 72d St, all liens, b. and s., June 18, 1914; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100
86TH ST, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25 x100; Hyman Schiff to Sara Schiff, 3,675 Broadway, Oct. 8; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row $100
WEST ST, 419, e s, 50 ft n of Perry St, 23x66.6; Louisa O. T. Boynton to Alfred H. Ackers, 233 West 128th St, Aug. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$100
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8TH ST, s s, 158.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24x97.6, Hyman Schiff to Sara Schiff, 3,675 Broadway, Oct. 8; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row $100
8TH ST, 333 East, n s, 164.3 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11; Dora Schiff to Rhea Hirschkorn, 506 West 135th St, Oct. 1; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100
9TH ST, 220 East, s w s, 307.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 21x75; a. t.; 3d Av, 100, n w s, 129.6 ft n e of 12th st, 26x100, s. r.; 78th St, 56 East, s s, 193.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x102.2, a. t.; also land in St. Louis, securities, personal property, &c.; Comelia M. Rogers to Julius P. R. Frazier and William B. Rogers as trustees, Kenneth Frazier during life, party 1st part, all liens, March 4, 1915; attorneys, Gould & Wilkie, 2 Wall S.....$100
11TH AV, s e corner of 36th St, 100.5x200; Alida B. Emmet, Stony Brook, L. I., to Lewall Realty Co., 32 Liberty St., c. a. g., all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, Henry L. Morris, 37 Liberty St.....$100
49TH ST, 235 East, n s, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100.5, (foreclosure Oct. 21;) Kneeland Moore, referee, to George Kilian, 244 East 68th St, one of defendants, Oct. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $11,250
55TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, runs w 100 x n 25.5x w 100 x s of 11th Av, x n

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address BENJ. D. BAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MODERNIZED HOMESTEAD.
Situated between Nutley and Montclair, N. J., in the foothills of Orange Mountains; 9 rooms, with steam heat, all modern improvements; artistically fitted up; decorated, fruit and shade trees; old-fashioned garden with large variety of flowers, shrubs, etc.; artistic pergolas and cobble-stone gateways add to the attractiveness of the place; garage, stable and chicken house; $5,500, terms to suit; over acre ground, additional land if desired; photo. Lambert, owner, 233 Broadway, New York. Phone 6984 Barclay.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.
S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

River Edge cottage, 8 rooms, $20; two acres; near station; Hasbrouck Heights, 5-room apartment, $10; 46 Terrace Av., store and rooms, $5; Paterson, 519 East 39th St., two flats, barn, ground, $10; to loan on mortgage, $2,000 to $3,000; offices, $5 up. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

FOR RENT.—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Attractive house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; electric light; just painted and redecorated; good neighborhood; near depot; $60 month.
J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO.,
141 Broadway, N. Y., and South Orange, N. J.

Owner cannot occupy residence just completed; cost $3,900; will sacrifice; 7 rooms, open fireplace, steam heat; 34 minutes New York. Birdseye, Room 602, 189 Broadway.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

New Jersey farms to let; list 10 cts. Paul Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

MADISON AV., 222.—Large, handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath; reasonable.

495 Madison Av.—Bed, sitting room, kitchenette, bath; charmingly furnished. Telephone Lightfoot.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
5 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; hallboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Bright, sunny apartment, newly furnished; 4 rooms and bath; most attractive; must be seen to be appreciated; $85 per month. The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.
Convenient 137th express subway; 5 rooms, bath, exceptionally well furnished in old English style; $100. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment for sale or want to rent it for 3 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

GRANT COURT.
118TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
30 East 42d.

Central Park West, 302.—Charming 5-room apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, balance of lease.

40TH ST., 50 West.—Luxuriously furnished floor; bath; service; physician; housekeeping. Bryant 9426.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6570 Morningside.

86th, 28 West.—Handsomely furnished, unusually large two-room and bath; breakfast optional.

119th, 430 West.—Five outside rooms, bath, completely, beautifully furnished, $85.

Handsome, newly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

50TH ST., 119 West.—Two sunny rooms and bath.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST.
7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100.
1,182 MADISON AVENUE.
Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75.
53-55 EAST 86TH STREET.
Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

21st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 200 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY EARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Will sublet 5-room apartment in elevator house, 50 Morningside Av., 119th St.; lease expires next Oct. 1; regular rent $55; concessions granted. Perkins.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

The Selkirk, 308 West 82d.—Two rooms, bath; southern exposure; elevator; restaurant in building; rent, $50. Apt. 64.

87th St., 140 West.—Large living room, two bedrooms, two baths, kitchen, dining room, modern building; $1,400. Meyrowitz.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

91st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $6-$9.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 116th St.

130th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av.
Murray Hill 8850.

Unfurnished.

Two or three rooms, preferably unfurnished, with sleeping porch or roof; Manhattan; give full particulars. W 109 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

MADISON AV, 71.—Handsome third story room, suitable for two; also small.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; table board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Quiet room, bath, suitable for two; reasonable responsible parties; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

72D, 286 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; also small room; home cooking; private family; references. Mrs. W. A. Ryerson.

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCE EXCHANGED.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 287, 289 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; running water; excellent board.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light, telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive small and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

85TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 28 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large room; also skylight; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; reference; table guests.

89TH, 806 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Large, furnished room, with private bath; excellent board; phone.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; suitable boarders; excellent meals; reference.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; table guests; New Englanders.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with beautiful private bathroom, suitable for couple or three; parlor floor dining room.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking.

137TH ST., 296 WEST.—Private house; well-furnished rooms, with bath; excellent Vienna table; telephone; reasonable.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway near by.)—Bright rooms, good board, $8 up, single; $14 up two; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE FLORENCE, 888 St. Nicholas Av.,(155th St.)—A regular place for regular people.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 930, (105th St.)—Couple, with references, can find congenial home in private family of two. Alston.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—SUPERIOR TABE BOARD, 8958 Schuyler.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COUPLE and child, 4½, wish two rooms and board with private family between 70th and 96th Sts.; references; answer fully. Box K 229 Times Downtown.

BOARD, room, by Christian girl; private home; Washington Heights; reasonable. K 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG FOREIGNER, engineer, desires excellent room and board in private family. W 100 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN will exchange light services for room and board. W 90 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas; beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 860 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 SOUTH WALNUT ST.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. WILL GIVE YOU ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR TWO PEOPLE, $18 to $30; FOR ONE, $10 TO $15. CALL OR PHONE 2085 ORANGE.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 234 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

53D, 52 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Large, elegant rooms, bath adjoining; steam, electricity, phone; second floor.

57TH, 105 EAST.—Desirable room, front; also medium, spacious parlor floor; unsurpassed location; exclusive house; breakfast; gentlemen; references.

75TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios subrented hourly, monthly; 8 rooms,, furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations; bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH ST. 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive, en suitt, separately, private bath; physician's suite. Bryant 9426.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

53TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable; light housekeeping.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms, all improvements; business people.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 71 WEST—Beautiful, sunny, large rooms; perfectly private house; moderate; references.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
West Hall.
Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, to sublet, 4 beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable for business gentlemen; also single room; references. 2,080 Broadway. Telephone 6814. Apt. 5 East.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; private bath; private house; reference.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Light, sunny room, with private washroom, bath, electric light.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

71ST, 251 WEST—Large room, suitable two; gentlemen or business women; private.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, immaculately clean, next bath; gentleman; references; price $6. Apt. 1C. Phone Columbus 684.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; electricity; private baths. M. Lues.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST. — ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private family; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Jacobs.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST. — Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

80TH, 114 WEST. — Large rooms; private bath; lavatory, kitchenette; breakfast; $8 up.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Large room and bath, suites and small room.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L," subway.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $8.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

82D, 83 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharpless.

85TH, 213 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; $3; private family. Wilson.

private residence; one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; references required; apply between 6 and 7.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Will rent second floor in 87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

88TH, 29 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable for two; references; private house; telephone 10 Riverside.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Southern exposure, parlor, bedroom adjoining; independent entrance; piano. Stobbie

91ST, 88 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, with baths; electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 66 WEST—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

94TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms, and single; everything new; select house; references. Riverside 7987.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closet; gentlemen; apt. 41.

95TH, 11 WEST—Front, sunny room, top floor; also medium room; reasonable.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 8D.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closet, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A.

97TH ST., 305 WEST.—Desirable, attractive room; modern; reasonable. Apt. 4.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

102D, 202 WEST.—Large front and sunny outside room for responsible gentlemen desiring refined surroundings with private family; one block subway; references exchanged. Halsted.

102D, 311 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; running water; bath adjoining; board optional.

102D, 302 WEST—Private house; large, comfortable room; suitable two gentlemen; bath.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman; elevator. Apt. No. 1.

111TH ST., 515 WEST. (Apt. 3.)—Large, light outside room; gentleman or couple preferred.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator; kitchen; call evening.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Nice room, near bath; elevator apartment; private family. Woodland.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Parlor, room adjoining; one, two gentlemen; private. Apt. 3.

114TH ST., 609 WEST.—Private American family will rent to a business gentleman large, outside, sunny room, with commanding view, overlooking Columbia campus; adjoining bath, with shower; elevator, electricity, telephone; cleanliness, comfort, independence. Garman, Apt. 81.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, overlooking Morningside; elevator; electricity. Camp.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South rooms; elevator building, beside Columbia; kitchen privileges. Apt. 8.

119TH, 400 WEST.—Two large outside rooms, (bath, kitchen;) attractively furnished; $60.

122D, 500 WEST.—Double, single, outside rooms, en suite, separately; large closets; kitchen privileges. Whyte.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms.

129TH, 257 WEST.—Room, bath; breakfast optional; gentleman; exclusive apartment; reasonable. Golding.

137TH ST., 305 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; phone; conveniences.

139TH, (574 St. Nicholas Av.,) near 140th St., "L"—Large outside room, facing park; exclusive elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 4S.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; elevator apartment; all improvements. Apartment 27.

145TH, (676 Riverside Drive.)—Large, sunny room; subway; conveniences. Apartment F-1.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; spotless; telephone; $4, $5.

184TH, 608 WEST.—Pleasant home for business woman; outside room; electricity, telephone; Christian family; $2.50. Apartment 20.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 WEST 22D ST.
The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; roof garden; private showers; billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh, Telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, (168th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 8 rooms, bath. Audubon 8515. Ellsworth.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with private bath; $35 weekly; also very large rooms, suitable for two, $6 weekly; gentlemen only; exclusive apartment; ideal location. Apt. 49.

LARGE PARLOR and alcove, newly furnished; conveniences; suitable for couple. W 42 Times.

LARGE, small rooms; running water; kitchen, laundry; very cheap. Hudson, Aud. 1487.

MOST DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment; exceptionally reasonable. Columbus 5277.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $4 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 851.—Large room, adjoining bath; telephone, electric light, elevator. Apartment 24.

ST. NICHOLAS, 285.—Private family desires gentleman roomer; modern apartment. Apt. 33.

WEST END AV, 676, (93d St.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms, with board.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; phone; very cheap.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A Bargain.—Haynes, 1915, 50 horse power roadster, fully equipped and in perfect condition; must be sold to close estate; any kind of demonstration. 345 Amsterdam Av.

1914 Hudson, 6-54, for sale; Sedan closed body; car in good condition and beautifully painted; tires nearly new; price $1,400; inspect car at Beinord Garage, 252 West 87th St.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
Must move all second-hand cars to make room for new models; no reasonable offers refused; Hupmobiles, Oakland, Overland, Haynes, Renault, &c. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overhauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Coll. 2830.

Landaulette, Stearn's Silent Knight; electric generator, Brewster green body, slip covers; ideal town car for shopping or physician. Dr. Lunenfeld, 904 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Packard and Renault limousine, newly painted, by day or month; moderate rates; excellent service. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 46 E. 149th.

Bodies, limousine, landaulet, in elegant condition; also mounting, painting. 508 West 58th St.

Fiat landaulet, 30 H. P.; excellent condition; great bargain; $700. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Packard limousine, newly painted, mechanically perfect, by hour, day; special rate monthly. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Late model Packard limousine, 6 cylinder, 48 horse power, luxurious upholstery; monthly or yearly contract. Inquire 8036 Columbus.

Beautiful landaulet, Packard town car reasonable monthly rental. Veline, phone Lenox 8767.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 888 Madison.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE.
Live, dead; 1st floor; fireproof; $5-$15.
410 East 32d St. Tel. Murray Hill 369.

Wanted.—Storage in private garage, without washing, &c., small limousine. Y 868 Times Annex.

Automobile Supplies.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems, Installed. Repaired. Delco Specialists, Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

88d, 4 West.—8 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Two large connecting rooms, newly decorated; electricity; studio building.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

TWO GENTLEMEN want two rooms connecting, or one large room with private bath; southern exposure; Washington Square to 59th St., vicinity 5th Av.; must be well appointed and reasonable; give full details as to price and service. K 216 Times Downtown.

REFINED STUDENT wants large room; private house; downtown; $15 monthly. W 110 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AMERICANIZED German woman, competent, experienced care children; highest city references; city, country. Write, call, 11 to 1 only. Minotel, 1,104 Lexington Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—4 years' experience; typist; references. Address Jean, 173 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.— Absolutely efficient and reliable; highly recommended; five years' experience; salary, $18. W 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent; four years' experience; thoroughly competent, accurate; highest credentials. Mary Diamondstein, 189 East 110th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take complete charge of office; salary, $26 per week. G 345 Times Downtown.

COMPANION-MAID.—A refined young woman, position as companion-maid to elderly lady; capable, agreeable. 66 West 49th St. Phone 1267 Bryant.

COOK.—Competent cook wishes position in private family with kitchenmaid; city. W 57 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY to man of large affairs; possess sound judgment, initiative, tact; competent to handle office affairs in absence of employer; experienced in public and social welfare work. W 85 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Young woman as practical demonstrator for meritorious hair tonic; has hair 44 inches in length. Address Miss Winifred Kelly, 351 5th Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception, evening gowns; remodels tailor-made suits. Kelly, 873 6th Av.; telephone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; stylish gowns, remodeling; out, home; references. Thomas, 500 West 123d St.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess, North German, French, kindergarten, wishes position; $40-$35. A. L., 160 East 37th.; 3390 Murray Hill.

GOVERNESS—German; teaching German, French, English elementary; with children; physical care; sewing; $40-$45. B. B., 160 East 37th.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place her governess, North German; French kindergarten; $40. Call 9-12, 3245 Columbus.

HIGHLY EDUCATED, refined German lady, (28,) college graduate, ambitious and energetic, perfect French and English, wants position in business, doctor's office, or school; best city references. Miss Kate Meyer, care of Mrs. Bartedo, 57 West 58th. 2

HOUSEWORK. — Reliable woman wants housework; apartment; business people; $20; references. M. F., 163 East 126th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent colored woman wants housework; small family. Write Drayton, 229 West 133d St.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper; ladies', children's wear specialty; sanitary condition; prompt delivery. 489 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

MASSEUSE.—A Swedish masseuse, Stockholm graduate, two months here, wishes lady patients at their residences; reference. L 47 Times.

NURSE, GRADUATE, EDUCATED, REFINED, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES POSITION AS NURSE TO INVALID OR AS LADY'S COMPANION; HIGHEST REFERENCES. K 232 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, refined; children over 8; kindergartner; sews; best references. Box K 238 Times Downtown.

NURSE to invalid or elderly lady. Telephone Riverside 2800, Apt. 5F, between 10 and 12 o'clock. References.

PIANIST.—High

VITAGRAPH Theatre, Broadway & 44th St.
3D MONTH. TREMENDOUS BUSINESS.
TWICE TO-DAY & EVERY DAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
The Powerful Patriotic Photo Spectacle.

J. STUART BLACKTON & ALBERT E. SMITH present
"The Greatest War Drama Ever Filmed."
—N. Y. American
Based on Hudson Maxim's "Defenseless America."

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE

Written by J. STUART BLACKTON.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN.
Vitagraphed by Wilfrid North. 30,000 Soldiers—Aeroplanes—Seaplanes. Submarines—Battleships—Dreadnoughts—Artillery, Etc.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK—Special Prices: Entire Orch. 50c. Entire Bal. 25c.
REGULAR PRICES EVES.: 25-50-75-1.00-2.00. MATS.: 25-50-1.00.
"A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elect. Day 2.
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Famous Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th, "SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1ST, SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
A Musical Globe Trot by C. M. S. McLELLAN.
Music by Herman Finck.

After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY, Sat. & Election Day 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1, $1.50.
YOUNG AMERICA

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day.
"THE SHENANDOAH" OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30.
FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY 2:30.
H. H. FRAZEE ANNOUNCES
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.

AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE Evs. 8:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Tues.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1, $1.50.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day.
"BULLY GOOD FUN."—Eve. Mail.
THE BOOMERANG

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:20
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1, $1.50.
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES TODAY, Saturday & Election Day.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
"The Natural Law"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1.
"THE SHOW SHOP"
Mat. Tom'w 25 & 50c. Sun Eve. Symphony Concert at 8:30 N. Y. Orchestral Soc'y.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. Today, Sat. & Nov. 2.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

Every officer and every man in the army and the navy urges every American citizen to SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Col. Circle. Daily 2:30—4—8 & 9:15.
FOR WOMEN ONLY—Only Authentic Motion Pictures in the World of
Twilight Sleep
And Lecture by Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk.

Triangle Plays This Week: Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps," "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Pickle Patty's Fall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

"Peace at any price for America means the price Europe is now paying."
SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!

Century 62d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Phone 8800 Columbus.
Continental Music Hall. Smoking Sections.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
SUNDAY EVE. CONCERT—15 BIG ACTS.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. ANNA HELD, Harry FOX & Yansci DOLLY, Harry Green, David Sapirstein, Arnaut Bros. Others.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. LUBOWSKA, WHITING & BURT, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, others.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. EVELYN NESBIT & JACK CLIFFORD, McKay & Ardine, oths.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
FRANK BUSH, CHAS. BACHMANN & CO., 10 Oths. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

"To neglect one's liberty is to lose it—To neglect one's country is to perish with it."
SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen" BLANCHE RING, "The Yankee Girl," Strand Orch. & Soloists

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque & 47th. Matinee Today. Geo. STONE—Rita PILLARD and The Social Maids.

YORKVILLE 86th St., Burlesque at 3d Av. Mat. Today 15c to 50c. FROLICS OF 1915 Smoking Permitted

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Blue Ribbon Belles" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE TONIGHT at 8:15. Lehmanns Kinder. Thurs., Ein Idealer Gatte.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Sat. & Elec. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Evgs. 8:45.

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Bazar de Charite
and
Fashion Revue
Thursday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 28-29, at nine o'clock,
To Aid
French Wounded Emergency Fund
Tickets $5.00, Including Supper.
Boxes, holding six, $30.00.

DANCING
Tables Reserved for Supper Parties.
Tickets Can Be Had at the Ritz Carlton, or Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 WEST 39TH ST.

PROGRAM GIVEN BY
ELSIE JANIS — MAURICE FARKOA
GRACE FIELD — MELVILLE ELLIS
DOLLY SISTERS — BETTY LEE
Fashion Revue Directed by J. M. Gidding.

The Biltmore
MORNING MUSICALES
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11. Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.
ENGAGED ARTISTS

Frances Alda	Fritz Kreisler
Lucrezia Bori	Giovanni Martinelli
Clarence Bird	Mme. Melba
Enrico Caruso	Rosa Olitzka
Camille Decreus	Lucile Orrell
Mischa Elman	Ignace Paderewski
Geraldine Farrar	Marie Rappold
Anna Fitziu	Antonio Scotti
Rosina Galli	Louis Siegel
Mabel Garrison	Andreas de Segurola
Leopold Godowsky	Albert Spalding
Frieda Hempel	Theodore Spering
Josef Hofmann	Andre Tourret
Beatrice de Holthoir	Aline Van Barentzen
Louise Homer	Mary Warfel

Subscription Price, Res. Seats, $20 for 8 concerts; single seats, $3; subscription price for boxes, $200 for eight concerts; single box, $30. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA
ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 31, at 3.
Mme. MELBA
Assisted by BEATRICE HARRISON, 'Cello; ROBERT PARKER, Baritone; FRANK ST. LEGER, Piano
Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $16, now on sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis, Mason & Hamlin Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., OCT. 31, AT 3.
GRAINGER
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Matinee Today 2:30. 50c to $2.50.
"Puppen-Fee" & "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine & Ballet. Tonight at 8, "Carmen," with Gay, Zenatello, Mardones, Saroya, Gottschalk, Clement, Kaufman, Pulitl, Moranzoni, Pavlowa & Ballet.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve. 8:15 & Next Fri. Aft. 2:30.
MacDowell, Max Reger, Berlioz, and TCHAIKOWSKY'S 4TH SYMPHONY.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, 2nd Recital Mon. Eve., Nov. 1, 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID MANNES
Schumann and Beethoven
Sonatas and Chausson Concerto with the assistance of the Saslavsky Quartet.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

GODOWSKY
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., NOV. 13.
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston, Knabe Piano.

MAY PETERSON
Opera Comique, Paris—Song Recital.
Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Thurs.) Aft. 3. Seats now.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3.
CONCERT BY JOHN McCormack
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Oct. 29, at 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL
RODERICK WHITE
Tickets $2, 1.50, 1.00, .75 & 50c. Now at Box Office.

Men with mothers and wives to protect—SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Piano Recital by LESTER DONAHUE
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL
FREDERIC MARTIN BASSO.
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

American Citizens! "A man's right to vote carries with it the obligation to bear arms for his country."—SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!

CITY PLACEHOLDERS FIGHT CONSTITUTION

Forum Says Home-Rule Plan Will Throw Civil Service Into Politics.

PARSONS ANSWERS THEM

Who Is to Run This State and City? He Asks—Those Employed or the People Who Employ Them?

Civil service employes in the Municipal Building found on their desks yesterday morning a pamphlet issued by the Civil Service Forum, and advising every employe of the city to vote against the proposed Constitution because "while home rule as a principle is desirable, the plan proposed, if adopted, will throw civil service into politics."

J. J. O'Reilly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Forum, is editor of The Chief, and William B. Ellison, another member of the committee, is counsel for policemen's organizations.

Parsons's Comments on the Forum.

Herbert Parsons, Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, when asked what he thought of the Forum's argument, looked over the leaflet and said:

"Well, 'the tree with the good apples gets the most stones.' This leaflet is aimed at home rule. The attitude of these employes should arouse every one who believes in home rule to vote for the proposed Constitution. For what is home rule unless it means that the people of the cities have the right to say how many public servants they shall employ and what they shall pay them? There is no home rule without that power, and it is because the new Constitution gives to the cities that power that the civil service employes are urged to be against it.

"The attitude of the Civil Service Forum is just like that of most of the other persons opposed to the proposed Constitution. The new measure is too good; it is in the interests of the people as a whole. Some kinds of persons fear that they cannot work things for their own personal advantage under the new Constitution as well as they have been able to under the present one, and therefore they do not want the change. That is, they don't want what is to the people's advantage.

Who Is to Run the City?

"If by any chance the proposed Constitution should not be adopted, New York City will never get any home rule, because the civil service employes will say that they defeated the present proposal, and in a new convention the fear that these same interests would defeat in turn its Constitution, if it contained a real measure of home rule, would prevent such a measure being incorporated.

"'Who is to run this State and city? Those employed by the State and city or the people of the State and city who employ them? This leaflet of the Civil Service Forum puts this question squarely before the voters.'

"To vote against the Constitution at the behest of those who appear to have vested interests in the continuance of the old system is folly; to inject into the question partisan considerations is stupid, and to show no interest in the matter is imbecile," said Frederic R. Coudert yesterday. I feel that there is nothing more important in our State than this question of the Constitution. The great contribution of America to political science has been the idea of the written Constitution embodying the fundamental principles of our people and safeguarding the acquisitions which years of political experience have given us.

"This Constitution was framed by an exceptional body of men and under exceptional circumstances. I am absolutely convinced that it is untainted by partisanship or narrowness. It is a safe and sound endeavor to meet dangers that have been befalling the representative system during these last years—that have led to the cry for nostrums which would be little better than destructive of political doctrines and principles developed as the resultants of experience since the time of Magna Charta. If representative government has become misrepresentative of all except partisan politics and bossism, it was mainly because the elector found himself lost amid the multiplicity of officers which so divided the responsibility as to leave the citizen almost impotent. This Constitution makes an effort to maintain really representative government by focusing responsibility in a few individuals.

For Representative Government.

"Next in importance to this great reform is the endeavor to create a sane and sound system of taxation by a budget system, such as is in force in every great community save our own.

"It has been true since the time of the great charter that delay was denial of justice, and the New York procedure has become almost a public scandal. The judiciary article of the Constitution has endeavored, within the line of best experience in English speaking communities throughout the world to remedy this evil.

"The adoption of the Constitution will not bring about the millennium and until the citizens take a more active part in their own affairs, there will be abuses, and the politician will continue his ancient practices. We will, however, have an instrument of government which, if not perfect, at least it embodies in it sound features, making the existence of real representative government possible to a community that really desires it."

The Committee on Governmental efficiency, headed by Miles M. Dawson, yesterday made a report to the Efficiency Society, Inc., on the proposed Constitution, in which it said:

"In every respect the amendments embraced in the proposed Constitution of the State of New York are found by this committee to be such as will greatly increase the efficiency and economy of State and Municipal Government, and will, in our opinion, remedy the most serious evils of the existing conditions.

"Whatever faults may be found with the proposed Constitution reasonably are those of omission only, and these may be attended to, one by one, by subsequent amendments, and are not such as would warrant postponing and thereby certainly jeopardizing the securing for the State, the city, and the people of New York the great affirmative benefits and advantages of the adoption of this Constitution."

Besides Mr. Dawson the members of the committee are Dr. Fabian Franklin, Winston Paul, Arthur R. Marsh, Francis D. Pollak, A. L. Gutman and Ward Melville.

Professor Dawson Cites Berlin.

The Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution last night issued a statement by Professor Edgar Dawson of Hunter College, in which he said:

"It has recently been said that even during the war Berlin is making great progress in municipal betterment, and that New York in times of peace cannot lay out a plan for handling its own garbage without encountering reversal and rebuke from a doubting State Executive, and that no Prussian authority would dream of interfering with Berlin's methods of keeping itself the best run city in the world. Yet the same newspaper which gave such publicity to these sentiments is now strenuously and vociferously opposing the adoption of a revision of the State Constitution which would make it possible for New York City to make itself the best run city in America. The proposed Constitution provides the only method by which the present situation can possibly be changed."

STIMSON SEES A CONSPIRACY.

Warns Voters of Danger in a 1917 Tammany Convention.

The Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution with headquarters in Albany has given out a careful summary of the new Constitution's merits and the objections made to it prepared by Henry L. Stimson. Mr. Stimson's concluding paragraph says:

"During the last two weeks a definite conspiracy has come to light, voiced by some of the newspapers of New York City and evidently originating in the neighborhood of Tammany Hall, to defeat this constitution in order that a new convention may be held in 1917 under different auspices.

"Let up-State voters beware how they play into the hands of this conspiracy. Let them remember the attempt that was made to gain control of the last convention by those same conspirators. Let them remember the fraudulent votes that were cast in the gas house district controlled by Mr. Murphy in the special election in June, 1914, and which was subsequently brought to light in the court investigation.

"A new convention in 1917 might not protect the legitimate interests of the up-State citizen as well as these were protected by the convention of 1915. I very much doubt whether either the up-State Republicans or Democrats would prefer the efforts or results of a convention in 1917 controlled in the interests of Tammany Hall to the one last Summer presided over by Elihu Root."

CONDEMNED BY LABOR MEN.

New Constitution Opposed at Allied Printing Trades Meeting.

Resolutions opposing the proposed Constitution were adopted last night by more than 400 members of the printing trades and delegates from twenty-one unions claiming a membership of 22,000, who attended a conference under the auspices of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, 63 Park Row. Speeches were made by State Senator Robert F. Wagner, James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, and others.

The proposed Constitution was opposed on the grounds that it "seeks to remove the government of this State from the people by substituting for representative vote-controlled administration a system that locates in appointed commissions the power to make law; diminishes the power of the Legislature; exalts the Governor to the place of dictator; places the military courts above the civil courts, and makes private citizens liable to military arrest and punishment; elevates inferior court Judges to permanent membership in our Court of Appeals without nomination or election; permits other inferior court Judges to be appointed to our Court of Appeals to the extent that the appointees will form a majority of such court; offers as a 'speedy trial' method a plan of procedure that will constitutionalize railroading of the friendless and helpless to State Prison without indictment or trial."

Furthermore, the conferees held the belief that the Constitutional Convention was "controlled by interests."

WINNECONNE TO SAIL, DEFYING ADMIRALTY

Ship Unjustly Classed as German-Owned, Her Charterers, Graham & Co., Declare.

The steamship Winneconne, chartered by P. H. Graham & Co. of 17 Battery Place, which is now loading a cargo of food and other noncontraband supplies for Danish and Swedish ports, and which is one of the forty-seven ships posted by the British Admiralty a few days ago as being either controlled or owned by German capital, will sail as scheduled for Copenhagen and Gothenburg, despite the British warning, it was announced at the office of Graham & Co. yesterday. Mr. Graham, the son of an English Baronet, but himself an American citizen, told a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES that there was not a single man concerned in the ownership or charter of the Winneconne who was not a native-born American citizen. Mr. Graham, who is the son of Sir Robert James Stuart Graham, was born in this country.

In a half-page advertisement that appeared in yesterday's Journal of Commerce, Graham & Co. announced that the Winneconne would sail as scheduled.

The British Admiralty warning was published in this country last Sunday, and on Monday the cancellations of cargo in the case of the Winneconne entailed a loss of more than $10,000 to Graham & Co., despite the fact, as Mr. Graham pointed out yesterday, that every ounce in that cargo was inspected and passed upon by representatives of the British Government before it was accepted for shipment. Not only did officials of the British Consulate personally inspect and pass upon every box and package, but they even went so far, Mr. Graham said, as to X-ray the shipments that were in bales. For rendering this service Mr. Graham gave his check for $250 to the British Consulate General. The check was paid to the Consulate General on Oct. 19, and Mr. Graham has a receipt.

Mr. Graham, when he figured up what his cancellations had cost him, decided to appeal to the shipping public for support in a fight he determined to make upon the legality of the Admiralty order. He thereupon inserted in The Journal of Commerce the advertisement, in part as follows:

Will the United States Government allow this ship to be "blacklisted"?

Will the United States Government refuse protection to its citizens and their commercial interests so long as they are strictly neutral?

We are an American corporation all of whose stockholders are United States citizens. We are conducting only a legitimate neutral business. We are within the law and we will insist upon our rights.

How long will our Government permit another nation to dictate how we will do business with neutrals?

Will we permit that nation to ruin our small merchant marine?

Mr. Shipper, is the American flag of any value to you?

"This proceeding of the Admiralty in blacklisting the Winneconne," said Mr. Graham, "is nothing short of outrageous. No one can accuse me of being pro-German, for I am anything else than that."

DETECTIVE CAUSES PANIC IN SUBWAY

Beats Yonkers Youth at 72d St. After Dragging Him from a Train.

WOMEN SCREAM AT PISTOL

McConeghy Locked Up and Suspended by Inspector After Business Men Tell of His Actions.

John Manning, 19 years old, of 25 St. Mary's Avenue, Yonkers, a clerk in the Department of Public Works of that city, was badly beaten last night on the island platform of the subway at Seventy-second Street, by Detective Sergeant Alexander R. McConeghy of the Second Branch, and would probably have been killed if the cartridges in the detective's revolver had not been defective.

When a downtown express pulled into the station at 7:30 o'clock, the platform was crowded with theatregoers, and they were amazed to see the detective suddenly strike Manning and pull his revolver, which he flourished, causing women to scream and ending by creating a panic. Manning was knocked down and kicked. Some of the spectators ran to the street and notified two traffic policemen. They found the young man only partly conscious and covered with blood.

The traffic policemen caught hold of McConeghy, who was waving his revolver about in the air. Then the Detective Sergeant showed them his gold badge and said that Manning had been disorderly and was interfering with passengers.

McConeghy took Manning to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and made the same charge before Lieutenant Dempsey. He said further that Manning had resisted him. Gustave Weir, a special policeman of the Interborough, who had tried to prevent McConeghy from beating Manning, also went to the station house and asked that a charge be made against the Detective Sergeant for flourishing a revolver and causing a panic among the passengers at the station.

Weir said that when the train had pulled into the station he saw a commotion and broke through the crowd to see Manning thrown to the floor and the Detective Sergeant kicking him repeatedly in the face. He said McConeghy was flourishing his revolver, and, when he interfered, told him to get out of his way or he would shoot him. Weir tried to get the revolver and cut his hand badly. He continued the struggle until the traffic policemen arrived.

Lieutenant Dempsey called Dr. Thomas from the Polyclinic Hospital, who dressed Manning's wounds. He had a cut in the head which required several stitches, two of his teeth were knocked out, and his face was badly cut and bruised. The doctor dressed Weir's hand, which had several deep gashes between the thumb and forefinger.

The Lieutenant ordered that Manning be taken to Night Court, and McConeghy was paring up and down the station house, waiting for the patrol wagon, when Thomas Donkerton, manager of a fertilizer company with offices at 2 Rector Street, burst into the station. He rushed up to the desk and demanded breathlessly of the Lieutenant, "Where's that boy?"

He was told that Manning was in the back room and then he said: "You ought to thank Heaven that you haven't got a corpse here instead of a prisoner. That big man tried to kill that boy. He pointed his revolver at him and pulled the trigger twice, but it did not go off. Further, he threatened my wife and boy and myself with it."

Lieutenant Dempsey then sent for Dr. Charles Dillon, a surgeon of the Police Department, who examined McConeghy and said he was not intoxicated. Then the Detective Sergeant was locked up on a charge, as entered on the blotter at the station house, of "Having at 7:35 in his possession at the Seventy-second Street station of the subway a revolver, and of pointing the same at a man lying on the platform, and pulling the trigger twice and snapping same twice."

Inspector John Cray arrived at the station house shortly afterward and suspended him from duty.

Manning was taken to Night Court by Detective Armstrong and arraigned before Magistrate Kernochan on a charge of being disorderly. A. Epstein of 517 West 145th Street, a salesman for the Pathé Film Company, appeared and told the Magistrate substantially the same story as Donkerton had told Lieutenant Dempsey. He said McConeghy was intoxicated.

The Magistrate paroled Manning in his own custody for examination on the charge of disorderly conduct in the West Side Court this morning. He also set the examination of McConeghy for felonious assault for this morning at the same court. After hearing Epstein's testimony the Magistrate said he believed the Detective Sergeant was in no fit condition to be examined.

PACKERS WANT ACTION.

Renew Conferences on Representations on Confiscation of Cargoes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Counsel for American packers who are urging that special representations be made to Great Britain in regard to confiscation of their cargoes by the British Prize Court began today a new series of conferences with State Department officials. Alfred Urion, who represented the packers in London, gave Counselor Polk a comprehensive review of the proceedings there.

Action by the department on the request for representations is being delayed pending the submission of additional evidence to prove that the confiscated products were not destined ultimately for Germany or Austria.

TUBE IN HIS BRAIN DRIVEN BY SLAYER

Coroner Says Hospital Patient, in Coma 43 Days, Was Murdered.

A man was discovered before daylight one morning about the middle of last September lying on a truck in a vacant lot opposite 507 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was unconscious and appeared to have fallen from his high seat to the floor of the truck. An ambulance was summoned and the man was taken to the Holy Family Hospital, where the doctors discovered that he had a fractured elbow and a slight bruise on the forehead which caused his left eye to be curiously swollen.

The patient regained consciousness in the evening and murmured that he was Daniel McLoughlin, 35 years old. Then he lapsed into coma. From that time until his death yesterday morning, just forty-three days after his arrival at the hospital, Daniel McLoughlin never became conscious again.

His case puzzled surgeons and eye specialists alike, for while his injuries seemed to mend, his eye continued swollen out of all proportion to a hurt like the slight bruise that had appeared on his head. The police considered the case closed. The man had been drinking, they declared, the night before he had fallen from the seat of the truck, and any injuries he might have received came from that fall.

Coroner Ernest C. Wagner, as soon as he heard of McLoughlin's death yesterday, ordered an autopsy on the body, which was performed by Dr. George W. Tong. It revealed that an instrument which was apparently the rubber barrel of a fountain pen at least three inches long had been driven through the left eye into the brain. It was broken off, and the eyelid concealed it from sight.

Coroner Wagner insisted that the man had been murdered, and that the instrument, whatever it was, had been driven into McLoughlin's brain by the powerful blows of some person who took care to break it off lest the crime be detected. He was indignant at the surgeons of the Holy Family Hospital.

"It is a foul murder," he declared last night. "And it should have been discovered when the patient was brought into the hospital. I suppose, because he was a charity patient, that they did not pay as much attention to him as they should have done. An X-ray should most certainly have been used, and if the Holy Family Hospital has not got one they could easily have removed him to the Kings County Hospital. Hospitals take money from the city and they should take care of their charity patients in the same way they do the others. As I see it, they use many of the inmates merely for experimental purposes."

Dr. Edward Fiske of the Holy Family Hospital, one of those who examined McLoughlin, was indignant at the Coroner's criticism.

"McLoughlin received the same care as any millionaire," he declared.

The police, when they heard of the result of the autopsy, asserted that they still regarded the man's injuries as due to his fall, and so far as they were concerned the matter was closed. Coroner Wagner in his report to the District Attorney's office of the autopsy will ask for an investigation.

According to the police McLoughlin lived at 507 Hamilton Avenue, and is survived by a brother and two married sisters, but they have not been able to find these relatives yet.

CALIFORNIA VOTES "NO."

Proposal to Make All State Offices Non-Partisan Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—Majorities against the proposition to make all State offices non-partisan were shown in returns from all parts of the State up to 9 o'clock tonight. These returns also showed majorities against all the other measures submitted to the voters at today's special election.

Never before in the history of California was so little interest displayed in an election as today, when eleven State proposals were voted on. It is estimated that the vote cast was not more than 30 per cent. of the registration.

Nearly all of the proposals voted on, some of them proposed laws and some projected constitutional amendments, were advocated by the State Administration. The nonpartisan amendment would eliminate party lines from the ballot in all except national elections.

The measure of second importance is that providing for an enabling act, by constitutional amendment, removing the barrier now preventing the Legislature from laying the necessary financial basis for extending rural credits. The other propositions have to do with local county government.

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100-Mile Championship
Winning drivers of 1915, Resta, Burman, Aitken, Rickenbacher, Mulford.
Also spectacular exhibitions by famous airmen. Flying upside-down, loop-the-loop, and passenger-carrying flights.
EVENTS START 2 P. M.
Admission $1, including seat in open stand. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats), $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved, $10; unreserved $5, not including admission.
Tickets on sale at R. H. Macy & Company, Theatre ticket agencies, all Automobile Clubs within the vicinity of New York, and at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, No. 1050 Broadway, between 25th and 54th Streets. Telephone Circle 1915.

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SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams. Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Roast English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham, Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice), Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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